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MILITARY GOVERNMENT

OF

PORTO RICO

FROM

OCTOBER 18, 1898, TO APRIL 30, 1900.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR.

EPITOME OF REPORTS OF

I. THE SUPERIOR BOARD OF HEALTH.
II. THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1901.

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Compliments of
Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff,
Deputy Surgeon General, U.S.A.

War Department,
Surgeon General's Office,
April 25th, 1902.

FROM

OCTOBER 18, 1898, TO APRIL 30,

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE,
San Juan, P. R., June 30, 1900.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of General Orders from these headquarters, the reports of the superior board of health and the board of charities of Porto Rico, covering the period from their organization to the inauguration of the civil government, are herewith respectfully submitted.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major, Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon Department of Porto Rico.
Some time President of the Superior Board of Health and Board of Charities.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

REPORT OF THE SUPERIOR BOARD OF HEALTH OF PORTO RICO.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE,
San Juan, June 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the general sanitary condition of Porto Rico, the work of the officers and agents of the superior board of health, and a detailed statement of all moneys received and disbursed by the board during the period from June 29, 1899, the day on which the board was constituted, until May 1, 1900, when the military government of Porto Rico ceased to exist:

From the day our forces occupied Porto Rico until June 30, 1899, public sanitation was conducted under emergency conditions. There was not, nor could there well have been, a maturely considered scheme of sanitary regulations. Everything was in a formative state so far as the relations between ourselves and these people were concerned, for we knew as little of their requirements as they knew of how we would meet them. So sanitation here resolved itself down to its simplest form, "policing," where this board found it.

By reference to the file of General Orders, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, from October 18, 1898, to June 29, 1899, it will be found that but three orders were issued which in any way related to public health. Paragraph 1, General Orders 18, series 1898, abolished the subdelegation of pharmacy; General Orders 37, series 1898, established boards of health in San Juan and the various other towns of the island, and General Orders 28, series 1899, defined the licensing functions of the subdelegation of medicine.

These are exclusive of various orders and circulars relating to the general vaccination executed under direction of the writer as chief surgeon of the department.

An examination of the codified sanitary laws of Porto Rico under the Spanish dominion will determine the fact that those pertaining to exterior quarantine were sufficiently comprehensive, thorough, and modern. They were not, however, vigorously executed and imported diseases frequently gained foothold here.

Guia Oficial General de Puerto Rico, 1897, gives the membership of the Junta Provincial de Sanidad as follows: The governor-general, secretary of the treasury, senior naval officer, vice-president of the provincial commission, alcalde of San Juan, inspector-general of public works, secretary to the governor-general, president of the subdelegation of medicine, president of the subdelegation of pharmacy, director of the quarantine, city engineer of San Juan, and three physicians,

one pharmacist, one lawyer, one delegate to the Spanish Cortes, the chief medical officer of the army, and a veterinarian. This board had a secretary and a comision permanente or executive committee.

I have been unable to learn anything of the accomplishments and records of this board, but its distinguished membership indicates the importance attached to this department of governmental responsibility. In this connection attention is invited to the very interesting résumé of sanitary work under the Spanish Government, compiled by my former colleague, and successor as president of the board, a widely known Porto Rican physican, Dr. Ricardo Hernandez.

It may be said that up to June 30, 1899, much preliminary sanitary work had been done and one stupendous undertaking accomplished. I refer to the vaccination of the entire population, which will be made the subject of a special report.

The experience gained during the execution of the general vaccination, with which was combined a sanitary inspection of the various municipal districts, indicated that the time was at hand when a systematic sanitary organization with a well-considered sanitary code was necessary, whereupon the following communication was addressed:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE,
San Juan, June 7, 1899.

SIR: To place and maintain this island on a satisfactory sanitary basis, I have the honor to recommend that a superior board of health be organized, to consist of the senior officers of the Medical Departments of the Army, Navy, and Marine-Hospital Service who may be serving here, of two Porto Rican physicians of acknowledged reputation, a civil engineer, and a secretary. That all the members of the board shall serve without compensation, except the secretary, who shall have a salary of $3,000 per annum, provided that the civilian members of the board shall be allowed $8 per day and 7 cents per mile traveling expenses, when in the performance of sanitary duties required of them by the board or other proper authority.

The duties of the board shall consist in organizing local boards and formulating sanitary laws to be promulgated by proper authority, to see that the laws are obeyed, and that everything possible is done to promote the healthfulness of the island.

Subjects for regulation and control by the proposed superior board of health

The board will for the present be composed of six members, as follows: Maj. John Van R. Hoff, surgeon, United States Army, chief surgeon of the department; Surg. Arthur H. Glennan, United States Marine-Hospital Service; Surg. F. W. E. Wieber, United States Navy; Dr. George G. Groff, Dr. Gabriel Ferrer, and Dr. Ricardo Hernandez.

The chief surgeon of the department will act as president of the board and Dr. George G. Groff is appointed secretary and treasurer.

The office of the board will be at these headquarters, where its meetings will ordinarily be held, at such times as may be appointed. Four members will constitute a quorum.

The board will meet as soon as practicable to prepare regulations covering the scope of its work, which will be submitted to the department commander.

II. On and after July 1, 1899, the management and control of the insane asylum at San Juan, now under charge of the bureau of education, will be transferred to the superior board of health of Porto Rico, and the public funds allotted for the support of the asylum will be disbursed and accounted for by the treasurer of the board under its direction.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL,
Adjutant-General.

In addition to the institutional responsibility vested in this board by the foregoing order, Special Orders, No. 142, series 1899, transferred to its care the leper hospital, as follows:

3. On and after July 1, 1899, the management and control of the leper hospital at San Juan will be transferred to the superior board of health of Porto Rico, and the public funds allotted for the support of this hospital will be disbursed and accounted for by the treasurer of the board under its direction.

All of these institutions were transferred to the board of charities, Porto Rico, upon its organization in August, and this board continued its legitimate work.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the superior board of health from the date of its inauguration to April 30, 1900.

LICENSE ACCOUNT.

Received for the issue of licenses, in compliance with General Orders, No. 153, series of 1899.

1899.		
Nov. —.	For issue of 68 licenses, at $5	$340.00
Dec. —.	For issue of 124 licenses, at $5	620.00
Dec. —.	For issue of 11 licenses, at $25	275.00
1900.		
Jan. —.	For issue of 90 licenses, at $1	90.00
Jan. —.	For issue of 169 licenses, at $5	845.00
Feb. 15.	For issue of 49 licenses, at $5	245.00
	For correction of licenses	4.50
		2,419.50

DISBURSEMENTS.

1899.			
Nov. —.	Supplies	$1.70	
Dec. —.	Supplies	335.58	
Dec. —.	Services	200.83	
1900.			
Jan. —.	Supplies	500.60	
Jan. —.	Services	129.90	
Feb. —.	Supplies	30.31	
Feb. —.	Services	125.50	
Feb. —.	Supplies	393.52	
	Services	99.10	

1900.				
Mar. —.	Supplies		$161.10	
	Services		64.67	
Apr. —.	Supplies		113.36	
	Services		6.30	
			2,162.47	
Feb. 28.	Refund to the treasurer of Porto Rico	$46.41		
Mar. 31.	Refund to the treasurer of Porto Rico	.95		
Apr. 30.	Refund to the treasurer of Porto Rico	6.56		
		53.92		
	Refund to individuals for overpayments		40.00	
				$2,202.47
	Balance on deposit with treasurer			217.03

RECAPITULATION.

Received for licenses from November 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900	$2,419.50
Disbursements	2,202.47
Balance of license account on deposit with treasurer	217.03

EXAMINER'S ACCOUNT.

1900.			
Feb. 15.	Fees received for examinations and deposited with treasurer of Porto Rico		$465.00
Feb. 24.	Miscellaneous warrant, treasury draft No. 682		465.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Feb. 24.	Dr. Ricardo Hernandez, recorder:		
	6 examinations of physicians, at $25		$150.00
	3 examinations of physicians, at $8.33		25.00
	5 examinations of pharmacists, at $12.50		62.50
	2 examinations of dentists, at $12.50		25.00
	4 examinations of practicantes, at $15		60.00
	1 examination of midwife		5.00
			327.50
	Dr. R. M. Ponte, examiner:		
	2 examinations of dentists, at $12.50		25.00
	Dr. P. J. Sallicrup, examiner:		
	3 examinations of physicians, at $8.33		25.00
	Dr. Guillermo Curbelo, examiner:		
	3 examinations of physicians, at $8.33		25.00
	Mr. Domingo Peraza, examiner:		
	5 examinations of pharmacists, at $12.50		62.50
			465.00

OFFICE AND LABORATORY.

1899.			
July 31.	Warrant 37, treasury draft 52		$330.50
Aug. 23.	Warrant 83, treasury draft 44		445.00
Sept. 27.	Warrant 151, treasury draft 257		473.94
Oct. 28.	Warrant 188, treasury draft 318		366.67
Nov. 29.	Warrant 242, treasury draft 421		512.87
Dec. 30.	Warrant 330, treasury draft 531		266.67
1900.			
Jan. 30.	Warrant 377, treasury draft 628		531.50
Feb. 26.	Warrant 417, treasury draft 689		272.75
Mar. 3.	Warrant 441, treasury draft 689		95.83
Mar. 30.	Warrant 481, treasury draft 792		551.60
Apr. 28.	Warrant 535, treasury draft 885		1,194.63
			5,041.96

DISBURSEMENTS.

1899.				
July	31.	Supplies	$42.51	
		Services	268.98	
Aug.	30.	Supplies	66.01	
		Services	367.27	
Sept.	30.	Supplies	71.18	
		Services	402.76	
Oct.	30.	Supplies	33.99	
		Services	295.17	
Nov.	30.	Supplies	131.29	
		Services	308.67	
Dec.	31.	Supplies	8.55	
		Services	256.67	
Jan.	31.	Supplies	275.55	
		Services	266.67	
Feb.	28.	Supplies	39.33	
		Supplies	31.40	
		Services	274.93	
		Services	101.83	
Mar.	31.	Supplies	5.64	
		Services	194.83	
		Services	338.10	
Apr.	30.	Supplies	617.00	
		Supplies	255.89	
		Services	150.00	
		Services	172.50	
			4,976.72	
Feb.	28.	Refund to treasurer	52.97	
Apr.	30.	Refund to treasurer	12.27	
			65.24	
				$5,041.99

VACCINE STATION.

1899.				
Aug.	23.	Warrant 82, treasury draft 143		$132.00
Sept.	30.	Warrant 151, treasury draft 257		291.06
Oct.	22.	Warrant 158, treasury draft		286.77
Nov.	26.	Warrant 242, treasury draft 421		277.22
Dec.	30.	Warrant 330, treasury draft 531		247.57
Jan.	26.	Warrant 377, treasury draft 628		206.04
Feb.	26.	Warrant 417, treasury draft 689		197.07
Mar.	28.	Warrant 481, treasury draft 792		117.96
Apr.	28.	Warrant 535, treasury draft 885		112.14
				1,867.83
Aug.	31.	Refund to the treasurer	$17.08	
Mar.	31.	Refund to the treasurer	3.86	
Apr.	30.	Refund to the treasurer	6.92	
Mar.	12.	Refund to the treasurer	1.19	
			29.05	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Aug.	31.	Supplies	$34.52
		Services	80.40
Sept.	30.	Supplies	53.57
		Services	100.78
Oct.	30.	Supplies	177.62
		Services	114.97
Nov.	30.	Supplies	74.07
		Services	223.75
Dec.	30.	Supplies	204.22
		Services	90.07

1900.					
Jan. 31.	Supplies	$129.61			
	Services	118.66			
Feb. 28.	Supplies	86.33			
	Services	130.69			
Mar. 31.	Supplies	35.88			
	Services	78.22			
Apr. 30.	Supplies	27.00			
	Services	78.22			
			$1,838.78		
					$1,867.83

RECAPITULATION.

Offices of board and laboratory:		
Supplies		$1,578.34
Services		3,398.38
		4,976.72
Vaccine station:		
Supplies	$823.02	
Services	1,015.76	
		1,838.78
Total disbursements		6,815.50

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES.

[From the minutes of the meetings of the superior board of health, Porto Rico, from the date of the organization, July 3, 1899, to the inauguration of the civil government, May 1, 1900.]

The superior board of health of Porto Rico, organized in accordance with General Orders, No. 91, series 1899, held its first meeting at the offices of the board, No. 5 Fortaleza, San Juan, at 3 p. m., July 3, 1899. All members named in the order being present, the meeting was called to order by the president, Maj. John Van R. Hoff, surgeon, U. S. A., chief surgeon Department of Porto Rico.

An outline of the duties proposed for the board was submitted by the president, discussed, approved, and directed to be forwarded to the military governor with the recommendation that the same be published in general orders. It may be well to add that the recommenda-

where there are no local boards of health, or in case the sanitary laws or regulations should be inoperative in places where boards of health or health officers exist. Any person who shall fail to obey, or shall violate such order, shall upon conviction be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than $100 or be imprisoned for not more than sixty days at the discretion of the court.

VIII. To have general supervision of the insular system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and of prevalent diseases, and to insure the faithful recording of the same; also to prepare the necessary methods, forms, and blanks for obtaining and preserving such statistics.

IX. To prepare regulations governing the admittance of persons to the practice of medicine and surgery, pharmacy, dentistry, midwifery, embalming, and undertaking, and to enforce such regulations as are adopted by the government of the island.

X. To inquire into and report upon violations of laws governing the purity and wholesomeness of foods, drinks, drugs, and medicines. To submit, through the governor of the island, regulations to control offensive and dangerous occupations and to report upon and make recommendations regarding any special sources of danger to life or person.

XI. To require all health officers and health boards throughout the island to forward to the superior board copies of all their reports and publications and such other sanitary information as it may request. To require reports and information concerning such matters or particulars in respect to which it may, in its opinion, need information for the proper discharge of its duties, from all public dispensaries, hospitals, asylums, infirmaries, prisons, penitentiaries, schools, and from the managers, principals, and officers thereof, and from all other public institutions, their officers and managers, and from the proprietors, managers, lessees, and occupants of all places of public resort throughout the island.

XII. To from time to time engage suitable persons to render sanitary service or to make or supervise practical and scientific investigations and examinations requiring expert skill, and to prepare plans and reports relating thereto. This regulation must not be considered as authorizing any expenditure beyond the sum specifically allotted to the board for such purposes in the annual budget. When the cost of such investigations exceeds the allotment, special authority for the expenditure must be obtained from the governor of the island.

XIII. To make a written report to the governor on or before June 30 of each year, covering the general sanitary conditions of Porto Rico, the work of the officers and agents of the board, and a detailed statement by the treasurer of all moneys received and disbursed during the year. To submit special reports from time to time as the occasion may demand.

XIV. To especially supervise subjects directly relating to public health, as follows:

1. Public water supplies.
2. Markets, bakeries, groceries, and milk depots.
3. The purity and wholesomeness of all foods, drinks, liquors, drugs, and medicines.
4. Public institutions, schools, asylums, jails, hospitals, dispensaries, barracks, court rooms, theaters, etc.
5. Tenement houses.
6. Vital statistics, marriages, births, deaths.
7. Licensing and registration of physicians and surgeons, dentists, pharmacists, midwives, undertakers, etc.
8. Plumbing and registration of plumbers.
9. Sewering.
10. Street cleaning.
11. Privies, water-closets, cesspools, etc.
12. Nuisances.
13. Slaughterhouses, stables, yards.
14. Contagious and infectious diseases.
15. Trades, factories, and industries offensive or injurious to the public health.
16. Undertaking and cemeteries.
17. Disinfection.
18. Licenses and permits.
19. Vaccination and the production of vaccine virus.
20. Diseases of domestic animals communicable to man.
21. Interior quarantine.
22. Poisons, explosives, and special sources of danger to life and person.
23. Sanitary supervision of travel and traffic.

XV. To institute prosecutions for violations of the provisions of this order in the nearest local court, or in the United States provisional court, as the governor may direct.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis.

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

The lunatic asylum, which heretofore had been under the charge of the board of education, having been transferred to the board, the president called for the reading of a report on a sanitary inspection of the building made by Maj. G. G. Groff, surgeon, U. S. V., by direction of the chief surgeon. (See p. 35.)

After discussion of the report and due deliberation, upon motion, a committee, consisting of Surgeon Wieber, U. S. N., and Drs. Ferrer and Hernandez, was appointed by the chair to further investigate and report upon the present condition and requirements of the insane asylum, the report to be submitted at the next meeting of the board.

On motion, the following temporary committees were appointed:

1. Executive—to have charge of rules, regulations, and finance: The president.
2. Committee on public water supplies, drainage, sewerage, public institutions, and school hygiene: Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, U. S. N.
3. Registration and vital statistics, trades and occupations prejudicial to the public health, licenses and permits, all nuisances and offensive industries, tenement houses, street cleaning, vaccine station, and vaccination: The secretary.
4. Inspection of foods and drinks, drugs, poisons, explosives, and other special sources of danger to life and limb: Dr. Gabriel Ferrer.
5. Regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery, pharmacy, dentistry, midwifery, embalming and undertaking, cemeteries: Dr. Ricardo Hernandez.
6. Preventable and communicable diseases of domestic animals communicable to man (interior quarantine): Surg. A. H. Glennan, U. S. M. H. S.

The president and secretary were directed to prepare rules and regulations to perfect the organization of the board and prescribing the duties of the officers and standing committees.

The board then, at 6 p. m., adjourned to meet at 8 p. m. July 6, 1899.

JULY 6, 1899.

A meeting of the board was called to order in the board room at 8 o'clock this evening, all members being present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the board proceeded to the consideration and discussion of the proposed by-laws, which were read by the president. Each paragraph was considered separately, and, after suggestion, alteration, and due deliberation, all were adopted as set forth herein. (See p. 36.)

Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, U. S. N., chairman of a committee to investigate the condition and needs of the lunatic asylum, presented report. (See p. 37.)

After a full discussion of this report, entered into by every membe of the board, Surgeon Glennan introduced the following motio which was seconded by Surgeon Wieber and adopted.

That the present committee on the insane asylum be continued, temporarily ascertain the feasibility of obtaining a building in Santurce; also to make arrar ments for continuing the maintenance and medical treatment of the inmates, a to submit a report thereon to the board at a special meeting to be called by president.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *July 10, 189*

A meeting of the superior board of health was held in the offic the board at 8 p. m., to hear report of the special committee on ir asylum.

The meeting was called to order by the president of the board other members present were Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, U. S. I Ricardo Hernandez, Dr. Gabriel Ferrer, and Dr. George G. G

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The special committee on the insane asylum made report that the building of "Escuela Pia" could be obtained.

The report was accepted and the committee was continued to enable it to complete the report in the following particulars:

1. To ascertain the cost of repairs on the institute building in Santurce.
2. Cost of repairs to the building at present occupied.
3. Cost of the new building, to be erected at a suitable place in the country.

Dr. Wieber made the following motion, which was seconded by Dr. Groff:

Resolved, That a committee of one be appointed to make a report on the leper hospital, its present condition, and what improvements are necessary to make it an ideal hospital.

Motion was adopted.

The chair appointed Surgeon Glennan as this committee.

The president introduced the subject of continuing the work of vaccination not yet completed. He called attention to the necessity for a vaccine farm or institute near San Juan, where virus could be produced during the year.

Dr. Wieber moved, and Dr. Hernandez seconded the motion, that the president of the board, together with the secretary, be appointed a committee on vaccination, with authority to seek a proper locality for a farm, and to carry on the work of vaccination wherever this should be necessary.

Motion adopted.

The secretary was also authorized to continue the preparation of a list of health officers for the different municipalities of the island.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *July 18, 1899.*

A meeting of the superior board of health was held at the office of the board this evening. The meeting was called to order by the president. The members present were the president, Drs. Glennan, Wieber, Hernandez, and Groff. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The secretary submitted a draft of proposed general sanitary regulations, which were read and discussed paragraph by paragraph.[1]

By direction of the president of the board the following communication was sent to the subdelegation of medicine and surgery of Porto Rico:

SIR: You are hereby authorized to conduct examinations of practicantes and midwives under the rules and regulations which existed before the American occupation until further notice. The results of such examinations you will report to the superior board of health for its approval.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE G. GROFF,
Secretary and Treasurer Superior Board of Health.

Dr. FRANCISCO R. DE GOENAGA,
President of the Subdelegation of Medicine, Porto Rico.

On July 17 the secretary received a communication from Dr. Goenaga, accompanied by a diploma or license, indicating that the subdelegation of medicine and surgery had examined and licensed Luis Rodriguez Miranda, of the city of Utuado.

[1] They remained under the consideration of the board for several meetings, until finally adopted and submitted to the military governor for approval and publication.

A communication was received from the governor in reference to a report from Dr. Delvalle submitting plans and estimates for a bacteriological institute, which was referred to a committee consisting of Drs. Glennan, Ferrer, and Hernandez for report. (See p. 42.)

Complaints were received as follows:

1. Of an open sewer near San Francisco Barracks.
2. Unsanitary conditions in Cayey, by Dr. H. A. Eberle, post surgeon.
3. Of a stable erected near a dwelling in Aguas Buenas.
4. Of a public vaccinator for charging for vaccination in Camuy.

It was suggested that the secretary be authorized to employ one person as accountant and clerk, and one as stenographer and clerk, and that the salaries of these persons be fixed by the board.

The secretary was directed to make a requisition on the auditor of the island for $221.60, Porto Rican currency, the estimated expenses of the leper hospital for the month of July.

The action of the president and secretary in reference to the examination of practicantes and midwives by the subdelegation of medicine was approved by the board.

Surg. A. H. Glennan, M. H. S., submitted an interesting and valuable report on the present condition of the leper asylum, etc. (see p. 39), which was read, discussed, and accepted.

Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, U. S. N., chairman of a committee on the insane asylum, submitted a report on the necessary alterations in connection with the present asylum and the plan of changing its location to the "Escuela Pia," Santurce, with the estimate of cost, etc. (see p. 40), which was duly considered and accepted.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *July 19, 1899.*

A meeting of the superior board of health was held this evening in its office at 8 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by the president.

All the members of the board were present. The minutes of the last meeting were adopted as recorded.

leper asylum. Owing to the roughness of the water and the pilot being unable to discover any landing place, the inspection of the point was not accomplished.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *July 21–22, 1899.*

Meetings of the board were held at 8 p. m. All the members were present. Special order of the meetings was the consideration of the rules and regulations, all of which were, after mature deliberation, adopted and ordered to be submitted for the approval of the military governor.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 3, 1899.*

A meeting of the superior board of health was held at 8 o'clock this evening in the office of the board, the president in the chair. All the members of the board present.

The following report of the secretary was read:

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 2, 1899.*

SIR: A report has been received from the attending physician of the leper asylum, which shows 14 patients during the month in that institution. This report makes no mention of any incidental sickness or of sanitary condition of that institution. It is suggested that the physician in future be asked to report monthly on these matters and also upon the efficiency of the employees of the institution.

Two weekly reports have been received from the attending physician of the insane asylum. The latest of these reports, for the week beginning July 23, shows 126 patients in the institution. During the week 1 patient was discharged and 1 died. This report does not refer to incidental sickness of patients, to the sanitary condition of the institution, to efficiency of employees, or to amount or quality of food received. It is suggested:

First. That the attending physican at the insane asylum make to the executive committee a weekly report covering the sanitary condition of that institution, with recommendations, and also report on quality and quantity of food supply.

Second. That he make a monthly report on the efficiency of the personnel of the institution, with recommendations.

Third. That in cases requiring immediate action special reports be made as occasion may demand.

Two very pressing applications for admission to the insane asylum are at the present time on file in this office from the city of San Juan, a man confined in the jail, who by his noise prevents the prisoners from sleeping, and a woman in the Puerta Tierra suffering from acute mania, in the care of her family, who find it almost impossible to control her. It is urged that every exertion be made to increase the accommodations of the asylum in order to provide for these and equally urgent cases.

It is known that many of the public institutions on the island are in a bad sanitary condition. This is especially true of the jails. These institutions have for hundreds of years been recognized as pest spots, in every community where they have existed. Those in Porto Rico are not an exception to the rule.

These institutions, it is understood, have now passed under control of the prison board. Being public institutions they should be so conducted as to afford an example in modern sanitation. It is urged that the present commission be requested to overhaul each and every one of the jails in Porto Rico, whitewashing, scouring, and disinfecting them, so that they will not longer be a menace to the whole population. It is urged that in case there is a public water supply, it be introduced into the prison and modern water-closets be supplied. It is recommended that this work be begun at once in the city prison.

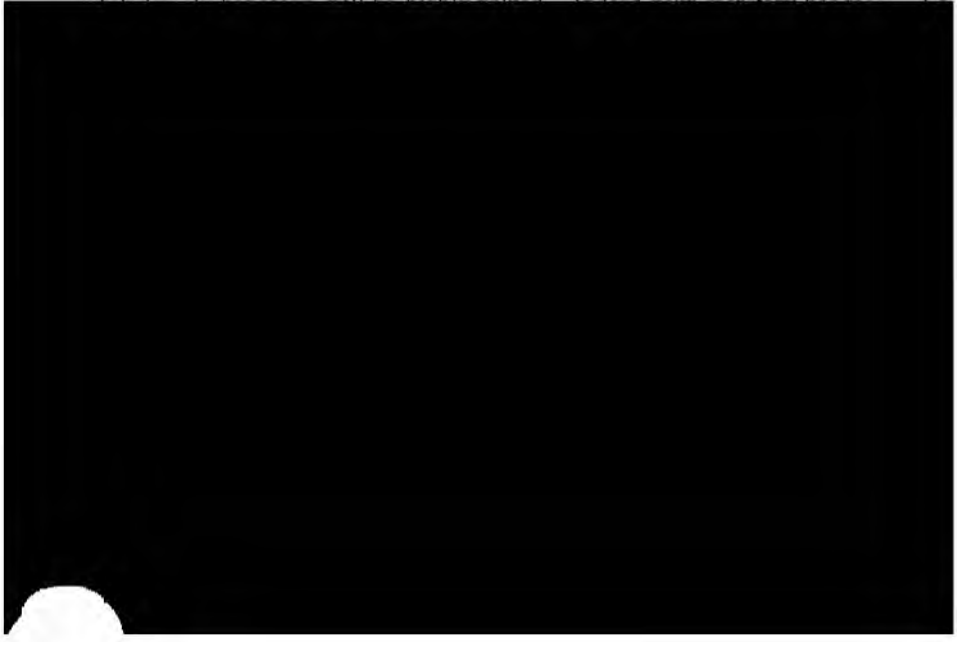
It has been understood that the work of completing the vaccination of the people of Porto Rico will be taken up by the superior board of health, and the president and secretary have been authorized to look for a suitable location for a vaccine station. The buildings of the old institute Agronomica, near Martin Pena Station, have been examined and are found quite suitable, but the agent of the party owning the land asks a rental for the same which amounts to about 10 per cent interest on the value of the same and will give no satisfactory assurance that he will furnish cattle. The farm of Mr. Paul Van Sickel, near Bayamon, has also been examined. This farm is an old sugar plantation. The buildings are all falling into decay. Everywhere there is a sickly odor of wood indicating dry rot, mingled with that of the

urine of 300 cows and 150 calves. There are now no buildings on these premises suitable for use in vaccination. Mr. Van Sickel promises to furnish such animals of suitable age to the extent of his capacity, about 135 head. He has not to this time stated definitely what rent he wishes for his buildings and the land necessary.

There is one other alternative, Mr. Santiago Seijo of Arecibo, who has been producing virus for the last twenty years. He understands thoroughly how to produce it, and has the confidence of his neighbors, so that he assures me that there is no trouble at all about his getting the cattle needed. Mr. Seijo has presented an estimate, in which he offers to produce 1,000 points each day at the cost to the board of 15 pesos per day. The board will need but 500 points per day and this estimate can be reduced. Action should be taken upon this matter so that the production of virus may begin at once.

There are upon the island several thousand unvaccinated people. Some plan must be devised by which these people shall be made immune to smallpox. Your secretary at first thought that the best plan would be to have each municipal physician do the work, paying him a small sum, say 10 centavos, for each vaccination. But later he has thought that it would be best to send into those districts not reached by the vaccinators in the progress of the work heretofore men who have been found honest and capable, and who can be obtained for a reasonable compensation. Thus in the Arecibo division, the mountainous portions of Utuado, Ciales, and Morovis have not yet been thoroughly vaccinated. In that division reside two practicantes of energy and honesty. They can probably be secured at a monthly salary of $40, or possibly $50. It is recommended that those portions of the island not yet vaccinated be covered in this way, and that the money to pay the men doing the work be secured by an appropriation of the funds returned to the insular treasury when the work of vaccination closed June 30.

For vaccinating new-born babes and the scattered cases which exist in every community no better plan is suggested than that it be done by the municipal physicians, who must be paid by the municipalities. This board furnishes free virus. The organization of local boards of health should receive early attention. It has been thought by your secretary that these boards should at present be organized only in the larger cities of Porto Rico, while for the smaller places, certainly for this year, better work will be secured by appointing health officers or sanitary inspectors who shall be responsible to this board. In the smaller towns, even in the most advanced of our States, it has been heretofore found almost impossible to secure five or six men who have any real interest in sanitary affairs. The result is that although local boards are appointed, good work can not be obtained from them. But when the superior board of health has its own representative in each municipality, what it desires done can be accomplished. This health officer or sanitary inspector should be a physician or intelligent practicante, the best man who can be found in each municipality, and the experience gained in the work of vaccination will be of some aid in securing the right men for these positions. It is quite certain that the office,



issuing a permit to both owner and tenant each time there is a change of residence by an occupant of a tenement house.

A complaint by citizens of San Juan, in reference to annoyance at bathing grounds at Santurce, from waste of city, is presented through Dr. M. E. Hughes, president of San Juan board of health.

Bids have been asked from four of the leading printers of San Juan for printing the regulations of the board. They all wish to see the translation before taking action, and so far but one satisfactory bid has been received.

The proposed rules and regulations of the board have been returned from the commanding general with the following indorsement:

"Respectfully returned to the president of the superior board of health, San Juan, P. R.: The translation of the rules and regulations now in force upon this island upon the subjects covered by these proposed regulations is desired in connection with them, in order to ascertain what changes the adoption of these regulations would bring about."

"By command of Brigadier-General Davis."

Your secretary has made diligent inquiry to discover what sanitary regulations are recognized as in force at the present time, and the best information that he can secure is that the sanitary laws of the island have never been codified and published. It would seem that each governor-general issued such regulations as appeared to him best and the exigencies of the case demanded. About four years ago the then governor-general, J. Gamir, appointed a commission of Spanish and Porto Rican physicians to codify existing sanitary regulations. This commission performed its duties, but before the publication of the proposed regulations the governor-general died of yellow fever and the matter was suspended. An effort has been made to discover these manuscript regulations, but so far without success. It is possible that they have, with other papers, been shipped to the United States.

The various topics of the report were discussed and the necessary action taken.

The committee on the leper asylum was authorized to prepare and have printed forms and blanks for weekly and monthly sanitary reports.

The committee on the insane asylum was authorized to prepare blank forms for weekly and monthly sanitary reports.

The special committee on finding a place for the vaccine farm was authorized to continue its investigation.

The suggestion that the work of vaccination be carried out in those districts not reached by the vaccinators previous to June 30, and that the governor be asked to appropriate such unused moneys as were turned into the treasury from the former vaccination fund, was adopted.

The secretary was directed to prepare a list of all the municipalities in which at present there exist boards of health, or health officers, and also the municipalities where sanitary inspectors should be appointed.

The secretary was directed to address a communication to the alcalde of Utuado, inclosing a notice of an excessive amount of sickness in his district, taken from La Correspondencia, and to request him to make a report upon the sanitary condition of the municipality.

Complaints as to the sanitary condition of the garbage dump maintained by the city of San Juan at Puerta de Tierra were received from Dr. M. E. Hughes, health officer, San Juan, and also from the alcalde of the same city. The board ordered that a committee be appointed to investigate and report on the complaints. The president appointed on this committee Drs. Glennan and Hernandez.

It was agreed at this meeting that the services of the barber at the leper asylum should be discontinued. It was agreed that all payment [illegible] in United States currency, without any [illegible] payment.

At this meeting a monthly schedule of wages to be paid at the insane asylum, amounting to $485, was adopted, as follows:

Attending physician	$100
Practicante	50
One chief attendant	35
One assistant to chief attendant	30
Seven Sisters of Charity, at $15	105
Three first-class assistants, at $25	75
Three second-class assistants, at $20	60
Three servants, at $10	30

An estimate of the expenses for the insane asylum for July was adopted, amounting to $1,072.63. The secretary was authorized to secure proposals for printing the regulations of the board. The president of the board was requested to secure authority from the governor-general to employ Mr. F. H. Janes, architect, to draw plans and make estimates for repairs at the insane asylum, and to supervise the work.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 10, 1899.*

A meeting of the superior board of health was held this evening at 8 o'clock in the office of the board.

The president in the chair. The members were all present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

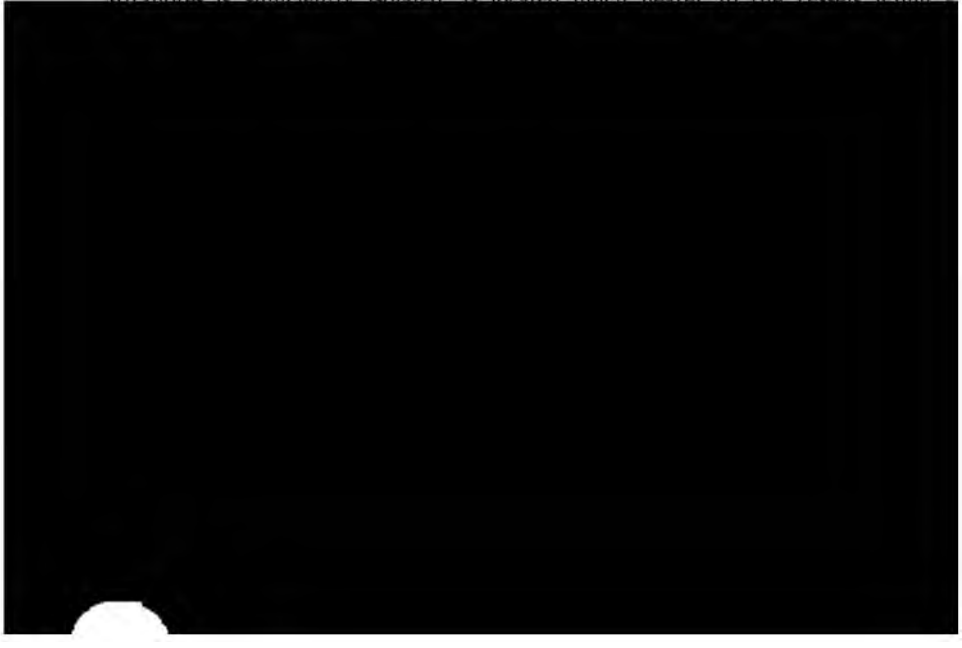
The president announced the organization this day of a board of public charities for the island of Porto Rico, stating that this board would relieve the superior board of health of the care of the insane asylum and the leper hospital (the latter destroyed by the hurricane), which would enable the latter to devote its attention more fully to its proper functions.

The report of the special committee on the leper asylum was read and fully discussed by the board.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 10, 1899.*

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to the instructions of the executive committee of this board I have the honor to report that, accompanied by Dr. Pedro del Valle, assistant quarantine officer, I visited Miraflores this morning with a view of ascertaining its fitness for a quarantine detention station and the cession of Cabras Island for the housing of the leper colony.

Miraflores is sufficiently isolated, is located much nearer to the vessels when



tion, addressed by the president of the board to the alcaldes of the island, was read:

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 15, 1899.*

The attention of the alcaldes is invited to the immediate necessity for cleaning up every town in their districts and putting everything in the best sanitary condition. This will give work to the idle and prevent sickness. Every able-bodied man who is not otherwise engaged should at once be put at this work. It is especially recommended that every dead body, whether man or beast, be immediately buried.

By order of the superior board of health.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
President.

A communication from the alcalde of Utuado, in reply to a letter addressed to him by the secretary of the board, states that there is a large amount of sickness in his municipality; that from June 1 to July 1 there had been apparently 659 more deaths than births. The prevailing diseases were dysentery and anemia. He knows of no cause for the exceptional amount of sickness, unless it be the poverty of the people. The secretary was directed to address a letter to the alcalde, calling his attention to the necessity for taking special care in reference to the purity of the drinking water.

Communication from Dr. Diaz, of Guayama, P. R., complaining of the bad sanitary conditions in that town, was read. The secretary was directed to write to the alcalde and call his attention to the matter.

A letter prepared by the secretary, calling the attention of the sanitary inspectors to the need of great care in cleaning up the municipalities, and of sanitary work in general, was ordered sent to the inspectors and to be published in the Official Gazette and the several papers of San Juan.

The secretary invited attention to the water supply of the playa at Ponce, saying that he considered the water in use dangerous. He was authorized to write to the health officer for a report on the sanitary condition of Ponce and its playa.

The matter of properly locating and arranging the homes of the poor on the outskirts of each municipality was taken up.

A communication was received from the president of the board stating that the commanding general desired the board to prepare a code of regulations for the subdelegation of medicine and surgery and to make an estimate of the money needed to conduct the operations of this delegation.

A petition was received from Ponce requesting authority to slaughter pregnant cattle, which was referred to the secretary for investigation and report.

The secretary presented a circular on typhoid fever and dysentery, intended to give popular information on the manner of avoiding these diseases. It was ordered that the circular be translated and transmitted to Dr. Ferrer for examination.

A vaccine station having been established in the building of the old institute "Agronomica" at Santurce, the following rules for its government were adopted:

1. The superintendent is in charge at the station, subject to the orders of the secretary of the board. He is responsible for the care and cleanliness of all the property of the board at the station and for the manner in which all work is done.
2. So far as possible the vaccinating and collecting of virus will be done in the forenoon.
3. The house, the office, the grounds, the sheds, the operating table, and the floor under it must all be kept scrupulously clean at all times.
4. The operating table and the floor under it must be scrubbed with soap each day after operations are completed and rinsed with water containing bichloride of mercury.
5. Perfectly healthy animals only shall be used at the vaccine station, and they shall not be operated on when overheated.
6. An animal shall be prepared for vaccination as follows: After being fastened upon the table the area to be vaccinated shall be scrubbed with soap and water, then shaved and thoroughly washed with water containing mercury bichloride, 1 to 1,000, then washed with water (sterilized by boiling) and dried with a clean towel.
7. The vaccinations shall be upon one flank, and shall consist of areas about the size of an American quarter dollar, each separated from others by a space of about 1 inch. The number of areas shall depend upon the age and size of the animal. Not more, usually, than sixteen to one animal.
8. All operations shall be performed only with instruments which are perfectly clean and which have been sterilized since last using. Immediately after the operations of any day the instruments shall be cleaned and sterilized by boiling.
9. The points before being charged shall be sterilized by boiling in water, dried on a wire screen, and after coating they shall be packed in designated boxes, duly marked with date, history of animal, etc., and forwarded to San Juan on the same day. After being coated the points shall not be handled more than necessary and shall not be exposed to the sun or to dust.
10. Should an animal be injured in any operation, the secretary of the board shall be at once notified, and all the details of the accident laid before him.
11. So soon as animals have recovered from the results of operations and are in good condition they should be returned to their owners and receipts taken for same.
12. A book shall be kept at the station in which shall be entered a detailed record of all the operations on each animal, the number of points produced, with all the results of the operation, in order that a complete history of the work of the station may be written at any time.

By order of the board:

GEO. G. GROFF, *Secretary.*

A communication was received from the municipal board of health of San Juan requesting assistance in the enforcement of the sanitary laws of the city. A letter was directed to be addressed to the alcalde, calling his attention to the unsanitary condition of the city and the imperative need of the enforcement of the existing sanitary laws and regulations.

A blank form was ordered sent to the different alcaldes to be filled in with the names of those who lost their lives in the recent hurricane.

It was decided that regular meetings should be held on the first and third Thursdays of every month

The advent of bubonic plague in Portugal was brought to the attention of the board.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 31, 1899.*

A meeting was held this evening at 8 o'clock in the offices of the board. President in the chair. All the members present except Mr. Ferrer. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The committee appointed to investigate the question of the wholesomeness of beef from pregnant cattle reported that there was no evidence that such meat was unfit for human consumption, provided the animals were otherwise healthy. (See p. 43.)

The committee on quarantine reported verbally that the changing of the buildings on the island of Miraflores into a quarantine station was now in the hands of the department of public works.

The special committee appointed to investigate the feasibility of converting the San Francisco barracks into a jail submitted its report (see p. 44). It believed that the barracks could not be converted into a jail with satisfactory sanitary conditions, and it recommended that such be not done. The report was adopted and ordered forwarded to the military governor.

The secretary presented reports from the sanitary inspectors at Guayama and Adjuntas, in which attention was invited to the need of new cemeteries. He was directed to refer these reports to the commanding officers at Guayama and Adjuntas, asking for examination and report to this board.

A communication from the alcalde of Guayama, asking for an appropriation of $1,000 for a hospital at that place, was referred to the commanding officer for examination and report.

The secretary submitted a report of an inspection made by himself of the seaport towns immediately after the hurricane. He also offered a brief of the present duties of the subdelegation of medicine and surgery. Drs. Groff and Hernandez were appointed a committee to draw up a code of regulations for the subdelegation.

Reports of smallpox at Adjuntas, Quebradillas, and Guayama were read, and the secretary stated that vaccine virus had been sent to these municipalities.

A letter was directed to be addressed to the president of the municipal board of health of San Juan, calling his attention to the need of closer inspections of groceries; also that a foul sewer had for a long time existed on the corner of San Jose and San Sebastian streets, and that, in the estimation of the superior board of health, it constituted a nuisance.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *September 7, 1899.*

A meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock in the offices of the board. The president presided. All the members were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The chairman of the committee on foods, drinks, drugs, etc., reported verbally that there was need of a more careful inspection of the food supply sold in the small groceries at San Juan. The secretary was directed to address a letter to the president of the local board of health, calling his attention to the necessity of a more careful inspection of these articles.

The committee on the subdelegation of medicine submitted its report, which was adopted (see p. 45), and ordered to be forwarded for the action of the military governor. (See General Orders 153, 163, and 191, series 1899.)

The secretary reported that the production of virus at the vaccine station had commenced and that a thousand points had been taken.

A communication was received from the military governor relative to the proposed sanitary regulations submitted by the board, stating that he was not able, at the present time, to give them full consideration. (Parts of these regulations were from time to time published in general orders until nearly all ultimately became law.)

Application for permission to disinter a body in the cemetery at San Juan was read and granted, the body having been buried the statutory period. (See p. 48.)

SEPTEMBER 22, 1899.

A meeting was called to order by the president of the board in its offices at 8 p. m. All members present except Dr. Ferrer. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The following communications were received and acted upon by the board: From Juan Acuna, regarding impure water at his residence; from the sanitary inspector at Ponce, in reference to the sewers in the city prison and city hospital; from the sanitary inspector of Quebradillas, regarding his salary; from the commanding officer at Humacao, in reference to the bad sanitary condition at that place; from the assistant collector of the port, San Juan, calling attention to the bubonic plague in Portugal (this matter was referred to Surgeon Glennan for action and report); from Dr. Cabreras, in reference to contagious diseases in a private hospital at which he is physician; from the commandant at Ponce, inclosing a copy of a letter written to Dr. Ygaravidez, Penuelas, regarding his work at that place; from Angel J. Morales, of Anasco, regarding the loss of his license as pharmacist during the storm; from the commanding officer at Adjuntas, in regard to the cemetery at that place; from the superintendent at the vaccine station, in reference to the difficulty in securing cattle for vaccination, and from the commanding general, in reference to the control of prostitution (referred to the special committee on the subject). The following resolution, governing the sale of drugs and medicines, was adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as in all civilized and enlightened countries it has been found necessary to promulgate laws to protect the lives and health of the people from impure and unwholesome foods, drinks, and medicines, the superior board of health recommends that the accompanying regulations be promulgated in general orders. (See General Orders 151, series 1899, and 87, series 1900, pp. 52, 53.)

SEPTEMBER 28, 1899.

A meeting was called to order at 4 p. m. by the president. All the members present, except Dr. Glennan. The reading of the minutes were postponed. The order of business was the consideration of the accounts for the month of September, which were considered, approved, and ordered paid; after which the board, at 6 p. m., adjourned, to meet at the call of the president.

OCTOBER 5, 1899.

A meeting was called to order by the president at 8 o'clock in the offices of the board. The minutes of the last meetings were read and approved.

The committee reported that they were unable to find the archives of the subdelegation of pharmacy. (Some of these were afterwards found.)

The following communications were received and acted upon:

From the adjutant-general, in reference to the garbage crematory at San Juan. From B. Molinas, Ponce, regarding meat from cattle pregnant more than six months. From the alcalde of Mayaguez regarding the sanitary needs of that city. From the commandant at Cayey, reporting on the sanitary condition of the cemetery at Guayama.

The secretary presented a report on the requirements necessary to secure a license for physicians and surgeons, pharmacists, dentists, etc., which, with the blanks for applications, etc., was adopted. The secretary was authorized to have the required number of blanks, etc., printed.

The regulations on interior quarantine, which had been previously adopted, were referred to the committee on that subject for further consideration, after which they were to be transmitted to the president of the board for submission to the military governor. (See General Order 170, series 1899, p. 57.)

The board decided to recommend the appointment of a commission to report upon the feasibility of using public lands on the island (city) of San Juan for building and park purposes.

OCTOBER 17, 1899.

A special meeting of the superior board of health was held in its office at 8 o'clock. President presided. All the members present. Minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The special business was the consideration of the contested bill of Dr. Manuel Martinez Rosello against the estate of Mr. Francisco Sanchez. (A duty inherited from the subdelegation of medicine.) It was returned with the recommendation that the physician be paid $125 (pesos) in full of his account.

OCTOBER 19, 1899.

A regular meeting of the board was held in its office at 8 p. m., the president in the chair. All the members present, except Dr. Ferrer. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The committee on prostitution made report, which the board ordered translated. (See p. 46.)

The following communications were received and acted upon:

From the president of the insular board of education, in reference to a course of study in pharmacy. A committee of two, consisting of the secretary and Dr. Ferrer, was appointed to draw up a course of instruction in pharmacy. From the president of the San Juan board of health, in regard to the alterations in the sewers of San Juan. From the council of San Juan, referring to flesh of pregnant animals. From the commanding officer of Ponce, in regard to the sanitary condition of that city. From the commanding officer of the Department of Santiago, Cuba, in reference to the securing of vaccine virus from this board. The secretary and Dr. Glennan were appointed a committee to investigate the matter of supplying vaccine virus for Cuba and submit a report to the board.

Report from the superintendent of the vaccine station was ordered filed.

NOVEMBER 16, 1899.

A meeting of the superior board of health was called to order by the president at 8 p. m. All the members were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The committee on interior quarantine recommended that a suitable floating plant for disinfecting purposes should be secured by the insular government.

The committee on a course in pharmacy reported that two courses had been prepared and that an effort was being made to learn the existing requirements in reference to the studies in this profession. (See p. 47.)

The committee on the production of vaccine virus for Cuba reported that it was prepared to produce virus at the station of the board and recommended that such be done. A communication from the governor, in reference to the killing of pregnant cows, was referred to Drs. Groff and Glennan as a committee of two to consider the subject. The president read a communication from the president of the board of prison control, stating that the prison physicians had been directed to report to the superior board of health vaccinations made in the prisons of the island.

A communication was received from the ayuntamiento of Hato Grande in reference to the bubonic plague. The secretary was instructed to secure material for the preparation of a circular on this disease. A communication from the alcalde and council of Guayanilla in reference to a drug bill was referred to the committee on examination in pharmacy.

The subject of licensing those who had passed examinations in the extinct institute was taken up. The secretary was instructed to issue licenses when satisfied that all the examinations had been fully passed. The secretary was instructed to secure from the civil secretary the registry of the names of the professional men recently kept at the palace.

The following communications were acted upon: From Dr. M. Castro, requesting the position of general health officer of Porto Rico; from Dr. W. F. Smith, stating his qualifications for practice in Porto Rico. The case of Mr. Jose Figueros, of Naranjito, P. R., who had been practicing medicine in Porto Rico for more than ten years without a license, as municipal physician in several municipalities, was considered. It was decided that as his right to practice had been recognized by the government in permitting him to practice as municipal physician without license a license from this board should be granted. Communication from Dr. Lange, of Mayaguez, regarding his license, was acted upon.

The secretary was instructed to write to the alcaldes of Aguada and Ciales, stating that this board believed that the cemeteries in these municipalities should be enlarged. The regulation on nuisances, adopted by the board, was ordered referred to the committee on interior quarantine, thereafter to be returned to the president for submission to the military governor. (See General Order 80, series 1900, p. 68.)

NOVEMBER 29, 1899.

A meeting was called to order by the president in the office of the board at 4 p. m. All the members present except Dr. Ferrer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The chairman of the committee on interior quarantine reported on

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A letter was received from Surgeon Glennan, expressing regret that his relief from duty in Porto Rico necessitated his withdrawal from the board. A minute was adopted appreciative of the valuable services rendered by Surgeon Glennan and regretting that the exigencies of service demanded his relief as a member of this board.

The committee on interior quarantine reported the cost of maintaining a floating disinfecting barge as $1,100. The report was accepted and the president was directed to communicate the views of the board to the military governor.

The committee on inspection of the hospital of the Auxilio Mutuo at Santurce reported. The report was accepted and a copy ordered sent to the alcalde of San Juan.

Complaint was received concerning foul odors arising from the dump station of the San Juan board of health. The board recommended that a garbage crematory be introduced.

A communication from the president of the San Juan board of health in reference to the introduction of sanitary water-closets into the city of San Juan was presented.

Various applications for examination as pharmacist, etc., were received.

The board was informed that a meeting of the board of examiners had been called for January 2, 1900.

JANUARY 18, 1900.

A meeting of the board was held at 4 p. m. in its offices. The president presided. All the members were present except Dr. Ferrer. Dr. Lavinder, of the Marine-Hospital Service, was present as Dr. Glennan's successor on the board.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The committee of examiners reported that examinations were held from November 13 to December 13, 1899, and at these examinations there were successfully passed six candidates in medicine and surgery, two in pharmacy, two in dentistry, three in minor surgery, and one in midwifery; and that examinations were held on January 4, 5, and 6, 1900, at which three physicians were successfully passed. The reports were accepted and the secretary directed to issue licenses to the successful candidates.

On motion Dr. Lavinder was appointed chairman of the committee on interior quara tine.

A communication from the military governor, with reference to the appointment of a chemist, was presented and ordered returned with the following indorsement:

> Respectfully returned with the recommendation that the services of Dr. William N. Berkeley be secured as chemist to this board at a salary of $1,500. It is believed that this amount will be collected from the fines imposed under General Orders, No. 151, series of 1899.

A communication from the president of the local board of health of San Juan, respecting the collection of an account from the city, was forwarded to the Adjutant-General for the necessary action.

A communication from the president of the San Juan board of health in reference to a sewer near Casa Blanca was considered.

Several applications for the board's license were presented and acted upon.

The secretary presented a circular on diphtheria, which was ordered translated after revision by Dr. Hernandez.

The secretary submitted a report of the number of cases of contagious diseases reported since the last meeting of the board.

MARCH 1, 1900.

A meeting was called to order at 4 p. m. by the president. The following members were present: The president, Drs. Wieber, Hernández, and Groff.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication was received from the military governor, enclosing a letter from the alcalde of San Juan, in reference to a garbage crematory.

The secretary was directed to have prepared a brief history of the royal subdelegation of medicine and surgery and also that of pharmacy from the records in possession of the board.

A report of contagious diseases was presented.

MARCH 22, 1900.

Meeting was called to order at 4 p. m. in the offices of the board by the president. All the members were present except Dr. Ferrer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Dr. George G. Groff, who had so efficiently performed the duties of secretary and treasurer of the superior board of health of Porto Rico, having been appointed president of the board of education, was in compliance with paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 59, from these headquarters, relieved from duty as secretary and treasurer and continued as a member of the board. Dr. Harold W. Cowper was by the same order appointed a member and detailed as secretary and treasurer of the superior board of health of Porto Rico. He this day assumed the duties of his office.

There were no reports from standing or special committees. On motion, the chair appointed Dr. Groff as a committee to supervise the work of the chemical laboratory.

A communication from the municipal council at Utuado, requesting permission to open a new cemetery in the barrio of Mameyes, was read. It had been approved by the military governor and was returned, calling attention to this approval.

A communication from the council of Añasco, respecting the polluting of the water supply by the refuse from Mr. Pagan's sugar mill, was read. Communications from the alcalde and captain of the insular police on the same subject were likewise presented. These communications were ordered laid on the table until Mr. Pagan could be addressed for any statement he might care to make on the subject. The secretary was also instructed to write to the sanitary inspector for a full report. The president informed the board on this question that Mr. Pagan was practically the only person employing laborers in this municipality.

A letter from the alcalde of Hato Grande, respecting the right of Dr. Cueto to act as titular physician without a license from this board, was presented. It was ordered returned with the information that under General Order No. 153, 1899, this board could not authorize Dr. Cueto to practice his profession until he had complied with the requirements of said general order.

Dr Cueto's application requesting a special authorization to practice was presented. It was ordered returned with the information that

The secretary reported 8 cases of smallpox and 1 case of dysentery as the quarantinable diseases reported since the last meeting.

Licenses were ordered issued to Dr. H. B. May and Dr. La Motte on the payment of the necessary fee. The former presented a diploma from the Milwaukee Medical College and a state license from Wisconsin. The latter had passed the Government examination for the Navy.

Several applications for licenses were acted upon.

A communication from the municipal board of health of Anasco, requesting information as to what had been done in the case of Mr. Pagan, was read; also in the case of two other planters, who, it was claimed, were polluting the water supply. The secretary was instructed to inform the board that the superior board had recommended to the military governor that Mr. Pagan be required to cease polluting the water of the Rio Grande River on or before December 31, 1900, and to request further information in the case of the other two persons.

In reference to the board's annual report it was decided to request each chairman of a standing committee to write a chapter for the annual report on the subjects which his particular committee had in charge.

Application from Alfonso Ayala, of Mayaguez, for license as nurse, was presented, together with satisfactory proof as to age, moral character, and competency of applicant in his calling, and that he had practiced during the Spanish dominion here. The board ordered a license issued.

MAY 3, 1900.

A meeting of the board was held this afternoon at its offices at 4 o'clock. The president in the chair. All the members were present, except Dr. Ferrer.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

There were no reports of standing committees. Special committee on San Juan water supply stated that it had submitted samples of the water to the analyst, and was awaiting the result of the examination before submitting its final report. In this connection the secretary read a communication from the analyst, in which he stated that the

The report of the superintendent of the vaccine station was read. It was accepted and ordered filed.

The secretary stated that the following quarantinable diseases had been reported since last meeting:

Smallpox: At Caguas, 5 cases; at Hatillo, 7.

Diphtheria: At Caguas, 1 case.

Dysentery: At San Juan, 1 case.

An application from Dr. Carrill y Rivera for a title as pharmacist was laid on the table for the action of the new board.

Vouchers for the following amounts were approved:

Superior board of health	$417.24
Laboratory	569.71
Vaccine station	105.22
License account	115.71

The president announced that General Orders, No. 102, current series, discontinued this board, and appointed a new one under the civil government.

He stated that the board had reason to congratulate itself on the work it had accomplished since its formation, and the firm foundation it had laid for the building up of an excellent sanitary system for Porto Rico. He suggested that the usefulness of the superior board of health would probably be put to the test this year, as he feared that a grave epidemic was extremely likely to occur, so many conditions being favorable to its advent. He thanked the members for their hearty co-operation in the work during the year, and for the unity and accord which characterized all their deliberations.

There being no further business, the board, at 5.20 p. m., adjourned sine die.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

[Appendix to extract from minutes of the superior board of health, Porto Rico.]

JULY 1, 1899.

SIR: In accord with your verbal instructions, I visited the insane asylum to-day. It is impossible in a few hours to study the institution as should be done to get any clear knowledge of all its internal workings, and for this purpose I would suggest that a Spanish-speaking physician be retained for two weeks to make an exhaustive examination of the methods of the institution, both the administrative and the professional, and to make a report upon the same.

I could not obtain any information in the office of the "director," but found the books of the institution in possession of the Mother Superior. I found recorded the date of admittance of patients and of their removal, but no account of medical examination, classification, or treatment.

There is an asylum physician who, I was told, calls once each day and prescribes for the physical ailments of the inmates, but he does not treat the mental infirmities. There has been in the past a "practicante" employed to assist the physician, but he has been recently discharged.

The asylum should certainly command the full time of a reliable physician with some knowledge of mental diseases. He should reside in the asylum, receive each patient, make a record of each case on its reception, classify the case, and in case of death make an autopsy.

At the opening of the year there were 88 patients in the institution. There are now 125 patients present. With repairs made, 25 additional patients could be accommodated. The number of deaths during 1898 was 58, which for the number of patients present was very high.

It is recommended that repairs needed to increase the capacity of the asylum be made as soon as possible; that a resident physician be installed at once; and that the sisters, who are now in charge and who seem efficient and trustworthy, be continued undisturbed in their position.

GEORGE G. GROFF.

Maj. JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Chief Surgeon, Department of Porto Rico.

REPORT ON BY-LAWS FOR GOVERNMENT OF THE BOARD.

ARTICLE I.—*Duties of officers.*

SEC. 1. The president shall preside at the meetings of the board, preserve order, and perform such other duties as custom and parliamentary usage require. He shall be, ex officio, a member of all committees.

SEC. 2. The secretary-treasurer shall keep the records and conduct the correspondence of the board. He shall be custodian of all books, documents, furniture, and other property belonging to the board. He shall give proper and timely notice in writing of every regular and called meeting to each member of the board, and shall, as executive officer, perform such other duties as are assigned by the order establishing the board, or by these by-laws, or as the board may from time to time direct. All communications from the secretary of the board shall be in writing.

SEC. 3. He shall keep in a separate book a strict account of all moneys received and paid out. He shall pay money only on order of the board. At the end of the fiscal year he shall present to the board, in writing, a statement of all moneys received, with their sources, and a detailed account of all moneys expended, and shall make such returns to the auditor of the island as may be required by proper authority.

ARTICLE II.—*Meetings.*

SEC. 1. The regular meetings of the board shall be held on the first Thursday in each month, at 8 p. m.

At the meeting in June the annual report shall be adopted, and a public address on some sanitary topic shall be delivered.

SEC. 2. Special meetings shall be called by the president, at such time and place as shall be designated, whenever requested in writing by three members of the board.

SEC. 3. A majority of the members of the board shall, at any regular, called, or adjourned meeting, organize and constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE III.—*Order of business.*

SEC. 1. All meetings shall be called to order at the appointed hour by the president. In the event of his absence a chairman pro tempore shall be appointed.

SEC. 2. At regular meetings the business shall be conducted as follows: (1) The secretary shall register the names of the members present; (2) the minutes of the last regular meeting shall be read; (3) the minutes of special meetings held since the last regular meeting shall be read; (4) report of the secretary; (5) reports of standing committees; (6) reports of special committees; (7) unfinished business; (8) new business; (9) adjournment.

At special meetings the following shall be the order of business: (1) Registration of names of members present; (2) reading of minutes, if called for; (3) presentation of special subject; (4) presentation of accounts; (5) adjournment.

ARTICLE IV.—*Annual report of the secretary.*

The secretary shall, at the meeting in July, make a full report of his official acts during the year ending June 30 preceding, and accompany the same with recommendation of such measures as he shall deem necessary for the preservation of the public health and the faithful execution of the law; and this report shall constitute the basis of the report of the board to be presented to the governor.

ARTICLE V.—*Standing committees.*

SEC. 1. The following standing committees shall be appointed by the president of the board at the meeting in July of each year:

I. An executive committee to have charge of sanitary rules, regulations, legislation, and finances.

II. A committee on public water supplies, drainage, sewerage, public institutions, and school hygiene.

III. A committee on registration and vital statistics; trades and occupations prejudicial to public health; licenses and permits; all nuisances and offensive industries; tenement houses; street cleaning; cemeteries; and disinfection.

IV. A committee on inspection of foods and drinks, drugs, poisons, explosives, and other special sources of danger to life and person.

V. A committee on the regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery, pharmacy, dentistry, midwifery, embalming, and undertaking.

VI. A committee on preventable and communicable diseases, diseases of domestic animals communicable to man, vaccine station, and vaccination; interior quarantine.

SEC. 2. Such papers, communications, or other matter received by the secretary as he may deem proper for the purpose, shall be forwarded to the chairman of the appropriate committee, after filing the titles and memoranda, which shall be recorded in the secretary's office.

SEC. 3. All reports of committees shall be in writing.

ARTICLE VI.—*Finances.*

SEC. 1. All accounts against the board shall be filed with the secretary-treasurer, and may be presented at any meeting of the board, when they shall be acted upon in open session; and all accounts allowed shall be indorsed "approved by order of the superior board of health of Porto Rico," and shall be indorsed by the president and secretary.

SEC. 2. The secretary shall record, in a book reserved for that purpose, all accounts of expenditures ordered or made by the board and its several members, and shall, before presenting any bill, account, or voucher to the insular treasurer, cause a copy of the same to be recorded, and shall have stamped upon such voucher, account, or bill the audit and date, as the executive committee shall provide.

ARTICLE VII.—*Executive committee.*

SEC. 1. The executive committee shall consist of the president of the board and the representative of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, and of the United States Navy, upon the board, including the secretary of the board, who shall be secretary of the committee.

SEC. 2. It shall have the general supervision of the work of the board, including its finances, purchases, expenses, and publications of the board.

SEC. 3. It shall hold meetings as often as it shall deem necessary, and shall meet at the call of the chairman.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Rules of order.*

In conducting the business of the meetings of the board, the parliamentary rules governing similar boards in the United States shall be adopted, so far as they are applicable to the deliberations.

ARTICLE IX.—*Seal.*

The seal of the board shall be circular in shape, bearing on the circumference the words "Superior Board of Health of Porto Rico. 1899. Salus populi suprema lex," and in the center the coat of arms of the island.

ARTICLE X.—*Amendments.*

These by-laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the board by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Presented by the president.

JULY 6, 1899.

COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON CONDITION AND NEEDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUM.

In compliance with directions of the superior board of health, "To inspect and report on the condition of the insane asylum at San Juan," we have the honor to state as follows:

1. The insane asylum has been, and is still being, administered jointly with the orphan asylum. Supplies are received by the sisters for both institutions and issued from the common storeroom. Besides this, they have in common a dispensary and the medical staff, consisting of one physician in charge, who is at the same time the apothecary of the institution.

2. The present number of inmates of the institution is as follows: Fifty-eight males and 67 females, a total of 125, who are being cared for by 4 sisters for the female

insane and 5 attendants for the male insane. The capacity is for 60 males and 70 females.

3. The male and female patients are kept completely separate, each side having its own court. The communicating doors were found locked and well secured.

4. The corridors, dormitories, and verandas were found clean. The beds and bedding that were inspected were clean, and showed no signs of vermin. It was stated by the physician in charge that there were no bedbugs in the house.

5. It was stated to us that there were many applications for the admission of insane people into the institution, but for lack of room none could be considered at present.

6. In the men's part of the building one entire wing has been in ruins since the bombardment by Admiral Sampson's fleet; this wing comprised one dormitory and several cells for unmanageable cases.

7. The dormitories are large wards filled with beds, which in some places are so close together that a person can barely pass between them. The dimensions of the rooms were not taken, nor was the cubic content ascertained. There were counted in one ward 22 beds, in another 26 (these in the men's wards), and a third one contained 31 beds (in the female ward).

8. In some occupied parts of the building the flooring was rotten; in other parts it had been roughly patched.

9. The "latrines" are of Spanish style and there are no flushing arrangements. The water used for scrubbing and cleaning these places has to be carried by buckets from the court-yard cisterns.

10. The bathroom is of the most primitive construction; a large stone bath tub, built below the level of the floor, and most unsuitable for the bathing of helpless patients, and a few barrels filled with water comprise the outfit.

11. The kitchen is large and clean; the food appeared substantial and well cooked. The water used for the kitchen is carried by bucket from the cistern.

12. The drains lead from the various parts of the building into the bay. They were not inspected.

13. All the water used for drinking purposes is filtered through Pasteur filters.

14. The tractable patients in the institution are employed in the cleaning of the various parts. The females help in the laundry and kitchen.

The urgent needs of the institution are:

(1) Adequate water supply, which should be attained by making connections with city water supply; (2) proper lavatory, bathroom, and water-closets, with flushing arrangements and sanitary drains; (3) repairs to the cistern pump, windmill, and tank; (4) rebuilding of the dormitory in the wing of the male patients; (5) repair to rotten floors, wherever necessary; (6) separate administration from orphan asylum; (7) separate dispensary; (8) a medical staff, with resident physician, receiving adequate remuneration; (9) increase in the number of attendants for both sides.

F. W. F. WIEBER.

JULY 6, 1900.

[redacted]

should be discontinued. It was agreed that all payments of salaries by this board be in United States currency, without any increase in present rates of payment.

It was agreed that professional nurses be added to the list of persons to be licensed by this board on presentation of proper diplomas and certificates or testimonials. Several applications for admission to the insane asylum were considered. A report on the sanitary condition of the Beneficencia, by Chaplain Henry A. Brown, was received, indorsed, and referred to the commanding general.

It was agreed that for the present the meetings of the executive committee shall be held at 4 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

At this meeting a monthly schedule of wages to be paid at the insane asylum, amounting to $180, was adopted as follows:

Attending physician	[illegible]
Practicante	[illegible]
1 chief attendant	[illegible]
1 assistant to chief attendant	[illegible]
7 Sisters of Charity, at $10	[illegible]
8 first class assistants, at $20	[illegible]
8 second class assistants, at $20	[illegible]
8 servants, at $10	[illegible]

An estimate of the expense of the insane asylum for July was adopted, amounting to $1,072.03. The secretary was authorized to secure proposals for printing the regulations of the board. The president of the board was requested to secure the authority of the provost-general to employ Mr. F. H. James, architect, to draw plans, make estimates, and supervise repairs to insane asylum.

The secretary was authorized to notify Dr. Nater, city physician, that the superior board of health would in the future pay him $24 per month for his services at the leper asylum.

Mr. F. H. James, architect, was present at this meeting and discussed with the committee plans for repairs of the insane asylum.

At this meeting reports of the committees on the lunatic and leper asylums were considered. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

AUGUST 3, 1900.

COMMITTEE ON BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The committee appointed by the superior board of health to report on the bacteriological institute, as created of its various purposes, plans, and indorsements submitted, have the honor to report as follows:

1. We consider that an institution of this kind is necessary in localities in which from the frequency of special diseases, such as rabies, diphtheria, tetanus, smallpox, etc., an actual want of antitoxines or special virus exists.

[redacted]

COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON CONDITION OF LEPER ASYLUM.

In accordance with the resolution of the superior board of health, adopted July 9, 1899, "that a committee of one be appointed to make a report on the present condition of the leper asylum, what improvements are necessary," etc., by the appointment of the chairman, I have the honor to submit the following report:

During the early part of the past winter, when a house to house inspection of San Juan was made by the local military board of health, of which I was an advisory member, a number of cases of leprosy was discovered concealed in different parts of the city in crowded tenements, and in some instances, which I personally observed, where laundering, and other work was taken in from American residents.

It was also ascertained that before the war a number of these unfortunates were collected in a rough frame building located immediately in the rear of the jail, within the city limits, near a number of inhabited cottages, and adjoining low marsh lands.

As a pressing temporary measure, these cases were collected and returned to this crude asylum until better isolation and quarters could be obtained. These proletaires were necessarily a public charge, rations were issued them and a keeper appointed to reside at and oversee the place. There are now 14 cases collected in this building, 8 males and 6 females.

A few cases have been transferred here from Ponce, and the estimate is that there are about fifty cases upon the island.

It may be stated briefly that leprosy occurs at all ages; that it is a bacterial disease; that it is contagious by inoculation, and that bad food, constant fish diet, and crowded surroundings predispose to the disease.

The geographical distribution of leprosy is extensive. It is found in the West Indies, the islands of the Pacific Ocean, in Madeira, South America, Mexico, Louisiana, California, British Columbia, Minnesota, and New Brunswick, where a large colony exists.

Without discussing whether leprosy is a contagious or infectious disease or its method of propagation, it is declared a quarantinable disease by the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States; also careful observation shows its spread in communities where the leper is not isolated.

In the Sandwich Islands it was noticed amongst the natives in 1859 and traced back to 1848. It spread rapidly, and in 1865 there were 230 known lepers in a population of 67,000. By 1891 the native population diminished to 44,232. Of these 1,500 were lepers, or one to every thirty of the population.

In New Caledonia it was unknown until 1865. It is supposed to have been introduced by a Chinaman who was well known. Its rapid diffusion throughout the island has been traced step by step, and in 1888 the lepers numbered 4,000. (Manson, Tropical Diseases, 1898.)

Leprosy never makes its appearance unless introduced by a leper, and the leper must be regarded as a source of danger to the community in which he lives. Facts are stubborn things, and the only way to suppress the disease is by thorough isolation.

The present location of the leper hospital, in a single rough building in the rear of the jail and within the city limits, is totally unfit for the purpose, and a menace to this community.

In looking over the field for a site for the proper isolation of these afflicted outcasts, the essentials were considered to be:

1. Their complete separation from inhabited districts.
2. A location where pure air, water, and exercise could be obtained.
3. Where a quantity of arable ground could be found suitable for fruits, truck gardening, support of goats, fowls, etc., and thus conduce to their self-support, contentment, and happiness.

One of the small islands lying off the coast of Porto Rico naturally suggested itself, and after a preliminary inquiry and inspection, the small uninhabited island or cay of San Luis was considered a good location for this purpose.

This island is situated in 18° 18′ north and 59° 8′ west of Greenwich, just off the east coast of the island of Porto Rico; it is 80 miles from San Juan by water, about 150 miles from Ponce, and near by to the island of Culebra. I spent a day and accidentally a night upon this island, making an investigation of its fitness for the purpose intended, sleeping upon the ground under a tarpaulin, because the transport *Slocum* failed to return in the afternoon to pick us up.

It contains a total area of about 400 acres, and between two steep rises of over 200 feet there is a bottom level of over 40 acres of arable land covered with thick undergrowth and some fair-sized trees.

A fresh-water run makes down one of the rises to this level, which could be

impounded and a supply of fresh water secured. There are beach landings on the north and east sides; on the former an inexpensive rough dock could be constructed with bowlders and stones near by. Timber is sufficient for fire and other purposes. Wild parrots are present in considerable number, and fish and turtle are abundant.

Taken altogether the island is considered suitable for the location of a leper colony, where they could be properly and comfortably isolated at less expense than at the present site.

At this time it is not considered necessary to erect buildings of an expensive character, but to house them in modest cottages, with due regard to age and sex, and having inclosed patches of ground for cultivation.

Bearing in mind that expensive buildings are out of the question at the present time, but that the colony can be maintained upon Luis Pena Island at no greater public charge than at their present location, the following recommendations are made:

First. That the fresh-water supply be exactly determined by sinking two or three driven wells to ascertain the character of the surface water. Also to decide the amount of impounding necessary to collect a water supply at different levels in the rocky draw, which could be piped to required places by natural fall.

Second. The water supply proving sufficient, a rough stone landing should be constructed upon the east-side beach for small boats and lighters, using the bowlders near at hand.

Third. After marking all fair-sized trees suitable and desirable for retention, the bottom tract of about 40 acres should be slashed and grubbed from beach to beach, thus giving a clear building site and free ventilation from shore to shore. If convict labor can be employed upon this work the expense need not be very great.

Finally. It is estimated that with the services of convict labor the clearing of the grounds, erection of temporary buildings, etc., the cost of housing the leper colony upon San Luis Island would be about $5,000.

A. H. GLENNAN.

JULY 17, 1899.

COMMITTEE ON INSANE ASYLUM.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the superior board of health "to report and submit estimates on (1) the necessary changes in connection with the insane asylum, (2) the plan to change its location to the present Escuela Pia, in Santurce, and (3) plans for a new site somewhere on this island," has the honor to report as follows:

At the present institution, which under any conditions will have to be used as a home for the insane for some time to come yet, the following changes and additions are necessary:

1. Connection with the city water main in order to supply ample water for proper cleaning and flushing.
2. A new small annex building on either side of the chapel wing and its northern end to contain 12 automatic self-flushing water-closets, 2 lavatories, and 2 bathrooms.
3. The drains from the annex, also the surface drains from the court, require connection with the military sewer.
4. The destroyed ward in that part of the building which is used by the male insane must be rebuilt to relieve the crowded condition of the wards.
5. The rotten flooring in the basements of both wings is to be replaced by pine flooring, tongued and grooved, and this painted over with oil paint to make it impervious as much as possible to the excreta of the confined uncontrollable inmates
6. A concrete open drain back of the cells, properly graded with flushing facilities by means of hose attachments, and connected with the sewer.
7. Minor repairs to the outside of the building where it has been struck by shells during the bombardment of the city.
8. There is no available space allowing of expansion.

The estimated cost of the work recommended is about $6,000.

It is intended by these changes merely to tide over the period necessary to supply a better place for the insane and during this time to put the asylum into the best possible hygienic condition.

The report and estimate on the plan to acquire the Escuela Pia at Santurce involves the following points:

1. To change this building from one fitted up for school purposes to one suited for an insane asylum.
2. To provide another public building in the city of San Juan, in exchange for the above school and fit it up for school purposes.

As the building asked for in exchange is in Government use, and as it is doubtful if the transfer could be made, and as the conditions of transfer are too indefinite, and have to be decided in Spain by the superior of the order by which it is leased, the committee could not see their way clear to estimate on the proposition.

To estimate on a modern insane asylum to be built up "de novo."

The plan proposed is figured on an estimate of about 240 insane. The committee consider that about 100 acres of land are required to place the institution on a modern footing. The location should be preferably near a town or city, so that provisions can be easily obtained and so that labor and material are at hand, when required.

To accommodate the given number of patients it is proposed to build 12 one-story pavillions consisting of 2 wards, and being under the charge of 2 nurses, with bath and water-closet arrangements. Estimated cost, 60,000 pesos.

3. A central administration building, large enough to contain kitchen, separate dining rooms, storerooms in the basement, offices, reading rooms, social hall, etc., on the first floor, and the living rooms of the employees and nurses on the second floor. Approximate cost, 30,000 pesos.

4. A hospital with male and female wards, large enough to accommodate 60 patients, containing cell rooms in the basement, fitted up according to modern ideas, for 40,000 pesos.

5. A residence for the medical officer in charge for 10,000 pesos.

6. A steam laundry, a boiler house with two boilers, an electric-light plant, steam pumps for all purposes. Approximate cost, about 12,000 pesos.

7. A small chapel, about 2,000 pesos.

These estimates must of necessity be very rough ones, but we believe that the sum total will not be very far from the actual figures.

Neither the water supply nor the question of sewerage has been entered into, as these questions depend upon local conditions.

The employment of the insane on farms or in workshops is left for future considerations.

F. W. F. WIEBER.

JULY 18, 1899.

The following estimate of expenses for repairs to Manicomio is attached to above committee report:

	Pesos.
Wall demolition	72
Wall reconstruction	1,120
Roof reconstruction	165
Pitch pine flooring	1,375
Latrines and baths, new buildings:	
Masonry	1,764
Cement flooring	288
Brick roofing	198
Plastering	126
Doors and windows, painting	120
Total	5,228

In American currency, $3,136.80.

Plumbing, water supply, sewerage:

2 6-stall, enameled-iron, automatic-flush closets; 4 iron enamel automatic-flush closets; 4 iron baths; 4 kitchen sinks; 4 slop sinks; 4 shower baths; 3 urinals; 100 feet fire hose; 200 feet 2-inch fire line, iron pipe from city main, with two connections for hose, fixtures to be set up complete, with connections to sewer and water main.. $2,177.00

Total cost, American currency, $5,313.80.

PAUL LE HARDY, *Engineer.*

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

During July this committee held four meetings. At each meeting all the members were present. On July 25 an estimate of expenses of the superior board of health for the current month, amounting to $328, was adopted. At the same meeting an estimate of the expenses of the leper asylum for July, amounting to $182, was adopted.

It was agreed at this meeting that the services of the barber at the leper asylum

should be discontinued. It was agreed that all payments of salaries by this board be in United States currency, without any increase in present rates of payment.

It was agreed that professional nurses be added to the list of persons to be licensed by this board on presentation of proper diplomas and certificates or testimonials. Several applications for admission to the insane asylum were considered. A report on the sanitary condition of the Beneficencia, by Chaplain Henry A Brown, was received, indorsed, and referred to the commanding general.

It was agreed that for the present the meetings of the executive committee should be held at 4 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

At this meeting a monthly schedule of wages to be paid at the insane asylum amounting to $485, was adopted as follows:

Attending physician	$100
Practicante	50
1 chief attendant	35
1 assistant to chief attendant	30
7 Sisters of Charity, at $15	105
3 first-class assistants, at $25	75
3 second-class assistants, at $20	60
3 servants, at $10	30

An estimate of the expense of the insane asylum for July was adopted, amounting to $1,072.63. The secretary was authorized to secure proposals for printing the regulations of the board. The president of the board was requested to secure the authority of the governor-general to employ Mr. F. H. Janes, architect, to draw plans, make estimates, and supervise repairs to insane asylum.

The secretary was authorized to notify Dr. Nater, city physician, that the superior board of health would in the future pay him $24 per month for his services at the leper asylum.

Mr. F. H. Janes, architect, was present at this meeting and discussed with the committee plans for repairs of the insane asylum.

At this meeting reports of the committees on the lunatic and leper asylums were considered. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

AUGUST 3, 1899.

COMMITTEE ON BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The committee appointed by the superior board of health to report on the biological or serotherapeutic institute, as treated of in various papers, plans, and indorsements submitted, have the honor to report as follows:

1. We consider that an institution of this kind is necessary in localities in which from the frequency of special diseases, such as rabies, diphtheria, tetanus, smallpox, etc., an actual want of antitoxines of special virus exists.

2. No definite data are available showing the special prevalence of any of the above-mentioned diseases, except in the case of smallpox. For the past year only two cases of rabies have come to the attention of the chief surgeon of the army.

3. We find that antitoxines from reliable sources can be obtained upon the island for the following diseases: Diphtheria, tetanus, and septicæmia—it is true, at considerable expense. A vaccine farm will be established by the superior board of health, which will furnish all the virus required by the island. It is impossible to procure virus for the treatment of rabies, this being, therefore, the only disease of this class not provided for.

4. Rabies is an extremely rare disease, as is shown by the following figures: Dulles was able to collect only 78 cases of this disease in the United States for the period of five and one-half years, from 1887 to 1893.

5. We are of the opinion that the proposed "institute" can not be considered a pressing necessity on this island at the present time, and we do not advise any expenditure of public funds in that direction.

6. All papers submitted are herewith returned.

F. W. F. WIEBER.
RICARDO HERNANDEZ.
GABRIEL FERRER.

COMMITTEE ON GARBAGE DUMP FOR SAN JUAN.

The undersigned committee, to whom was referred the subject of the garbage dump for the city of San Juan, begs leave to submit the following report:

Prior to the American occupation this city had a contract to haul away the garbage for 8,000 pesos per annum. This was accomplished by means of ox carts, and the

Second year:	Months.
Organic chemistry and toxicology	4
Materia medica	5
Practice of pharmacy	9
Microscopy and pharmacology	4
History of pharmacy and English language	5

The second to be a three-year course of occupation and study in a pharmaceutical establishment of good standing, under the direction of a pharmacist preceptor. The following reading course to be taken in conjunction therewith:

First year: English language, elements of physics, botany.

Second year: English language, Latin, general chemistry, natural history.

Third year: English language, analytical chemistry and toxicology, history of pharmacy.

Respectfully submitted.

G. G. GROFF, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 16, 1899.

COMMITTEE ON DISINTERMENT OF BODIES.

Reports that a circular of August 8, 1863, found in the memorandum book of official orders Porto Rico, signed by General Concha, reads:

"No body may be disinterred before two years, or within that time be transferred from a cemetery to a church.

"After two to five years bodies may be so disinterred upon ecclesiastical authority, approved by the governor-general, based upon a certificate of two physicians, that no danger to public health could result.

"After five years the governor-general may authorize removal.

"In all cases of contagious diseases disinterment is prohibited.

"Physicians' fee for certificate and for superintending disinterment, 12 pesos, with traveling expenses."

The following has been the practice:

1. Cadavers that were previously embalmed may be exhumated at all times without medical examination or medical certificates.

2. After five years of interment the disinterment may be allowed without the medical certificates.

3. Exhumation is absolutely prohibited in less time than two years.

4. After two years' interment of the corpse the exhumation will be allowed, provided that a previous inspection is made, and the certificates of two physicians are given, in which will be stated that there would not be any danger to public health.

For the removal of the remains from one cemetery to another in the same province, or to a different province, or to a foreign country, it is necessary to have a permit from

9. After each examination the examining committee shall, without unnecessary delay, act upon the same. An official report of such action, signed by the chairman, recorder, and each acting member, stating the subject of the examination, average of each candidate in each branch, the general average, and the result of each examination, whether successful or unsuccessful, shall be forwarded to the superior board of health. Said report shall embrace all examination papers, questions, and answers thereto. All examination papers shall be kept for reference or inspection for a period of not less than five years.

10. On receiving from the examining committee an official report of the result of any examination of any applicant for license, the superior board of health, if it approves the report, shall forthwith issue to each applicant adjudged by the examining committee qualified to practice medicine and surgery or the other branches named in this order a license to practice same in Porto Rico, signed by the officers of the superior board of health and attested by its seal.

Before any license shall be issued by the superior board of health it shall be recorded in a book to be kept in its office, and the number of the book and the page therein containing such recorded copy shall be noted on the face of said license. Said records shall be open to public inspection, under proper restrictions as to their safe-keeping, and in all legal proceedings shall have the same weight as evidence that is given to the conveyance of land.

11. In case any applicant shall fail in his examination before the examining board, he may reappear, on the approval of the superior board of health, at any subsequent examination after six months and within two years, without payment of any additional fee.

12. It is also provided that applicants who possess diplomas from reputable medical colleges, and who have been licensed by state boards, after an examination, may, upon the payment of $25, be licensed by the superior board of health, if the superior board of health so decides, without examination.

13. The fees established by the superior board of health for examination are as follows:

The fees for examination of physicians, surgeons, dentists, and pharmacists shall be $25, not to be returned in case applicant fails.

Practicantes shall pay $10 and professional nurses $10 for their examinations and licenses. Midwives shall pay $5. These fees shall not be returned in case applicant fails.

For registration of a license by the superior board of health the fee shall be $1 in every case, which shall be applied as in paragraph 4.

14. No person shall practice medicine or surgery or the other branches enumerated in this regulation in Porto Rico until the provisions of this regulation are complied with, except such persons as have secured the right under the Spanish Government and medical officers serving in the Army and Navy of the United States or in the United States Marine Hospital Service.

15. For the purpose of advertising the first examinations and for necessary stationery an appropriation of $50 is made.

G. G. GROFF, *Chairman.*

SEPTEMBER 7, 1899.

COMMITTEE ON REGULATION OF PROSTITUTION.

Without discussing whether the fixing of laws governing prostitution is right or an abuse of power, or whether it is moral or demoralizing, it is an established fact that the vice ably defined by Letu as "an abandonment to shame" is so common and pernicious that philosophers, moralists, scientists, and governments have regarded its repression as a special study and still give the matter their attention, trying to make, perhaps, a code of laws for lawlessness, but at any rate making a noble effort to prevent or at least diminish the grievous consequences of the vice. Considering the matter, not philosophically, but merely from a practical and hygienic point of view, there is no doubt that unchecked prostitution produces two great evils—one affecting public health and the other offensive to private and public morals, particularly where innocence and virtue are left unprotected. The fact that these evils exist renders it necessary that they be relieved, the first by hygienic and scientific measures, and the second by repressing the scandal and shame inherent to prostitution, even though soi-disant idealists sneer and argue that sexual intercourse should be free, without thinking that they are condemning the innocent to the reign of harlotry.

We therefore beg to advise that the regulations applied to prostitution in Habana be adopted, as we consider them the most complete code bearing on the subject.

RICARDO HERNANDEZ.
GABRIEL FERRER.

OCTOBER 19, 1899.

For the operation for the removal of nævi	$5.00–$25.0
For the operation for cleft palate	50.0
For the operation for harelip	25.0
For the operation of tracheotomy	25.0
For the operation of intubation	25.0
For the operation for radical cure of hydrocele	25.0
For the operation for phimosis and paraphimosis	5.00– 25.0
For the operation for stricture of urethra, radical cure	25.0
For tenotomy	5.00– 5.0
For trepanning	50.00–100
For ligation of arteries	10.00–100
For removal of foreign bodies from the ear, nose, pharynx, or œsophagus	1.00– 10.0
For reduction of hernia by taxis	3.00– 10.0
For aspirating chest or abdomen	5.00– 25.0
For removing polypus from uterus or rectum	10.00– 25.0
For tapping a hydrocele	5.0
For giving anæsthetics	3.00– 5.0
For post-mortem examination in case of legal investigation	50.00–100.0
For post-mortem at request of family	25.00– 40.0

When an anæsthetic is administered in any case of surgery, an additional fee of $ will be charged.

Subsequent visits to be charged at the same rate as ordinary visits.

In addition to the above surgical charges, mileage will be charged at the rate for ordinary practice. Necessary assistance in surgical operations to be charged as consultant.

REGULATIONS PROMULGATED.

The board early appreciated the necessity existing on the island for modern laws controlling sanitation. It at once proceeded to formulate a set of regulations covering thoroughly the scope of its work. Under the existing military government acts became operative only when issued as general orders or circulars from the department headquarters. Parts of the proposed completed regulations, which were compiled soon after the organization of the board, were submitted from time to time to the military governor, and after due consideration most of them became law by such issue. The following are copies of these general orders and circulars recommended by the superior board

stream just above this point is frequently polluted by washerwomen to a small extent. The water at the dam is muddy a great part of the time.

Proposed site.—It has been proposed to draw water from the same stream, about 2½ miles nearer its source, to the east. The engineer considers it feasible and advisable and has prepared the plans and estimates. We visited the proposed site. It is probably 6 miles from the source of the stream, into which two branches flow before it reaches this place. The surrounding country is mountainous and very sparsely inhabited. The bed of the stream is of rock (gneiss). The engineer informed us that he had inspected this stream and its two branches to their source and had found the same characteristics prevailing everywhere along its course, from the proposed site to the sources of the streams, rocky beds, mountainous and sparsely settled country, with very few cattle. The character of the banks of the stream is such that it would be difficult for cattle to reach it in most places. The engineer heartily indorses the proposed change for the following reasons:

1. The watershed is almost uninhabited and the country not well fitted for cattle grazing, thus leaving the stream unpolluted by animal filth.

2. The bed of the stream is rocky and water does not get very muddy after rains, and clears rapidly.

3. The cost will not be very great, as the water can be drawn to the reservoirs at the works by gravity, and the only work necessary will be the building of a dam and the laying of the pipes. Total cost, including sand filters, estimated at $25,000 gold.

Filtration.—The only other alternative for obtaining purer water is to continue drawing it from the present place and filtering it. This has been contemplated, and materials are ready for putting in a sand and gravel filter, the middle reservoir to be used for this purpose. The engineer, however, points out that it is not always feasible to filter large quantities of muddy water in this way, by reason of the fact that a moderate deposit of mud on the surface of the sand renders it almost impervious to water and necessitates constant and hence expensive cleaning and renewal of the filtering material. He further says that it is not the correct idea to attempt to filter muddy water in large quantities, but that clear water should be first obtained and that filtered, and he thinks that the proposed site will furnish a sufficient supply of clear water, which, he says, the present will not do.

Recommendations.—It is not well to forget that the Rio Piedras is quite a small stream, and although it will furnish, under existing arrangements of storage, etc., an ample supply of water for present purposes—about 100 liters to each inhabitant of San Juan, Santurce, and Rio Piedras daily—nevertheless, provision is not made for any decided increase in the number of inhabitants. At present, moreover, only about one-fourth of the houses of these places are supplied with water connections. The present franchise allows 1,250,000 gallons to be drawn daily from the river.

We have submitted specimens of the water taken from the present and proposed sites to the chemist of the board for analysis. He informed us, however, that he would need further specimens. While it is not possible to make positive statements without an analysis of the water, nevertheless it is believed that the present water leaves much to be desired as to its potableness, and that a remedy of some kind is at least advisable. From the statements of the engineer and our necessarily superficial inspection we believe that the proposed change in the site from which the water supply is drawn, with a method of sand and gravel filtration as suggested, would greatly improve the potableness of the water and obviate the present necessity of individual filtration. It is not to be forgotten, however, that while the watershed of the proposed site is at present uninhabited and desirable, it may not remain so. This could be insured, of course, only by purchasing and policing the shed itself. In view of the expenditure involved in the proposed change and the present scarcity of money, it might be wise to make some further investigations concerning the filtration of the present water.

Respectfully submitted.

R. HERNANDEZ, *Chairman*,
C. H. LAVINDER,
Committee.

NOTE.—All figures in the above report were given us by the engineer, Mr. Gerra, and we have made no attempt to verify them, as they are considered reliable.

THE COMMITTEE.

MEDICAL FEE BILL OF THE SUPERIOR BOARD OF HEALTH OF PORTO RICO.

Among the duties inherited by the superior board of health from the subdelegation of medicine and surgery was that of passing upon contests between physicians and patients or their estates regarding amount and payment of fees. The following

X. On receiving from the examining committee an official report of the result of any examination of any applicant for license, the superior board of health, if it approve the report, shall forthwith issue to each successful applicant, adjudged by the examining committee qualified to practice medicine and surgery, or the other branches named in this order, a license to practice same in Porto Rico, signed by the members of the examining committee who actually examined the applicant and by the officers of the superior board of health, and attested by its seal.

Before any license shall be issued by the superior board of health, it shall be recorded in a book to be kept in its office, and the number of the book and the page therein containing such recorded copy shall be noted on the face of said license. Said records shall be open to public inspection, under proper restrictions as to their safe-keeping, and in all legal proceedings shall have the same weight as evidence that is given to the conveyance of land.

XI. In case any applicant should fail in his examination before the examining board, he may reappear, on approval of the superior board of health, at any subsequent examination after six months and within two years, without payment of any additional fee.

XII. Applicants who possess diplomas from reputable medical or dental colleges, and who have been licensed by State boards, after an examination, may, upon the payment of the fee of $25, be licensed by the superior board of health without examination if the superior board of health so decides.

XIII. The fees established by the superior board of health for examinations are as follows:

(*a*) For examination of physicians and surgeons, dentists, and pharmacists, $25.
(*b*) For practicantes, $15.
(*c*) For professional nurses, $10.
(*d*) For midwives, $5.

These fees shall not be returned in case of failure in examination.

For the issue and registration of a license by the superior board of health the fee shall be, for a physician and surgeon, dentist, or pharmacist, $5, and for all others, $1. The money received from such fees, as well as those mentioned in Paragraph XII, shall, after deducting the necessary expenses, be turned into the insular treasury.

XIV. No person shall practice medicine and surgery, or the other branches enumerated in this regulation, in Porto Rico, until the provisions of this regulation are complied with, except such persons as have secured the right under the Spanish Government. These will receive the license of the superior board of health upon the payment of the fee for the issue and registration of the same. Medical officers, serving in the Army and Navy of the United States, or in the United States Marine-Hospital Service, are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph.

XV. For the purpose of advertising the first examinations and for necessary stationery, an appropriation of $100 is made.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL

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and secretary of the superior board of health. All such fines collected by the municipal courts shall be turned into the municipal treasury for the benefit of the municipality.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 153.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO, *San Juan, September 30, 1899.*

In view of the fact that the powers and duties formerly possessed by the subdelegations of medicine and surgery and of pharmacy of Porto Rico have been transferred to the superior board of health, and that the safety of the public may be endangered by incompetent physicians and surgeons, pharmacists, dentists, midwives, and practicantes pursuing their avocations, the following orders are issued:

I. That in place of the subdelegations of medicine and surgery, pharmacy, etc., of Porto Rico, an examining committee shall be appointed by the superior board of health, to consist of three graduates in medicine and surgery, of not less than ten years' standing, and of recognized ability in their professions, two graduates in pharmacy, and one graduate in dentistry, possessing the same professional standing. This committee shall be divided into subcommittees for the work of examination.

II. The superior board of health of Porto Rico will make and adopt for the examining committee all necessary rules and regulations and by-laws not inconsistent with existing laws and regulations or with the Constitution of the United States.

III. The said examining committee shall meet and organize in the city of San Juan within one month after the appointment of its members is made. The superior board of health shall provide a place for the meetings of the examining committee. All the records and papers of all kinds, formerly belonging to the subdelegation of medicine and surgery and to the subdelegation in pharmacy, shall be deposited with the superior board of health.

IV. All fees received by the committee shall be turned in to the treasurer of the superior board of health. After the payment of legitimate expenses, the balance shall be divided among the members of the committee in such manner that each member shall receive his proportionate share of the fees received from all the persons he actually examines. The recorder will receive a proportionate share of all the fees received.

V. At the first meeting the members shall draw lots for the terms of service. The two persons whose names are first drawn shall serve one year; the two whose names are next drawn shall serve two years, and the two whose names are last drawn shall serve three years. The superior board of health shall, on January 1 of each year, appoint two members, who shall serve three years. A president and a recorder shall be appointed by the superior board of health on the same date.

EXAMINATIONS.

VI. The examining committee shall hold examinations for those whose desire to practice medicine and surgery, pharmacy, and dentistry in Porto Rico; also for practicantes, midwives, and professional nurses at such times as the superior board may direct.

VII. All applications under the classes named, desiring licenses to practice their professions or occupations in Porto Rico, shall first present their diplomas or certificates to the secretary of the superior board of health, together with a certificate signed by two responsible persons, as to the good moral character of the applicant. If an examination of these papers proves satisfactory, the secretary will issue a permit to the applicant to appear before the examining committee for examination.

VIII. The questions used shall first be submitted to the superior board of health, and after being approved, the same questions shall be used with all individuals of one class applying at one time for examination. All examinations shall be in writing and subject to such rules and regulations as the superior board of health shall, from time to time, prescribe.

IX. After each examination the examining committee shall, without unnecessary delay, act upon the same. An official report of such action, signed by the chairman, recorder, and each member present, stating the subject of the examination, average of each candidate in each branch, the general average, and the result of each examination, whether successful or unsuccessful, shall be forwarded to the superior board of health. Said report shall embrace all the examination papers and questions and answers thereto. All such examination papers shall be kept for reference or inspection for a period of not less than five years.

X. On receiving from the examining committee an official report of the result of any examination of any applicant for license, the superior board of health, if it approve the report, shall forthwith issue to each successful applicant, adjudged by the examining committee qualified to practice medicine and surgery, or the other branches named in this order, a license to practice same in Porto Rico, signed by the members of the examining committee who actually examined the applicant, and by the officers of the superior board of health, and attested by its seal.

Before any license shall be issued by the superior board of health, it shall be recorded in a book to be kept in its office, and the number of the book and the page therein containing such recorded copy shall be noted on the face of said license. Said records shall be open to public inspection, under proper restrictions as to the safe-keeping, and in all legal proceedings shall have the same weight as evidence that is given to the conveyance of land.

XI. In case any applicant should fail in his examination before the examining board, he may reappear, on approval of the superior board of health, at any subsequent examination after six months and within two years, without payment of any additional fee.

XII. Applicants who possess diplomas from reputable medical or dental colleges, and who have been licensed by State boards, after an examination, may, upon the payment of the fee of $25, be licensed by the superior board of health without examination if the superior board of health so decides.

XIII. The fees established by the superior board of health for examinations are as follows:

(*a*) For examination of physicians and surgeons, dentists, and pharmacists, $25.

(*b*) For practicantes, $15.

(*c*) For professional nurses, $10.

(*d*) For midwives, $5.

These fees shall not be returned in case of failure in examination.

For the issue and registration of a license by the superior board of health the fee shall be, for a physician and surgeon, dentist, or pharmacist, $5, and for all others, $1. The money received from such fees, as well as those mentioned in Paragraph XII, shall, after deducting the necessary expenses, be turned into the insular treasury.

XIV. No person shall practice medicine and surgery, or the other branches enumerated in this regulation, in Porto Rico, until the provisions of this regulation are complied with, except such persons as have secured the right under the Spanish Government. These will receive the license of the superior board of health upon the payment of the fee for the issue and registration of the same. Medical officers, serving in the Army and Navy of the United States, or in the United States Marine-Hospital Service, are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph.

XV. For the purpose of advertising the first examinations and for necessary stationery, an appropriation of $100 is made.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,
Major, Inspector-General, U. S. A., Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 191.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 27, 1899.

I. Paragraphs XII and XIV, General Orders, No. 153, current series, these headquarters, are revoked, and the following substituted therefor:

"XII. Applicants who possess diplomas from reputable medical or dental colleges or schools of pharmacy, and who have been licensed by State boards, may, upon the payment of the fee of $25, be licensed by the superior board of health without examination, if the superior board of health so decides."

"XIV. No person shall practice medicine and surgery or the other branches enumerated in this order, in Porto Rico, until the provisions of this order are complied with, except such persons as had secured the right by license or toleration under the Spanish Government in Porto Rico, or had been duly authorized to practice by the military government of the United States previous to July 1, 1899. These must procure a license from the superior board of health, which they will receive upon the payment of the fee of $5, for the issue and registration of the same: *Provided*, That this order does not prohibit practice in consultation only, by distinguished members of the medical profession who may be temporarily sojourning in Porto Rico, or who may be called from abroad for this specific purpose.

"Medical officers serving in the Army or Navy of the United States, or in the United States Marine-Hospital Service, are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph."

38. In this room the fight must be made and won. Success depends upon destroying the germs, which, emanating from the patient's excretions, lodge in the clothing, bedding, bedpans, etc., and infect the air of the room and the whole house. These germs are destroyed by placing all clothing, bedding, and excreta from the patient in tubs or vessels containing strong disinfectants.

MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT'S CLOTHING IN CASES OF YELLOW FEVER.

39. Have in the sick room a large tub one-third full of solution of mercuric chlori and hydrochloric acid, 1 to 1,000, made by adding 1 dram each of the bichlori and hydrochloric acid to 1 gallon of water. The bedclothing, the patient's clothing, the rugs, towels, handkerchiefs, etc., used for cleaning and sponging, must be placed at once in the tub of disinfectant solution upon being removed from the patient. These should remain in the solution at least five hours, when they may be wrung out and washed. The tub should be emptied into the privy, and, after being washed inside and out with bichloride solution, should again be placed in the sick room and filled with disinfectant solution. If a quilt or mattress is soiled, it should be thoroughly washed, where soiled, with bichloride solution. Very much soiled articles should be burned. If clothing is changed twice a day and carefully placed in the disinfectant solution, the germs will be destroyed and will not get into the room to spread the disease. If clothing is soiled with fæces, urine, or vomit, it should be changed at once and placed in the tub of disinfectant.

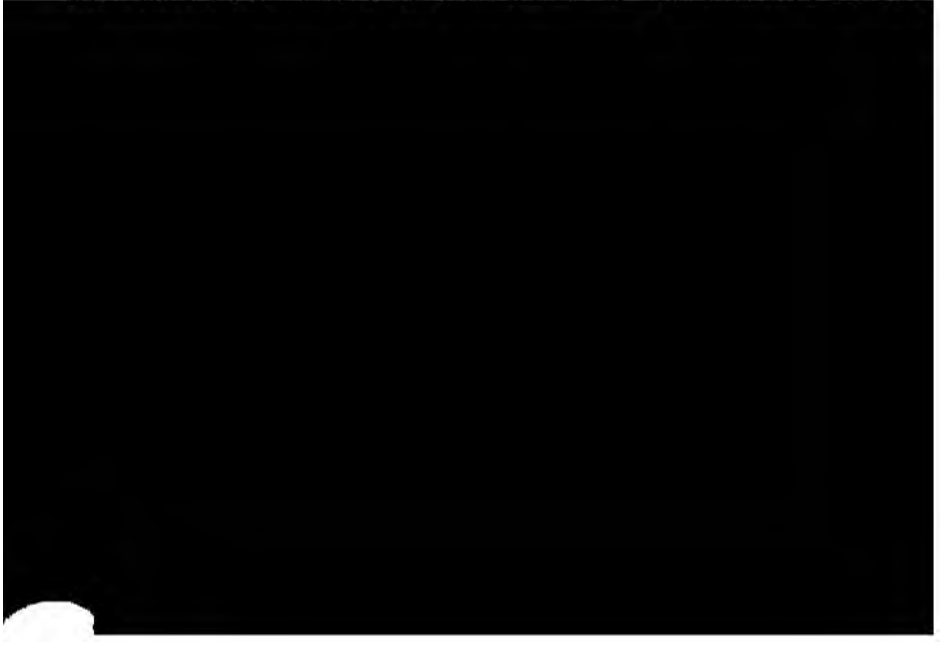
DISPOSITION OF THE EXCRETA AND WASTE IN CASES OF YELLOW FEVER.

40. Have ready a gallon of a solution of acid mercuric chloride, 1 to 500, made by placing 2 drams each of mercuric chloride and hydrochloric acid in a gallon of water. Mix the urine at once, when passed, with an equal amount of this solution. Treat the fæces in the same manner and let the mixture stand at least five hours before throwing it into the privy. If the fæces are solid, break them up and let them stand in the vessel for seven hours, then throw the contents into the privy. Wash the chamber vessel inside and out with the disinfectant solution every time it is emptied.

41. In place of handkerchiefs use rags, which burn at once after using. Treat all vomited matter and all discharges from the nose and mouth the same as urine or fæces, by disinfecting in the bichloride solution.

42. Should any fæces, urine, vomit, or sputum get upon the floor, furniture, or walls, wash it off with a rag saturated with the bichloride solution and place the rag in the disinfectant solution.

43. The water used to sponge the patient and to rinse out his mouth, as well as the moppings and washings of floors and furniture, should all be placed in the bichlo-



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40. Have ready a gallon of a solution of acid mercuric chloride, 1 to 500, made by placing 2 drams each of mercuric chloride and hydrochloric acid in a gallon of water. Mix the urine at once, when passed, with an equal amount of this solution. Treat the fæces in the same manner and let the mixture stand at least five hours before throwing it into the privy. If the fæces are solid, break them up and let them stand in the vessel for seven hours, then throw the contents into the privy. Wash the chamber vessel inside and out with the disinfectant solution every time it is emptied.

41. In place of handkerchiefs use rags, which burn at once after using. Treat all vomited matter and all discharges from the nose and mouth the same as urine or fæces, by disinfecting in the bichloride solution.

42. Should any fæces, urine, vomit, or sputum get upon the floor, furniture, or walls, wash it off with a rag saturated with the bichloride solution and place the rag in the disinfectant solution.

43. The water used to sponge the patient and to rinse out his mouth, as well as the moppings and washings of floors and furniture, should all be placed in the bichloride solution for five hours before being thrown out. The room must never be swept, but mopped up with a mop wet with a solution of bichloride, 1 to 1,000.

44. Glasses, spoons, plates, etc., used about the patient and in the room must be boiled each time after such use. The nurses' clothing must be placed in the bichloride solution at once on being changed.

45. The nurses must keep their hands absolutely clean.

THE DISINFECTION OF A PATIENT AFTER RECOVERY FROM YELLOW FEVER.

46. When a patient has recovered wash him all over with a tepid solution of mercuric chloride, 1 to 1,000, and follow this with a wash of tepid water, under direction of attending physician. Place on him clean, disinfected clothes. Disinfect all the bedding, clothing, etc. Burn all toys, books, etc., used by the patient.

DISPOSAL OF THE CORPSE.

47. See paragraphs 8 and 9 of this order.

DISINFECTION OF THE ROOM IN WHICH A PATIENT HAS BEEN SICK W[illegible]

48. The openings of the room should all be closed, drawers a
be opened, and sulphur should be burned in the room at th
pounds for each 1,000 cubic feet of space. The sulph[illegible]
alcohol or kerosene. The room should be closed
thrown open. After thorough ventilation for tw

ceilings, and furniture should be well sprinkled with a solution of mercuric chloride, 1 to 1,000, and afterwards washed down with warm water.

49. If the walls are papered the paper should be torn off and burned; if the walls are plastered they should be given a coat of whitewash.

CASES OF YELLOW FEVER AMONG THE POOR.

50. The most difficult cases are those occurring among the poor. Boards of health which guard the public welfare must provide nurses, houses, or tents for the patients and also for the families (which must be isolated), clothing for patients and suspects, physicians, food—in a word, all the appliances necessary to fight and conquer the disease and maintain the lives of the infected people. All this must be done at the public expense, because thereby the public is protected. A strict compliance with these suggestions should prevent the spread of yellow fever.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

51. Thirty per cent or more of existing blindness has been shown to be due to infection of the eyes at or shortly after birth. This infection being readily amenable to treatment, it is ordered that whenever in any city, district, or place in this island any nurse, midwife, or other person, not a legally qualified practitioner of medicine, shall notice any inflammation of the eyes or redness of the lids in a newborn child under his or her care, it shall be the duty of such person to report the same to some legally qualified practitioner of medicine within twelve hours of the time the disease is first noticed.

52. It shall be the duty of every legally qualified practitioner of medicine to treat all cases of "opthalmia neonatorum" by the Credé method, which is as follows:

53. Gently open the lids and wash out the eyes with pure lukewarm water, which has been boiled, using a clean soft piece of old linen or muslin or a pledget of absorbent cotton, but do not use a sponge.

54. Then immediately drop in each eye one or two drops of a 1 per cent solution of nitrate of silver and continue its use so long as it may be necessary.

55. Half an hour after each application of the silver solution wash the eyes with warm salt and water, (a teaspoonful of table salt to a pint of boiled water) or with a solution of boric acid (10 grains to 2 tablespoonfuls of boiled water), and continue this last application every hour or two until the eyes are well, gradually lengthening the time.

56. This disease is very contagious, even to grown persons; therefore burn or boil all cloths that have touched the eyes, avoid kissing the child, wash the hands after bathing the child's eyes, and allow no one else to use the same basin in which the child is bathed.

PENALTY.

57. Any person guilty of violation of any of the provisions of this order shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $200, United States currency, or imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

58. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, from these headquarters, shall have jurisdiction in cases arising under this order, subject to the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, current series, from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

C. H. HEYL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector-General, U. S. V.,
Acting Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 181.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, November 18, 1899.

Paragraph XI, General Orders, No. 102, current series, from these headquarters is amended to read as follows:

To require all health officers, health boards, alcaldes, and municipal judges throughout the island to forward to the superior board of health copies of all their sanitary and vital statistics reports and publications and such other sanitary information as it may request. To require municipal judges, or other proper officers, to report to

the superior board of health monthly the names of all foreigners dying in their municipalities, together with the age, nativity, occupation, cause and place of death, and place of interment, so far as these can be ascertained.

To require reports and information concerning such matters or particulars, in respect to which, it may, in its opinion, need information for the proper discharge of its duties, from all public dispensaries, hospitals, asylums, infirmaries, prisons, penitentiaries, schools, and from the managers, principals, and officers thereof, and from all other public institutions, their officers and managers, and from the proprietors, managers, lessees, and occupants of all places of public resort throughout the island.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 221.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO, *San Juan, December 19, 1899.*

Upon the recommendation of the superior board of health, the following order is published for the information of all concerned:

I. Glanders, anthrax, hydrophobia, and tuberculosis are diseases of domestic animals dangerous to human beings.

II. Any animals believed to be suffering from hydrophobia must be killed at once and burned or buried deeply in the earth. Owners of "mad" dogs must not tie them up, but must kill them at once.

III. Any domestic animal suffering from glanders, anthrax, or tuberculosis is declared to be a nuisance, dangerous to public health, and should be killed and buried or burned in order that the disease may not spread to other animals, or to human beings.

IV. Whenever an animal is reported to an alcalde or board of health to be suffering from a dangerous disease, it shall be the duty of the alcalde or board of health to notify the municipal physician to inspect the animal and report the disease from which it suffers.

V. In case the animal has glanders, anthrax, or tuberculosis, the alcalde shall appoint a jury of three intelligent and upright citizens of the barrio in which the owner lives, who shall proceed to view the animal and to appraise it, the actual value of the animal at that time being stated, and not the value before it was taken with the disease. The value placed upon the animal shall be set down and the paper signed by all the appraisers and then given to the alcalde.

VI. Immediately after the appraisement the owner shall kill the animal and burn or bury it deep in the earth.

VII. The alcalde shall give to the owner a voucher or bill for two-thirds of the appraised value of the animal. This voucher shall be paid by the municipal treasurer from any unappropriated moneys in his hands.

VIII. The alcalde shall at once forward to the superior board of health in San Juan the number of animals killed, the name of the diseases from which they suffered, and the appraised value of the same.

IX. In case the municipal physician is unable to diagnose the diseases from which animals suffer, the superior board of health may send an expert inspector who shall examine the cases and report to said board. Such inspectors shall be paid from the appropriation of the superior board of health made for this purpose.

X. In case any inspector shall report to the superior board of health the existence of any of the above-named diseases in any portion of Porto Rico, the secretary of said board shall notify the alcalde in whose jurisdiction the animals are to appraise and have the same killed, which the alcalde shall at once proceed to do.

PENALTY.

XI. Any persons guilty of the violation of any of the provisions of this order shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $200, United States currency, or imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, from these headquarters shall have jurisdiction in cases arising under this order, subject to the provisions of General Orders, No. 88, current series, from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR No. 44.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 14, 1899.

The superior board of health of Porto Rico has submitted the following rules governing vaccination, which are approved, and will be obeyed to enable the requirements of paragraphs 20, 21, and 22, of General Orders, No. 170, current series, from these headquarters to be carried out:

1. A certificate of vaccination will be given without charge by the municipal physician to all persons successfully vaccinated by him or his assistants.

2. Vaccinators will report monthly to the municipal judge and to the secretary of the superior board of health, on blanks supplied by that board, the names of all persons successfully vaccinated.

3. It shall be the duty of each alcalde to appoint one or more public vaccinators, and to announce to all the people of his municipality, by hand bills and by advertisement in the papers, the places and dates where the vaccinations will be performed.

4. The superior board of health will furnish virus free to all municipal physicians, who are required to vaccinate, free of expense, all persons who apply to them at the appointed places, on the dates set by that board. The board will also furnish blank certificates and all other necessary blanks.

PENALTY.

5. Any person guilty of the violation of any of the provisions of this circular shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $200, United States currency, or imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

6. The district courts instituted by General Orders, No. 114, current series, from these headquarters shall have jurisdiction in cases arising under this order, subject to the provisions of General Orders No. 88, current series, from these headquarters.

7. The superior board of health will supply free virus to all municipal physicians on the following dates:

(1) Adjuntas, January 1 to 15 and August 1 to 15, 1900.
(2) Aibonito, January 1 to 15 and August 1 to 15, 1900.
(3) Aguada, January 1 to 15 and August 1 to 15, 1900.
(4) Aguadilla, January 1 to 15 and August 1 to 15, 1900.
(5) Aguas Buenas, January 1 to 15 and August 1 to 15, 1900.
(6) Añasco, January 1 to 15 and August 1 to 15, 1900.
(7) Arecibo, January 16 to 31 and August 16 to August 31, 1900.
(8) Arroyo, January 16 to 31 and August 16 to 31, 1900.
(9) Barranquitas, January 16 to 31 and August 16 to 31, 1900.
(10) Barros, January 16 to 31 and August 16 to 31, 1900.
(11) Barceloneta, January 16 to 31 and August 16 to 31, 1900.
(12) Bayamón, January 16 to 31 and August 16 to 31, 1900.
(13) Carolina, February 1 to 14 and September 1 to 15, 1900.
(14) Caguas, February 1 to 14 and September 1 to 15, 1900.
(15) Ciales, February 1 to 14 and September 1 to 15, 1900.
(16) Camuy, February 1 to 14 and September 1 to 15, 1900.
(17) Corozal, February 1 to 14 and September 1 to 15, 1900.
(18) Cabo Rojo, February 1 to 14 and September 1 to 15, 1900.
(19) Coamo, February 1 to 14 and September 1 to 15, 1900.
(20) Cayey, February 15 to March 1 and September 16 to 30, 1900.
(21) Cidra, February 15 to March 1 and September 16 to 30, 1900.
(22) Comerío, February 15 to March 1 and September 16 to 30, 1900.
(23) Culebra, February 15 to March 1 and September 16 to 30, 1900.
(24) Dorado, February 15 to March 1 and September 16 to 30, 1900.
(25) Fajardo, February 15 to March 1 and September 16 to 30, 1900.
(26) Guayama, March 1 to 15 and October 1 to 15, 1900.
(27) Guayanilla, March 1 to 15 and October 1 to 15, 1900.
(28) Gurabo, March 1 to 15 and October 1 to 15, 1900.
(29) Hatillo, March 1 to 15 and October 1 to 15, 1900.
(30) Hato-grande, March 1 to 15 and October 1 to 15, 1900.
(31) Humacao, March 1 to 15 and October 1 to 15, 1900.
(32) Isabela, March 16 to 31 and October 16 to 31, 1900.
(33) Juana Diaz, March 16 to 31 and October 16 to 31, 1900.
(34) Juncos, March 16 to 31 and October 16 to 31, 1900.
(35) Lares, March 16 to 31 and October 16 to 31, 1900.
(36) Las Marias, March 16 to 31 and October 16 to 31, 1900.
(37) Lajas, March 16 to 31 and October 16 to 31, 1900.

XI. The district courts created by General Orders, No. 140, series of 1899, thes headquarters, shall be competent to try the offenses which may be committed in th respect, with the exceptions to be made in accordance with General Orders, No. 8 series of 1899, these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-Genera*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 69. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO, *San Juan, April 2, 19*

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board and the superior board of hea the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. All cemeteries and all extensions of existing cemeteries hereafter construct from public funds shall be civil in character.

II. On or before June 30, 1900, each municipality will provide within its limits a least one civil cemetery, which shall be available for the burial of all who die in th municipality. Graves or lots in such cemeteries may be sold for the interment of th remains of individuals or families, but a sufficient area must be set apart for the fre and proper burial of the remains of the poor and friendless. All interments in, o disturbance of the soil of, any cemetery now in use, after the above-mentioned dat are hereby prohibited.

Provided, however, That the alcalde of any municipality may submit evidence t show, as respects any cemetery in his municipal district, that there is a space in designated cemetery available for burials, and that interments may be made in suc space without disturbing the remains of human beings previously buried there This proof will be forwarded to the military governor, and if, after investigation b the superior board of health, the facts as claimed shall be established, then a speci exception will be made by the military governor in the case of the cemetery i question. Applications for special exceptions must be made without delay.

III. It is hereby made the duty of every alcalde to see that the cemeteries with his jurisdiction are maintained in a decent condition; that human bodies are promp entombed, as required by law and regulations, and that human remains, whe exhumed or removed from vaults, are not left exposed to view but are buried or othe wise promptly disposed of, as directed by the superior board of health, which boar is authorized to prohibit further interments in any cemetery, if in its judgment th healthfulness of the municipality would thereby be threatened.

IV. Nothing in this order is intended to prevent use for the entombment of th remains of a member of a family in a family vault now existing, or the use of properl constructed and sealed masonry niches, providing that, in the opinion of the superi board of health, such use is not detrimental to the public health.

V. Any municipality may lay out, purchase, hold, and own graveyards or cem

[redacted]

II. The alcalde shall be president, the municipal physician shall be health officer of the board, and the board shall elect a secretary from its other members.

III. The board shall hold one regular meeting each month, and special meetings shall be held at any time upon the call of the president or by request of any two members. At special meetings only the business designated in the call shall be transacted. Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

IV. An estimate shall be placed in the municipal budget each year sufficient to cover the expenses of the board of health.

V. The municipal judge shall on or before the 5th day of each month furnish the board of health with a report of the vital statistics of the municipality for the month immediately preceding.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO, *San Juan, March 29, 1900.*

Upon the recommendation of the judicial board and the superior board of health, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

I. It shall be the duty of each municipality in Porto Rico to provide in its annual budget for the payment of municipal physicians and practicantes for medical attendance upon the poor, and for medicines for the same class. Money appropriated for medical attendance and for medicines shall be used for no other purpose.

II. Each municipality shall have at least one municipal physician. If the population exceeds 10,000 there shall be not less than two municipal physicians, and for every 6,000 or major fraction thereof above this number there shall be an additional municipal physician.

III. When there are more than one municipal physician the territory shall be divided between them as equally as possible, taking into consideration both population and accessibility of territory. Each municipal physician must reside in that part of the municipality which he serves.

IV. Remote and inaccessible barrios must be provided with resident physicians or practicantes. Whenever a barrio is not so provided it shall petition the municipal council, and if without result, then the superior board of health, stating in the petition the population of the barrio, the time required for the nearest physician to reach the central and remote portions of the barrio, and the number of poor who can not pay for medical aid. The board will, if it deems necessary, appoint a physician or practicante, who will be paid from the municipal treasury.

V. Municipal physicians and practicantes will serve under the direction of the alcaldes or comisarios, and must attend all calls made by the sick poor in their respective districts.

VI. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any municipality, hospital, asylum, school, or other institution in Porto Rico to employ any physician, practicante, dentist, pharmacist, or professional nurse unless said persons are licentiates of the superior board of health of Porto Rico.

VII. Hereafter physicians, practicantes, dentists, pharmacists, and professional nurses shall be appointed to all institutions supported in whole or in part by insular or municipal funds only after competitive examinations. These examinations will be open only to persons who are licentiates of the superior board of health of Porto Rico.

VIII. Hereafter any physician, practicante, dentist, pharmacist, or professional nurse employed in the public service, who has served for a period of five years to the entire satisfaction of the municipality or the authorities of a hospital, asylum, school, or other institution employing such persons, shall not be removed from his office except for immorality or inefficiency.

IX. In cases of immorality or inefficiency charges and specifications will be prepared and the case investigated before a committee of the council, in case he is a municipal employee; or, if he is an employee of the insular government, he will be tried before a committee of the board governing the institution in which he is serving. Appeal in either case may be made to the superior board of health, whose decision will be final.

X. The persons charged with the fulfillment of this order who should fail to comply with the same after having been reminded by the proper authority of said compliance shall be considered guilty of the offense of disobedience and shall be punished in conformity with article 261 of the penal code.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO, *San Juan, April 12, 1900.*

On the recommendation of the superior board of health, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

NUISANCES.

I. Any object or condition which is prejudicial to public health is designated as a "nuisance." Dead animals in streets or yards, slaughterhouse offal or other decomposing matter, an infected house, overflowing and leaky privies and water closets, manure-pits, filthy or insecure tenement houses; filthy markets, groceries, dairies, cellars, yards, alleys, or streets; defective drains, filthy stables, foul wells used by the public, open sewers in which the water stands, ponds or pools of stagnant water, are illustrations of nuisances. Soap making, bone boiling, and some other industries may be designated offensive and subject to police control, but they are not necessarily prejudicial to public health.

II. The emptying of material removed from privy vaults and cesspools into, or their connection with, the common sewer is a nuisance, is prejudicial to public health, and is prohibited.

III. The dumping of night soil into any river, stream, lake, or pond in Porto Rico is a nuisance, and is hereby prohibited.

IV. Any person maintaining upon his property a nuisance, must promptly remove or abate the same when notified to do so by the health officer, alcalde, or other proper official.

V. Reports of nuisances should be made in writing, signed by at least three persons, to the alcalde, health officer, or other member of the local or superior board of health. The names of the signers of said report must not be given to the public, except it be so required by a court of justice in due process of law.

VI. It is the duty of the health officer, or in case this officer does not exist, then it is the duty of the alcalde or other proper authority, to receive the reports of nuisances and make efforts to abate them, as the law or the rules and regulations of the local or superior board of health may direct.

VII. Whenever a complaint is made in writing to a board of health, a health officer, or alcalde, of the existence of a nuisance, the matter shall forthwith be investigated by the health officer, alcalde, or other proper authority, and in case he finds that the alleged nuisance is detrimental to the public health, or the cause of any special disease or mortality, he shall notify the owner, agent, or lessee of said premises, or party presumably responsible for said nuisance, in writing, of such finding, and the board, or the alcalde in case no board exists, shall thereupon order and direct the abatement of the same forthwith. In the event of the failure of said owner, agent, or lessee of said property, or said responsible party, to abate the nuisance, then the said officer or board may proceed to abate the same, and may

CIRCULAR, No. 16.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, April 9, 1900.

Upon the recommendation of the superior board of health the following rules and regulations are published for the information of all concerned:

RULES AND REGULATIONS RESPECTING BURIALS, DISINTERMENTS, AND TRANSPORTATION OF HUMAN BODIES.

I. A human body shall not be buried in any cemetery until the properly signed death certificate, written or printed in ink, is received by the sexton or custodian of the cemetery. Such certificates will be signed and given by the municipal judge or his representative, in conformity with the law of civil registry now in force.

II. The body of every adult must be buried at least 4 feet below the surface of the earth, and bodies of children under 7 years of age must be buried at least 3 feet below the surface.

III. Where vaults or crypts are used, the masonry must be at least 1 foot thick, and the door must be securely sealed after each interment.

IV. In cases of quarantinable diseases, viz, cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, epidemic cerebro-spinal fever, leprosy, glanders, and oriental or bubonic plague, the coffin must be buried with the body. Those dead of these diseases must be buried in a separate portion of the cemetery, or in vaults or lots owned by the deceased, his family, or friends.

V. Bodies buried in graves shall not be disinterred until five years have elapsed since death.

VI. Human remains shall not be removed from the original place of interment except between January 1 and April 1 of each year. If the removal is to another cemetery, a permit must be obtained from the superior board of health.

VII. All disinterments or transfers must be made during daylight, and superintendents of burial grounds are prohibited from allowing any dead body to be removed from or interred in their grounds between sunset and sunrise. All disinterred remains must be carefully boxed before they are taken from any cemetery, provided, that nothing in this order will be permitted to interfere with the mandate of a court in furtherance of the administration of justice.

VIII. The remains of deceased persons shall not be transferred from or landed at ports of the island without permission from the superior board of health and a certificate from the port sanitary inspector, after an inspection of the casket by the officer named.

IX. Human remains will not be entombed in any church or other building within the walls of San Juan or other city in Porto Rico without the consent of the superior board of health; nor will such remains be transferred from one municipality to another for burial without consent of both alcaldes.

of contamination should be permitted to discharge their contents into any stream used for domestic supplies, and if any such contamination is discovered it should be ordered discontinued at once.

The selection of new water supply or the enlargement of an old plant can only be made after the local authorities shall have obtained the consent of the superior board of health at San Juan. Applications for such authority should be made to the secretary of the superior board of health at San Juan, P. R.

It is prohibited to throw into any stream in Porto Rico any waste from tanneries or other manufacturing establishment, whereby the water is discolored, made offensive or poisonous and unfit for the use of men and domestic animals. The throwing of all acids and chemical salts into streams is prohibited.

Municipalities should place hydrants on the streets, where they will be readily accessible to the poor, as an abundance of good water is conducive to good health. Bathing facilities should be furnished to the poor where it is possible.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

All school buildings, both public and private, asylums, hospitals, jails, court rooms, barracks, theaters, and other public buildings in which the people congregate, are subject to sanitary rules and regulations, and should be inspected by boards of health at frequent intervals.

All plans for new public buildings or alterations in old buildings must be submitted to the superior board of health at San Juan.

All public buildings are required at all times to be well lighted, well ventilated, scrupulously clean, free from vermin, and with floors which can be readily cleaned. There must be ready means of escape in case of fire.

Privies and water-closets must be kept clean and free from bad odors. All the drains must be kept free and in good order. All sewer and waste pipes must be securely trapped and properly ventilated.

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SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

All slaughterhouses located within or close to any city in Por Rico shall have the floors of asphalt or some other impervi material, properly sloped to a well-trapped and permanently gra inlet having a direct communication with a sewer or other open out

The walls shall be covered to the height of 7 feet with some im vious material.

The yards connected with the slaughterhouse should be grad paved, and sloped, so that they may be flushed with water and k perfectly clean. There should be an abundant water supply, with h so arranged that the walls, floors, and yards may be effectively wash

The floors of the apartments in which the animals are kept previ to slaughtering should likewise be paved or covered with asphalt cement.

The house should be capable of complete ventilation by openings the roof and elsewhere. No blood pit, offal pit, or privy well shall permitted within any slaughterhouse.

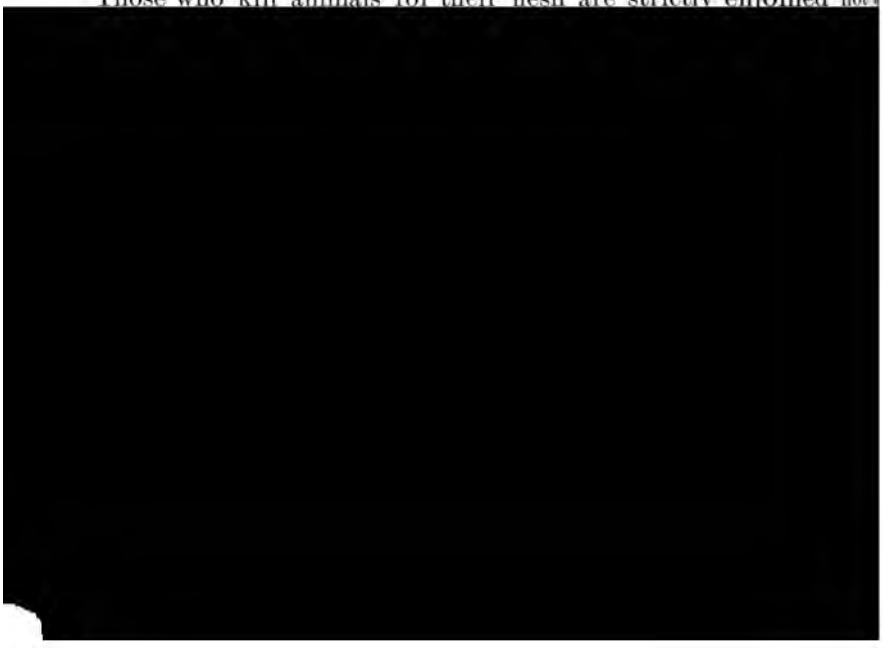
All slaughterhouses in or near cities not provided as above should considered by health boards as nuisances.

The owners, agents, or occupants of all slaughterhouses within near the cities of Porto Rico are required to provide movable recept cles, with tightly fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and co veying away blood, offal, filth, and other offensive matter, and the matters are to be deposited in the receptacles immediately after t slaughtering and removed with all the fat, hides, tripe, and bon daily.

No blood or any offal shall be permitted to flow into any sewe Anyone violating these regulations should be prosecuted for maintai ing a public nuisance.

It is recommended that the dealers in meat in each city unite establishing a refrigerating plant where their products may rema indefinitely without loss until sold.

Those who kill animals for their flesh are strictly enjoined not



twenty-four hours of the receipt of said account and shall order the payment of the same within three days, the necessary orders and instructions having been given by him.

Fourth. Upon the expiration of the period of three days mentioned in paragraph 3 of this order, the board of health shall at once make out a list of those owners who have failed to pay their accounts, and will present said accounts to the alcalde of the city, who shall, within the specified time of twenty-four hours following, order and decree the first lien on the furniture and other movable articles, the property of the house owner, authorizing the proper and competent authority to enter the dwellings of such owners for its execution.

Fifth. The collector of the board of health shall enter the premises accompanied by a policeman and an appraiser, and will at once make an inventory of the articles of furniture to be sold at public auction.

Sixth. If within twenty-four hours after the lien as prescribed in paragraph 4 of this order shall have been declared, the owner or agent of such building, having been duly notified by the proper authority, does not present a receipt showing that the account and extra charge for incidental expenses have been fully paid, the articles of furniture will be advertised to be sold at public auction in the Official Gazette for five consecutive days. The date and place where the articles are to be sold at auction will be indicated in the advertisement.

Seventh. If the amount of the articles as inventoried does not cover the total amount of the account, said account and inventory will be forwarded to the alcalde of the city, with a request that a first lien be granted on such building so situated as aforesaid wherein such work shall have been done by said board of health for the use of the department of sewers, which lien shall be superior in dignity to all liens of private nature of every kind and character whatsoever, and such lien shall be discharged by payment only.

Eighth. The alcalde of the city is hereby authorized to collect and enforce, as herein prescribed, all claims presented to him by said board of health.

Ninth. On and after March 31, 1900, no newly built dwelling hous

and bar sand, thoroughly mixed dry, and water enough afterward added to give a proper consistence. The cement must be mixed i small quantities at a time and used as soon as made. The joints mu be carefully wiped and pointed, and all mortar that may be left insid thoroughly cleaned out and the pipe left clean and smooth throughou for which purpose a swab will be used.

No tempered-up cement will be used. A straight edge shall be us and the different sections will be laid in perfect lines on the bott and sides, but in no case shall terra-cotta pipes be permitted within feet of any foundation wall or for extension to connect with rain-wat conductors, surface or air inlets.

NOTE.—After the test has been approved by the inspector in drain or soil pipes may be tar coated; but in no case shall any coatin be applied to cast-iron soil or drain pipes until test has been applie and approved by the inspector.

The house sewer shall not be less than 4 inches nor more than 6 inches in diameter, and the fall shall not be less than one-half an inc to the foot, unless by special permission of the superior board o health. It shall be laid in a trench cut at a uniform grade, or it mu be constructed along the foundation walls above the cellar floor, restin on 9-inch brick piers laid in cement mortar (said piers not to be mor than 7 feet apart) and securely fastened to said walls. No test sha be made by the inspector until said pipes are secured as above describe

The arrangement of sewer, soil, and waste pipes shall be as direct a possible. All changes in direction on horizontal pipes shall be mad with Y-branches, one-sixteenth or one-eighth bends.

The house drains shall be provided with a horizontal trap place within the building wall nearest to the sewer, or at the curb. Th trap shall have a hand hole, for convenience in cleaning, the cover o which shall be properly fitted and the joints made air-tight.

NOTE.—If the trap on the sewer is placed inside of the cellar wa there shall be no clean out between the water seal of the trap and th sewer.

There shall be an inlet for fresh air entering the sewer just insi

All sewer and antisiphon cast-iron pipes shall have the weight p foot and the name of the manufacturer cast on the exterior surfa directly back of the hub of each section in characters not less th one-half inch in length.

Lead waste pipes may be used for horizontal lines that are 2 inc or less in diameter, and shall have not less than the following p scribed weights:

	Li
1-inch pipe	
1¼-inch pipe	
1½-inch pipe	
2-inch pipe	4

Lead bands or traps for water-closets shall not be less than one-eigh of an inch in thickness.

Waste pipes from wash basins, sinks, and bath tubs shall be not l than 1¼ inches in diameter, and wash-tray waste pipes not less than 1 inches in diameter.

All joints in cast-iron drain, soil, and waste pipes shall be so calk with oakum and lead, or with cement made of iron filings and s ammoniac, as to make them gas-tight.

All connections of lead with iron shall be made with a brass ferru not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, put in the hub of th iron pipe and calked with lead, except in cases of iron water-clos traps or old work when drilling or tapping is permitted. The le pipe shall be attached to the ferrule by a wiped solder joint.

All connections of lead pipe shall be by wiped solder joints.

Every water-closet, sink, basin, wash-tray, bath, and every tub set of tubs, shall be separately and effectually trapped, and the sty of trap must be approved by the superior board of health.

Each trap must be placed as near the fixture as practicable. A waste pipes shall be provided with strong metallic strainers. All drai from hydrants shall be trapped, and in a manner accessible for cleani out.

Traps of fixtures shall be protected from siphonage. All anti

[redacted]

COLLECTION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

About the year 1885 the Spanish Government established in e municipality a civil registry office, in charge of a municipal judge. this office record was made of all deaths, births, and marriages.

The following methods were adopted at that time and are stil force: Before the burial of a body was permitted in a cemetery, a tificate of registry was required from the municipal judge. This given only after a physician's certificate of death was presented at office of the civil register, together with a signed declaration by a ative of the deceased, giving the writer's name, age, civil state, degree of relationship, also the name, age, occupation, residence, civil state of the deceased, and date of death.

A large proportion of deaths occur without medical attendance. these cases certificates are obtained from the municipal physician, w diagnoses the case after securing a history from the relatives. If th should be cause for suspicion, the certificate is refused, and an autop ordered by the judge. Under these circumstances accuracy as to t number of deaths was obtained, but accuracy as to diagnosis w impossible.

The peons travel miles, carrying their dead, to secure the requir certificate from the titular physician, who may learn that the decea was suffering from diarrhea, and possibly some abdominal pai Nothing further is obtainable, and "dysentery" is the verdict. Or t history is even more indefinite; possibly no symptoms were appare to the ignorant friends present, and so "anemia" shoulders the blam

The facts in each case are duly entered in the office records, and st tistics as to the number of deaths since 1885 are fairly reliable.

BIRTHS.[1]

The laws governing the registration of births, if enforced, wou insure correct returns. They require an immediate report of a bir from the physician or midwife in attendance thereon. Also a declar

[redacted]

The prevalence of certain important diseases in the several municipal districts for each of the past ten years is exhibited in the following tabulated statements:

ADJUNTAS.

Year.	Smallpox.	Yellow fever.	Typhoid fever.	Meningitis.	Dysentery.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Tetanus.
1890	2	.....	2	1	8	.....	18	1
1891	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	7
1892	.....	1	5	.....	13	.....	19	7
1893	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	12	1
1894	.....	.....	1	1	40	1	19	2
1895	.....	.....	3	4	16	.....	14	5
1896	.....	.....	1	5	22	.....	20	7
1897	.....	1	3	2	7	3	21	8
1898	6	.....	7	5	9	.....	12	5
1899	4	.....	1	16	233	.....	17	9

AIBONITO.

1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	11
1892	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	6
1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7
1894	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	14
1895	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	15
1896	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	12
1897	.....	.....	1	1	129	.....	1	10
1898	.....	1	3	.....	14	.....	2	7
1899	.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	.....	7

AGUADA.
[Report incomplete.]

1890	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	10	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	3	.....
1894	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BARCELONETA.

Year.	Smallpox.	Yellow fever.	Typhoid fever.	Meningitis.	Dysentery.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Tetanus.
1890	35	.....	.....	2	4	.....	6	3
1891	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	6
1892	.....	.....	3	.....	10	.....	14	27
1893	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	15	21
1894	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	14	18
1895	8	.....	3	.....	9	.....	14	12
1896	23	.....	4	1	5	2	10	7
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	19
1898	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	8	26
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10	18

BAYAMON.

1890	3	.....	9	2	5	6	38	30
1891	1	.....	8	6	2	2	47	18
1892	.....	7	7	3	6	3	42	33
1893	.....	.....	1	1	5	2	52	30
1894	90	1	1	4	12	5	65	24
1895	189	1	1	13	1	7	55	29
1896	.....	1	.....	15	11	1	52	21
1897	.....	.....	3	23	160	1	70	23
1898	.....	1	2	15	66	2	75	18
1899	.....	.....	3	13	54	2	66	33

CAROLINA.

1890	.....	1	12	1	1	.....	35	8
1891	.....	.....	10	.....	4	.....	40	20
1892	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	32	6
1893	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	39	12
1894	.....	1	18	.....	1	.....	24	6
1895	40	1	8	.....	2	.....	44	8
1896	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	30	1
1897	1	.....	7	.....	20	.....	43	1
1898	.....	.....	1	1	34	.....	40	2
1899	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	44	4

CIDRA.

Year.	Smallpox.	Yellow fever.	Typhoid fever.	Meningitis.	Dysentery.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Tetanus.
1890	12	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....
1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	.....
1892	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	2
1894	.....	.....	3	3	12	1	3	.....
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	2	1
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMERIO.

1890	52	.....	2	7	.....	.....	2	17
1891	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	9	14
1892	.....	.....	1	5	.....	2	3	9
1893	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	7	10
1894	1	.....	1	4	.....	1	11	7
1895	1	1	2	1	1	.....	10	6
1896	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....	10	4
1897	.....	.....	1	.....	40	1	7	7
1898	.....	.....	5	3	47	.....	7	9
1899	.....	.....	7	3	9	1	13	4

DORADO.

1890	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	11
1891	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	13	9
1892	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	12	11
1893	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	11	6
1894	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	12	6
1895	4	.....	5	1	.....	.....	13	4
1896	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	7	4
1897	.....	.....	6	.....	5	.....	6	1
1898	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	9	2
1899	.....	.....	7	2	5	.....	3	8

HUMACAO.

Year.	Smallpox.	Yellow fever.	Typhoid fever.	Meningitis.	Dysentery.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Tetanus.
1890	30	.....	20	22	26	1	40	11
1891	4	1	26	12	13	.....	26	3
1892	.....	.....	8	20	18	.....	41	4
1893	.....	5	4	30	14	.....	40	1
1894	20	.....	51	9	19	.....	57	3
1895	77	1	22	22	21	1	38	2
1896	.....	1	20	22	44	.....	38	1
1897	.....	.....	13	24	107	.....	37	3
1898	.....	.....	19	17	44	.....	48	5
1899	3	.....	29	8	29	.....	38	9

ISABELA.

1890	10	.....	2	4	4	1	13	3
1891	.....	1	13	.....	12	.....	24	1
1892	1	.....	6	3	20	.....	21	6
1893	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	12	36
1894	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....	23	31
1895	4	.....	2	2	2	.....	14	38
1896	11	1	2	5	2	2	25	27
1897	1	.....	2	5	3	.....	22	11
1898	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	38	8
1899	.....	.....	.....	1	14	8	25	22

JUNCOS.

1890	122	1	3	1	6	.....	24	21
1891	4	.....	12	.....	3	.....	19	15
1892	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	17	19
1893	.....	.....	6	4	1	.....	15	5
1894	.....	.....	8	2	1	.....	15	4
1895	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	18	5
1896	.....	3	18	5	3	.....	22	4
1897	.....	.....	4	7	8	.....	22	3
1898	.....	.....	.....	11	64	.....	23	1
1899	.....	.....	5	5	12	.....	28	2

HUMACAO.

Year.	Smallpox.	Yellow fever.	Typhoid fever.	Meningitis.	Dysentery.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Tetanus.	[illegible]
1890	30	.....	20	22	26	1	40	11	
1891	4	1	26	12	13	.....	26	3	
1892	.....	.....	8	20	18	.....	41	4	
1893	.....	5	4	30	14	.....	40	1	
1894	20	.....	51	9	19	.....	57	3	
1895	77	1	22	22	21	1	38	2	
1896	.....	1	20	22	44	.....	38	1	
1897	.....	.....	13	24	107	.....	37	3	
1898	.....	.....	19	17	44	.....	48	5	
1899	3	.....	29	8	29	.....	38	9	

ISABELA.

1890	10	.....	2	4	4	1	13	3	
1891	.....	1	13	.....	12	.....	24	1	
1892	1	.....	6	3	20	.....	21	6	
1893	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	12	36	
1894	.....	.....	1	6	1	.....	23	31	
1895	4	.....	2	2	2	.....	14	38	
1896	11	1	2	5	2	2	25	27	
1897	1	.....	2	5	3	.....	22	11	
1898	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	38	3	
1899	.....	.....	.....	1	14	8	25	22	

JUNCOS.

1890	122	1	3	1	6	.....	24	21	
1891	4	.....	12	.....	3	.....	19	15	
1892	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	17	19	
1893	.....	.....	6	4	1	.....	15	5	
1894	.....	.....	8	2	1	.....	15	4	
1895	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	18	5	
1896	.....	3	18	5	3	.....	22	4	
1897	.....	.....	4	7	8	.....	22	3	
[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	

MAYAGUEZ.

Year.	Smallpox.	Yellow fever.	Typhoid fever.	Meningitis.	Dysentery.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Tetanus.
1890	225	2	9	7	27	6	164	30
1891	.....	3	.....	2	7	1	41	7
1892	.....	27	8	3	43	2	143	28
1893	.....	5	11	3	20	3	142	31
1894	.....	.....	6	10	52	7	168	46
1895	.....	14	6	11	196	1	154	45
1896	11	1	13	27	116	4	148	51
1897	219	.....	17	15	54	6	192	45
1898	12	.....	26	5	63	6	212	46
1899	.....	.....	27	13	95	7	186	64

MARICAO.

1890	21	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	1	54
1891	.....	.....	15	7	7	.....	4	49
1892	.....	.....	36	4	12	.....	3	25
1893	.....	.....	37	4	11	.....	.....	39
1894	.....	1	33	3	49	.....	14	44
1895	.....	.....	33	22	23	23	4	41
1896	.....	.....	41	1	22	.....	22	38
1897	2	.....	21	1	17	1	24	32
1898	2	.....	28	1	21	31	25	57
1899	.....	.....	2	1	19	1	5	42

MAUNABO.

1890	.....	.....	4	2	9	.....	10	12
1891	5	1	3	.....	3	.....	11	17
1892	.....	.....	15	.....	12	.....	15	15
1893	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	11	11
1894	.....	.....	3	.....	9	.....	14	8
1895	2	.....	2	.....	11	.....	10	11
1896	1	.....	2	2	16	.....	16	8

NARANJITO.

Year.	Smallpox.	Yellow fever.	Typhoid fever.	Meningitis.	Dysentery.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Tetanus.	Anæmia.
	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	3	.....	42
	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	11	1	35
	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	11	1	42
	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	3	2	52
	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	56
	.....	.....	6	.....	11	.....	17	1	24
	.....	.....	2	4	11	.....	9	.....	22
	.....	.....	1	10	11	.....	14	.....	52
	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	8	.....	23
	.....	.....	.....	6	18	.....	5	1	89

PATILLAS.

	41	.....	18	.....	5	.....	39	16	42
	107	2	19	.....	.....	1	30	1	19
	4	.....	5	1	2	.....	42	1	33
	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	27	.....	37
	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	33	.....	52
	2	1	3	.....	19	.....	28	.....	40
	.....	.....	1	.....	12	2	18	1	75
	.....	.....	7	.....	67	2	17	6	97
	.....	.....	17	.....	10	.....	13	1	65
	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	15	2	66

PENUELAS.

	1	3	4	10	1	.....	30	16	.....
	.....	3	1	9	.....	.....	21	14	2
	.....	2	8	15	.....	.....	14	16	.....
	.....	2	14	10	.....	.....	36	18	2
	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	40	12	14
	.....	1	10	7	.....	.....	13	8	4
	.....	1	10	17	.....	.....	37	5	.....
	.....	1	3	8	.....	1	16	10	.....
	7	.....	8	10	.....	2	24	15	6
	28	.....	10	13	.....	.....	22	11	24

PIEDRAS.

	33	.....	11	9	1	.....	18	1	22
	6	.....	4	1	7	.....	7	.....	41
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2
	.....	.....	16	3	4	.....	18	.....	6
	2	1	10	5	1	.....	6	.....	12
	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	8	.....	38
	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	18
	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	13
	.....	.....	7	15	3	.....	17	4	50

PONCE.

	20	.....	14	23	38	.....	254	24	41
	3	3	18	15	22	5	211	4	53
	.....	3	2	13	3	4	238	15	45
	.....	.....	9	7	29	2	241	7	64
	12	2	12	11	43	.....	266	17	32
	7	.....	7	16	21	.....	239	11	18
	17	4	22	12	18	2	219	4	36
	11	.....	.....	9	11	.....	221	8	49
	.....	.....	3	19	14	.....	211	17	61
	18	.....	7	14	19	.....	244	19	39

QUEBRADILLAS.

Year.	Smallpox.	Yellow fever.	Typhoid fever.	Meningitis.	Dysentery.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Tetanus.	Anæmia.
1890	33	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	.....	.....	4	4	2	.....	.....	5	
1894	.....	7	2	1	4	.....	8	14	1
1895	.....	12	1	1	.....	.....	9	10	1
1896	1	.....	9	10	2	.....	3	6	
1897	.....	.....	2	8	8	1	27	7	1
1898	.....	2	3	7	.....	2	16	8	1
1899	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RIO GRANDE.

1890	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	14	4
1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	12	4
1892	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	1
1893	.....	.....	22	2	3	.....	37	9
1894	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	1
1895	.....	11	11	3	9	1	10	4
1896	.....	.....	.....	3	8	1	11	3
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	7	3
1898	.....	.....	.....	2	130	.....	8	4
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	7	7

RIO PIEDRAS.

1890	4	1	8	1	24	.....	38	33
1891	14	1	12	8	27	1	49	40
1892	.....	.....	5	.....	6	.....	43	31
1893	.....	3	3	15	10	.....	49	27
1894	43		2	18	7	2	42	26

SABANA GRANDE.

Year.	Smallpox.	Yellow fever.	Typhoid fever.	Meningitis.	Dysentery.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Tetanus.	Anæmia.
	6	4	12	3	3	.....	25	.....	9
	.....	3	4	13	7	1	19	.....	8
	.....	.....	3	18	4	.....	24	1	33
	.....	.....	1	19	1	1	14	1	5
	1	.....	.....	10	11	.....	20	.....	16
	.....	.....	1	11	55	.....	16	1	15
	.....	.....	2	16	19	.....	16	.....	9
	54	.....	.....	8	18	.....	21	2	44
	4	.....	1	20	20	.....	19	.....	31
	1	.....	3	16	10	.....	16	3	46

SAN GERMAN.

	272	.....	13	9	12	.....	21	52	40
	6	.....	4	3	17	.....	13	49	26
	.....	.....	8	4	18	.....	15	51	24
	.....	1	5	7	17	.....	20	38	24
	.....	.....	12	4	14	.....	15	59	21
	.....	.....	4	4	160	.....	15	31	22
	.....	.....	8	5	51	.....	19	19	23
	29	.....	8	4	32	2	17	15	38
	38	.....	9	7	44	.....	17	11	61
	7	.....	3	12	66	1	26	16	99

SAN JUAN.

	4	100	26	33	13	4	177	32	14
	8	18	15	23	4	4	196	39	14
	.....	91	18	25	8	20	167	31	25
	.....	62	20	29	6	6	177	41	18
	159	79	15	20	1	4	221	24	16
	81	294	17	28	4	4	207	23	20
	3	43	17	25	8	3	208	28	27
	2	.....	29	30	86	1	258	20	41
	.....	.....	26	23	14	.....	219	25	24
	.....	.....	18	22	11	9	137	29	25

SALINAS.

	21	.....	1	3	.....	.....	8	.....	17
	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	13	1	12
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	4
	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	14	4	6
	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	2	4
	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....
	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	12	1	4
	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	15
	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	8	5	12

SANTA ISABEL.

	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	18	6	2
	.....	8	8	.....	2	.....	14	9	.....
	.....	6	6	.....	6	.....	9	7	1
	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	15	11	4
	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	18	5	3
	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	10	5	.....
	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	11	7	2
	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	17	6	4
	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	16	8	3
	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	20	7	5

TOA ALTA.

Year.	Smallpox.	Yellow fever.	Typhoid fever.	Meningitis.	Dysentery.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Tetanus.
1890	3	1	5	2	2	1	20	10
1891	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	15	9
1892	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	19	9
1893	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	20	9
1894	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	22	10
1895	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8
1896	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	18	5
1898	.....	.....	4	2	18	1	17	6
1899	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	26	7

TOA BAJA.

1890	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1891	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	4
1892	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....
1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
1894	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1895	12	1	.....	1	.....	1	6	3
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	4
1897	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	8	3
1898	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	2	3
1899	.....	.....	.....	3	6	1	3	3

TRUJILLO ALTO.

1890	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	21
1891	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	16
1892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10
1893	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18	10
1894	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	20	4
1895	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	9
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	5
1897	.....	.....	1	.....	18	1	7	9
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2	5	2
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	8

[redacted]

VEGA BAJA.

Year.	Smallpox.	Yellow fever.	Typhoid fever.	Meningitis.	Dysentery.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Tetanus.	Anæmia.
	.....	.....	5	1	8	.....	29	28	46
	5	.....	2	4	.....	.....	29	17	9
	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	28	10
	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	17	17	24
	3	.....	3	6	.....	.....	16	30	20
	117	.....	1	6	.....	.....	22	24	7
	4	.....	.....	2	1	4	31	21	19
	.....	.....	.....	2	40	3	20	20	41
	.....	.....	1	5	19	.....	34	23	48
	1	.....	.....	4	26	.....	27	19	48

VIEQUES.

	.....	1	20	.....	31	.....	18	3	8
	.....	.....	20	.....	48	2	15	1	1
	.....	.....	15	.....	52	.....	23	1	.....
	.....	.....	10	.....	26	9	14	3	1
	.....	4	17	2	38	4	11	1	.....
	.....	.....	13	1	11	2	12	.....	2
	.....	.....	22	1	7	.....	22	.....	4
	.....	.....	13	.....	16	.....	10	1	7
	.....	.....	13	.....	28	.....	13	1	7
	.....	.....	14	.....	25	.....	17	.....	2

YAUCO.

	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	99	13	35
	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	31	30
	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	54	53	58
	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	39	39	94
	.....	.....	3	4	49	4	61	21	43
	.....	.....	.....	1	17	.....	33	18	44
	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	72	9	48
	50	.....	2	7	1	.....	87	24	55
	193	.....	5	3	.....	.....	110	28	195
	20	.....	6	1	28	.....	83	34	263

records for Yabucoa destroyed by hurricane.

e following is the aggregate for the island of the preceding tables, the per cent of total deaths caused by each disease in each year:

isease.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Number of deaths.	Per cent of total deaths.	Number of deaths.	Per cent of total deaths.	Number of deaths.	Per cent of total deaths.	Number of deaths.	Per cent of total deaths.	Number of deaths.	Per cent of total deaths.
x	2,362	8.9	664	2.08	61	0.25	11	0.05	372	1.5
fever	152	.57	97	.41	185	.78	133	.6	116	.47
l fever	409	1.5	369	1.56	364	1.53	331	1.5	365	1.48
itis	256	.96	227	.96	264	1.11	297	1.34	261	1.05
ry	518	1.95	377	1.06	557	2.35	405	1.83	661	2.67
ria	44	.16	43	.18	44	.18	38	.17	50	.2
losis	1,754	6.6	1,528	6.47	1,683	7.1	1,706	7.7	1,978	8
.....	986	3.7	898	3.8	1,043	4.4	1,012	4.58	991	4
.....	3,450	13	2,994	12.7	3,508	14.8	3,240	14.2	3,448	13.96

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

The following table gives the number of deaths under 1 year, number under 5 years, and the number over 60 years, in each month with per cent of total deaths:

Months.	Deaths under 1 year.	Total deaths.	Deaths under 5 years.	Total deaths.	Deaths over 60 years.	Total deaths.
		Per cent.		*Per cent.*		Per
October	620	13.66	1,692	36.93	439	
November	713	15.25	1,762	37.7	412	
December	571	14.4	1,347	33.95	429	
January	498	15.1	1,096	33.24	350	
February	372	15.0	800	32.32	303	
March	406	16.08	839	33.24	315	
April	367	15.17	730	30.19	310	

The total deaths under one year for the seven months was 3,547, which was 14.81 per cent of deaths.

The deaths under five years for the same period were 8,266, which was 34.53 per cent of total d

The deaths over sixty years for the same period were 2,558, which was 10.68 per cent of the mortality.

OCTOBER.

| | Population, 1899. | Total deaths. | Total marriages. | Total births. | Stillbirths. | Under 1 year. | Under 5 years. | Over 60 years. | Deaths from important causes. | | |

...ces of Porto Rico for October, November, and December, 1899—Continued.

OCTOBER—Continued.

	Under 5 years.	Over 60 years.	Deaths from important causes.																						
			Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhoid fever.	Yellow fever.	Malarial diseases.	Smallpox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Erysipelas.	Whooping cough.	Croup and diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Anæmia.	Acute respiratory diseases.	Consumption.	Puerperal diseases.	Digestive system.	Urinary system.	Circulatory system.	Nervous system.	Tetanus.	Cancer.	Accidents and violence.	Old age.	Unclassified.
	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10
	22	15	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	17	4	1	1	5	1	0	4	6	0	0	0	13
	40	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	14	2
	57	17	0	1	0	45	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	6	9	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	43
	16	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	3	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	5
	66	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	145	11	3	0	9	1	1	2	8	11	1	0	6
	16	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	5	2	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	17
	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	3	8
	19	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	16	4	0	0	6	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	9
	71	13	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	5	0	14	21	10	8	2	30	2	7	8	9	1	5	0	30
	8	2	0	2	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	0	2	4	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	3
	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	15	70	2	1	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	13
	24	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	6	2	2	6	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	11
	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	2	1	1	5	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	8
	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	8
	107	30	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	24	11	27	1	74	6	2	7	4	2	1	7	62
	15	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	13	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	15
	21	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	2	6	6	1	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Vega Baja	10,306	44	4	12	0	9	18	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	13	1	4	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	3
Vieques	5,988	18	0	21	0	6	10	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	3
Yabucoa	13,906																																
Yauco	27,119	197	5	65	2	32	88	7	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	19	47	20	2	5	19	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	70

NOVEMBER.

Adjuntas	19,484	233	8	38	2	26	89	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	79	78	17	2	0	17	0	0	0	4	0	0	10	19
Aibonito	8,596	35	1	18	0	3	13	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	17	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
Aguada	10,581	71	5	22	0	6	19	9																									
Aguadilla	17,830	63	5	22	2	10	21	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21	3	6	0	8	1	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	5
Aguas Buenas	7,977	35	1	13	3	1	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	1	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Añasco	13,311	93	6	64	1	23	37	8	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	8	0	9	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	51
Arecibo	36,910	171	7	62	10	35	64	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	62	11	11	3	23	0	2	0	6	0	0	2	1	20
Arroyo	4,867	17	0	5	2	3	8	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
Barranquitas	8,103	59	8	15	0	4	13	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	8	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2
Barros	14,845	111	2	28	1	12	57	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	39	60	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
Barceloneta	9,357	65	0	32	0	10	25	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	43	5	0	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
Bayamon	19,940	93	4	22	0	19	41	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	18	18	2	4	2	9	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	42
Carolina	11,965	29	4	10	0	2	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	1	2	0	10	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	3
Caguas	19,857	110	1	0	5	20	43	10	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	25	5	0	5	13	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	8
Ciales	18,115	213	1	25	0	30	71	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	113	71	1	2	3	3	0	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	4
Camuy	10,887	43	0	24	1	8	16	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	11	3	1	1	13	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
Corozal	11,508	78	6	14	0	9	27	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	23	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	11
Cabo Rojo	16,154	37	3	37	2	9	18	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	2	1	0	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	10
Coamo	15,144	48	3	33	0	8	21	5	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	3	0	9	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Cayey	14,442	88	4	15	11	8	21	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	30	4	10	11	4	0	1	5	2	3	0	0	3	14
Cidra	7,552	20	4	6	3	0	0	2																									
Comerío	8,249	54	5	12	4	7	16	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	3	0	2	13	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Culebra	704	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Dorado	3,804	18	1	8	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	3
Fajardo	16,782	31	3	12	1	5	14	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	1	2	7	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	5
Guayama	12,749	61	0	0	0	12	29	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	12	5	1	22	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4
Guayanilla	9,540	51	2	28	2	11	19	4	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	15	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	8
Gurabo	8,700	47	0	23	0	5	20	6	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	15	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	11
Hatillo	10,449	32	3	6	0	7	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hato Grande	13,433	50	6	40	0	6	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
Humacao	14,313	70	9	34	0	10	27	7	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	2	1	1	10	0	0	2	5	3	0	2	0	18
Isabela	14,888	66	3	17	0	16	34	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	23	2	1	1	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	20
Juana Diaz	27,896	139	2	27	0	11	44	17	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	1	0	67	7	5	0	1	12	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	9
Juncos	8,429	40	1	14	0	4	12	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	5	0	0	6	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	7
Lares	20,883	176	9	60	12	26	60	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	100	8	1	0	21	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	14

...tics of Porto Rico for October, November, and December, 1899—Continued.

NOVEMBER—Continued.

| | Under 1 year. | Under 5 years. | Over 60 years. | Deaths from important causes. | | |

DECEMBER.

| | | |

s of Porto Rico for October, November, and December, 1899—Continued.

NOVEMBER—Continued.

| | Under 5 years. | Over 60 years. | Deaths from important causes. | | |

[illegible]	19,500																														
Yauco	27,119	220	8	67	3	34	88	13	0	4	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	42	23	4	4	23	6	1	3	4	0	0	0	58

DECEMBER.

Adjuntas	19,484	169	8	42	2	18	48	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	57	66	12	5	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	9
Aibonito	8,596	31	2	12	1	1	9	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Aguada	10,581	49	4	33	0	7	18	3																									
Aguadilla	17,830	59	4	45	0	4	16	11	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	14	4	2	1	4	1	1	7	2	2	1	1	11
Aguas Buenas	7,977	38	1	20	0	4	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	9	8	0	1	3	0	4	4	0	3	0	0	1
Añasco	13,311	64	5	38	2	12	22	11	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	34
Arecibo	36,910	142	13	68	6	34	57	16	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	49	16	4	2	22	1	1	4	15	1	0	0	14
Arroyo	4,867	32	0	4	7	2	9	3	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	13
Barranquitas	8,103	39	1	16	0	7	13	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
Barros	14,845	91	5	22	0	8	31	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	31	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2
Barceloneta	9,357	60	1	15	0	9	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	34	4	0	3	11	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Bayamón	19,940	98	6	26	0	15	40	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	9	23	2	0	3	10	1	0	1	5	10	0	0	27
Carolina	11,965	31	8	11	0	4	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	4	1	11	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	3
Caguas	19,887	84	2	0	1	14	31	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	27	5	4	1	9	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	10
Ciales	18,115	121	6	35	1	12	35	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	53	46	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	7
Camuy	10,887	21	1	16	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	4
Corozal	11,508	56	6	10	0	8	21	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	24	12	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	11
Cabo Rojo	16,154	49	4	39	1	7	19	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	0	1	4	1	2	3	2	0	0	2	12
Coamo	15,144	33	3	28	0	5	13	5	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	5
Cayey	14,442	58	2	16	6	6	11	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	6	5	9	6	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	2
Cidra	7,552	19	5	16	1	1	5	0																									
Comerio	8,249	60	1	18	4	10	17	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	5	1	0	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	7
Culebra	704	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Dorado	3,804	12	2	11	0	2	4	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Fajardo	16,782	40	8	14	6	6	18	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	7	2	1	1	10	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	5
Guayama	12,749	62	0	0	0	11	29	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	2	1	3	28	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	7
Guayanilla	9,540	52	2	22	2	9	20	5	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	16	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	4
Gurabo	8,700	27	8	18	2	6	15	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	5
Hatillo	10,449	32	2	6	0	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	16	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Hato Grande	13,433	59	5	33	0	7	19	9	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	23	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	10
Humacao	14,313	91	3	20	0	11	27	12	0	7	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	29	3	4	4	3	0	0	3	5	4	0	0	20
Isabela	14,888	53	2	14	0	8	23	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	4	4	0	0	13
Juana Diaz	27,896	84	7	40	0	9	15	15	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	2	0	1	2	9	7	0	0	3	0	1	4
Juncos	8,429	37	2	19	0	1	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	14	0	1	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
Lares	20,883	133	12	67	2	19	49	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	68	6	1	0	29	0	3	1	6	3	0	0	12
Las Marías	11,279	69	1	13	9	5	35	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	9	14	11	2	1	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	2	20
Lajas	8,789	30	6	41	0	7	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	10
Loíza	12,522																																
Manatí	13,989	56	5	20	5	17	35	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	12	3	4	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	11
Morovis	11,309																																
Mayagüez	38,915	202	12	83	12	30	71	24	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	29	22	14	2	46	2	7	0	6	0	0	0	27

of Porto Rico for October, November, and December, 1899—Continued.

DECEMBER—Continued.

| | Under 5 years. | Over 60 years. | Deaths from important causes. | | |

JANUARY.

| | Population, 1899. | Total deaths. | Total marriages. | Total births. | Still births. | Under 1 year. | Under 5 years. | Over 60 years. | Deaths from important causes. | | |

of Porto Rico for October, November, and December, 1899—Continued.

DECEMBER—Continued.

| | Under 5 years. | Over 60 years. | Deaths from important causes. | | |

JANUARY.

| | Population, 1899. | Total deaths. | Total marriages. | Total births. | Still births. | Under 1 year. | Under 5 years. | Over 60 years. | Deaths from important causes. | | |

of Porto Rico for January, February, March, and April, 1900—Continued.

JANUARY—Continued.

	Under 5 years.	Over 60 years.	Deaths from important causes.																				
			Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhoid fever.	Yellow fever.	Malarial diseases.	Smallpox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Erysipelas.	Whooping cough.	Croup and diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Anæmia.	Acute respiratory diseases.	Consumption.	Puerperal diseases.	Digestive system.	Urinary system.	Circulatory system.	Nervous system.	Tetanus.	Cancer.	Accidents and violence.	Old age.	Unclassified.
	14	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	33	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
	30	6	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	20	4	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	16
	15	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	30	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	22	11	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	16	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	26	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	17	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	57	22	0	1	0	37	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	11	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	26	27	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	15	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	56	33	0	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	9	14	21	6	70	3	6	17	2	1	0	6	3
	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	29	5	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	6	0	0	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[redacted]

JANUARY.

	Population, 1899.	Total deaths.	Total marriages.	Total births.	Still births.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	Over 60 years.	Deaths from important causes: Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhoid fever.	Yellow fever.	Malarial diseases.	Smallpox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Erysipelas.	Whooping cough.	Croup and diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Anæmia.	Acute respiratory diseases.	Consumption.	Puerperal diseases.	Digestive system.	Urinary system.	Circulatory system.	Nervous system.	Tetanus.	Cancer.	Accidents and violence.	Old age.	Unclassified.
Adjuntas	19,484	123	7	50	0	14	56	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	30	40	13	4	0	12	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	14
		51	4	23	0	8	13	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	20	5	2	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6
Aibonito	8,596	31	4	19	0	3	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Aguada	10,581	41	6	44	0	6	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	14	4	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Aguadilla	17,830	26	1	12	0	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aguas Buenas	7,977	66	5	44	2	10	21	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Añasco	15,311	66	9	75	2	14	37	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arecibo	36,910	99	9	75	9	14	37	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arroyo	4,868	14	1	6	0	4	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barranquitas	8,103	22	1	8	0	4	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barros	14,445	46	1	20	1	5	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barceloneta	9,357	85	1	18	0	6	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bayamón	19,940	72	2	16	1	8	32	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carolina	11,965	32	7	6	0	4	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caguas	19,857	66	0	1	0	11	19	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ciales	18,115	73	0	13	0	10	24	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camuy	10,887	27	3	18	0	3	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corozal	11,508	40	1	13	0	6	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabo Rojo	16,154	41	14	59	1	8	13	3	0	1	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coamo	15,144	39	1	24	3	3	9	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cayey	14,442	56	10	30	2	8	17	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cidra	7,552	15	2	7	0	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comerio	8,249	25	1	31	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Culebra	704	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorado	3,814	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fajardo	16,782	59	3	8	5	2	27	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guayama	12,749	61	4	23	0	12	22	6	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guayanilla	9,540	47	1	32	0	5	16	6	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gurabo	8,700	25	3	9	0	3	9	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hatillo	10,449	94	0	50	0	2	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

of Porto Rico for January, February, March, and April, 1900—Continued.

FEBRUARY—Continued.

| | Under 5 years. | Over 60 years. | Deaths from important causes. | | |

MARCH.

| | | |

of Porto Rico for January, February, March, and April, 1900—Continued.

FEBRUARY—Continued.

	Under 5 years.	Over 60 years.	Deaths from important causes.																								
			Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhoid fever.	Yellow fever.	Malarial diseases.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Erysipelas.	Whooping cough.	Croup and diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Anæmia.	Acute respiratory diseases.	Consumption.	Puerperal diseases.	Digestive system.	Urinary system.	Circulatory system.	Nervous system.	Tetanus.	Cancer.	Accidents and violence.	Old age.	Unclassified.
Aguadilla	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	6
Aguada	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Aguadilla	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Añasco	20	6	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	4	0	1	9	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	4
Arecibo	42	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	3	0	9	9	2	1	1	30	7	1	1	6	0	1	1	3
Arroyo	19	22	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barceloneta	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Barranquitas	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bayamón	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabo Rojo	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caguas	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camuy	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canóvanas	40	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carolina	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cataño	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cayey	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ceiba	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ciales	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cidra	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coamo	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comerío	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corozal	27	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorado	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fajardo	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guayama	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guayanilla	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guánica	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guaynabo	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gurabo	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hatillo	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hormigueros	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humacao	27	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isabela	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juana Díaz	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juncos	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lajas	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lares	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Las Marías	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Las Piedras	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loíza	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luquillo	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manatí	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maricao	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maunabo	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mayagüez	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moca	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morovis	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naguabo	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naranjito	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orocovis	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patillas	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peñuelas	27	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ponce	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quebradillas	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rincón	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Río Grande	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabana Grande	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salinas	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Germán	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Juan	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Lorenzo	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Sebastián	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toa Alta	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toa Baja	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trujillo Alto	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utuado	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vega Alta	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vega Baja	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vieques	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yabucoa	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yauco	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MARCH.

| | | |

Consolidated report of vital statistics of Porto Rico for January, February, March, and April, 1900—Continued.

MARCH—Continued.

| | Population, 1899. | Total deaths. | Total marriages. | Total births. | Stillbirths. | Under 1 year. | Under 5 years. | Over 60 years. | Deaths from important causes. | | |

| | | |

Consolidated report of vital statistics of Porto Rico for January, February, March, and April, 1900—Continued.

APRIL—Continued.

	Population, 1899.	Total deaths.	Total marriages.	Total births.	Stillbirths.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	Over 60 years.	Deaths from important causes.																							
									Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhoid fever.	Yellow fever.	Malarial diseases.	Smallpox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Erysipelas.	Whooping cough.	Croup and diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Anæmia.	Acute respiratory diseases.	Consumption.	Puerperal diseases.	Digestive system.	Urinary system.	Circulatory system.	Nervous system.	Tetanus.	Cancer.	Accidents and violence.	Old age.	Unclassified.
Ponce	55,477	310	18	98	25	38	70	44	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	30	30	14	6	103	1	12	13	2	0	8	6	67
		20	2	5	0	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebradillas	7,432																															
Rio Grande	12,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rio Piedras	13,700	21	5	8	3	3	7	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Rincon	6,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
San Sebastian	16,412	21	4	20	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	3	3	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sabana Grande	10,560	29	3	26	0	4	16	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	5	8	0	5	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	5
San German	20,246	50	9	46	5	4	10	8	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	16	3	3	1	0	0	6	2	2	0	0	0	1
Salinas	5,731	24	5	7	1	7	12	1	1	0	0	15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	24	0	8	3	3	4	2	0	20
San Juan	32,048	97	21	68	4	19	33	14	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Santa Isabel	4,858	9	5	15	1	3	3	0	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Toa Alta	7,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toa Baja	4,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trujillo Alto	5,683	6	2	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	13	2	0	11	0	4	2	0	0	1	1	3
Utuado	43,860	153	10	57	0	25	48	13	0	1	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	46	10	3	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	4	9
Vega Alta	6,107	10	2	7	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Vega Baja	10,305	16	7	16	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Vieques	5,938	15	4	17	1	6	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Yabucoa	13,905	21	5	9	0	3	6	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	0	2	0	4	1	1	3	2	2	9
Yauco	27,119	101	6	55	2	23	34	15	0	1	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	23	6	4	1	11	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	13

Birth returns during the seven months ending April 30, 1900, show e following (premature and still births are not included):

Month.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
tober	429	384	307	290
vember	431	413	292	316
cember	474	389	336	378
nuary	478	425	400	367
bruary	540	481	441	441
rch	522	477	458	475
ril	437	378	359	357

The number of stillbirths was 746.

The preceding table, aggregated for the seven months, results as llows:

Class.	Male.	Female.	Total.
gitimate	3,311	2,947	6,258
gitimate	2,593	2,624	5,217
Total	5,904	5,571	11,475

There were 2,024 marriages reported during this period.

The relation of births to deaths and of illegitimate to legitimate rths is herewith shown:

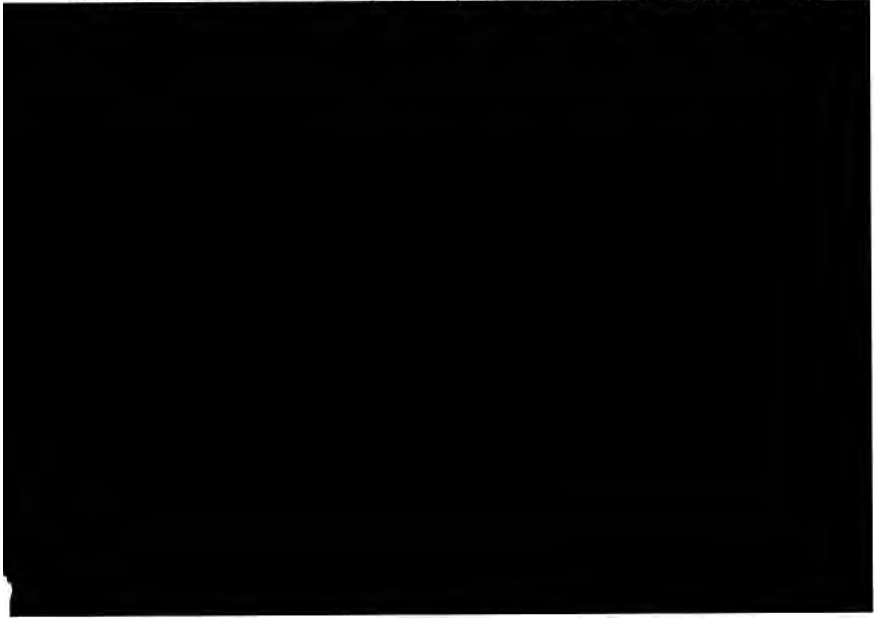
Month.	Total deaths.	Total births.	Per cent of total births to total deaths.	Per cent of illegitimate to total births.
tober	4,581	1,410	30.7	42.3
vember	4,674	1,452	31.0	41.8
cember	3,967	1,577	39.7	45.2
nuary	3,297	1,670	50.6	45.8
bruary	2,475	1,903	76.8	46.3
rch	2,524	1,932	76.5	48.2
ril	2,418	1,531	63.3	46.7
Total	23,936	11,475	47.9	45.4

Reports, especially of births, have been very inaccurate. Existing nditions are responsible for this inaccuracy. This table shows that e births were but 50 per cent of the deaths, when, as a matter of ct, births, without doubt, exceed the deaths. The per cent of illeitimate to total births is probably greater than reported.

The following table shows the number of deaths, births, and marages in each municipality for the years from 1888 to 1898, inclusive:

Town.	Births.			Deaths.			Total marriages.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
juntas	3,978	3,755	7,733	3,237	2,911	6,148	1,054
uada	2,148	2,142	4,290	2,051	1,780	4,051	711
uadilla	1,407	1,366	2,773	2,373	2,446	4,819	939
uas Buenas	1,234	1,139	2,373	1,089	901	1,990	471
bonito	1,598	1,567	3,165	1,074	1,019	2,093	390
asco	2,992	2,963	5,955	2,743	2,667	5,410	692
recibo	5,468	5,759	11,227	5,768	5,228	10,996	1,243

Town.	Births.			Deaths.			Total mar riage
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Arroyo	531	580	1,111	896	846	1,742	
Barranquitas	1,283	1,276	2,559	818	728	1,546	
Barros	1,997	1,885	3,882	1,566	1,247	2,813	
Bayamón	1,097	1,059	2,156	3,110	2,870	5,980	
Cabo Rojo	3,231	3,085	6,316	2,731	2,605	5,336	
Caguas	1,928	1,754	3,682	2,922	2,766	5,688	
Camuy	1,756	1,699	3,455	1,166	1,111	2,277	
Carolina	1,076	1,005	2,081	1,391	1,232	2,623	
Cayey	1,339	1,566	2,905	2,510	2,332	4,842	
Ciales	2,594	2,448	5,042	2,197	1,964	4,161	
Cidra	1,401	1,173	2,574	1,121	983	2,104	
Coamo	2,327	2,211	4,538	1,777	1,666	3,443	
Comerío	1,652	1,591	3,243	1,082	1,073	2,115	
Corozal	1,661	1,437	3,098	1,148	1,074	2,222	
Culebra	59	53	112	44	35	79	
Dorado	650	597	1,247	534	493	1,027	
Fajardo	3,465	3,332	6,797	3,508	3,180	6,688	
Guayama	1,066	976	2,042	2,608	2,496	5,104	
Guayanilla	1,421	1,376	2,797	1,366	1,276	2,642	
Gurabo	760	692	1,452	1,125	1,034	2,159	
Hatillo	1,633	1,573	3,206	1,100	1,078	2,178	
Hato Grande	2,580	2,373	4,953	1,957	1,765	3,722	
Hormigueros	522	500	1,022	604	545	1,149	
Humacao	1,981	1,820	3,801	2,584	2,175	4,759	
Isabela	1,480	1,446	2,926	1,680	1,648	3,328	
Juana Díaz	4,274	4,133	8,407	4,258	3,979	8,237	
Juncos	1,194	1,169	2,363	1,469	1,453	2,922	
Lares	1,839	1,759	3,598	1,352	1,260	2,612	
Las Marías	3,574	3,436	7,010	4,128	3,751	7,879	
Las Piedras	1,010	908	1,918	1,650	1,543	3,193	
Loíza	1,384	1,186	2,570	1,413	1,350	2,763	
Luquillo	473	467	940	1,046	912	1,958	
Manatí	3,711	3,458	7,169	3,927	3,638	7,565	
Maricao	2,114	2,018	4,132	2,072	1,839	3,911	
Maunabo	1,039	1,006	2,045	1,254	1,121	2,375	
Mayaguez	4,272	4,141	8,413	6,986	6,363	13,349	
Moca	1,412	1,427	2,839	1,972	1,780	3,752	
Morovis	1,644	1,494	3,138	1,201	1,115	2,316	
Naguabo	1,898	1,761	3,659	1,727	1,532	3,259	
Naranjito	1,575	1,507	3,082	846	728	1,574	
Patillas	1,334	1,248	2,582	2,320	2,094	4,414	
Peñuelas	2,725	2,506	5,231	1,674	1,604	3,278	
Ponce	5,949	6,155	12,104	9,244	8,382	17,626	
Quebradillas	797	784	1,581	945	961	1,906	
Rincón	1,390	1,253	2,643	1,018	930	1,948	
Río Grande	306	278	584	1,237	1,146	2,383	
Río Piedras	727	609	1,336	2,052	1,805	3,857	
Sabana Grande	1,297	1,852	3,849	1,998	1,918	3,916	
Salinas	803	698	1,501	899	530	1,429	
San Germán	3,926	3,755	7,681	3,999	3,680	7,679	



CLIMATE.

Meteorological data for the year ending May 31, 1900.

[From records of local section of Weather Bureau, in charge of R. M. Geddings, director.]

	Barometer.			Humidity.		Temperature.			
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean relative.	Dew-point.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Greatest daily range.
1899.									
ne	30.03	30.09	29.96	82	73	78.5	95	60	32
ly	30.00	30.08	29.92	80	73	79.3	95	58	29
gust	29.95	30.03	29.27	81	74	79.3	96	52	37
ptember	29.96	30.06	29.72	81	74	79.4	97	58	32
tober	29.90	29.98	29.77	82	73	78.3	95	58	28
vember	29.93	30.03	29.76	85	73	77.5	95	55	33
cember	29.97	30.07	29.87	74	67	73.9	94	46	41
1900.									
nuary	30.01	30.07	29.91	82	69	74.2	93	48	37
bruary	30.06	30.12	29.99	75	67	74.1	98	46	41
rch	30.04	30.18	29.92	71	66	74.6	98	43	45
ril	29.99	30.10	29.86	75	69	77.1	96	51	35
y	30.00	30.09	29.92	79	72	79.3	97	60	30
Average	29.98	30.07	29.82	78.9	70	77.1	95.7	53	35

	Sky.			Total precipitation.	Wind.	
	Clear days.	Partly cloudy.	Cloudy.		Prevailing direction.	Total movement.
1899.				*Inches.*		*Miles.*
ne	11	12	7	7.07	E. and NE	4,838
ly	11	10	10	7.94	NE	6,078
gust	11	8	12	16.11	E	5,743
ptember	14	7	9	9.74	E	5,685
tober	11	9	11	9.63	NE. and SE	5,793
vember	13	10	7	10.11	NE. and SE	6,841
cember	20	6	5	2.80	NE	7,432
1900.						
nuary	16	10	5	4.47	NE	8,194
bruary	18	7	3	4.46	NE	7,842
rch	19	7	5	1.91	NE	10,213
ril	14	10	6	7.69	NE	9,227
y	14	11	6	6.99	E	8,950
Average	14	9	7	7.41	NE	7,236

NOTE.—The barometer, humidity, and total wind movement records are for San Juan only.

DISEASES.

SMALLPOX.

Smallpox has never been absent from Porto Rico and has frequently een epidemic.

The average annual number of deaths for the past ten years was 621, ıe greatest number, 2,362, occurring in 1890, and the least, 11, in 393. In 1899 there were about 50 per cent less deaths than in any of ıe three preceding years. This decrease was due to the general vac- ination of the island, which was concluded June 30 of that year; 60,000 vaccinations were performed, under direction of the chief sur- eon of the department, during the four months preceding this date. .ll the deaths reported in 1899 from smallpox except one occurred rior to the day on which the work was concluded. At the rate of 12 for the first six months the annual deaths would have been prac- cally the same as in the preceding three years.

During the seven months covered by these statistics but one death as occurred from this cause. This in November in the district of once.

There is now no danger of an epidemic in Porto Rico, and sporadic cases have become comparatively infrequent. There have been reported monthly to the board from one to five cases during this period, but recovery has taken place except in the one case above referred to.

In order to maintain the island in this condition of immunity the superior board of health secured the issue of General Order, 170, and Circular 44, series 1899. If the provisions of these are carried out they will effectually insure the country from any future dangerous outbreak of smallpox.

TETANUS.

Tetanus caused 818 deaths during the seven months, or 3.41 per cent of total mortality.

There has been very little variation in the rate for the past two years.

The proportion of tetanus neonatorum to the total was not ascertained, nor the race particularly affected. But it is estimated from reliable information and reports that fully 90 per cent is due to infection through the umbilical cords of new-born infants. This large proportion is entirely preventable, being due simply to the intense ignorance of those in attendance at birth.

Conditions are all favorable to infection by the tetanus bacillus. Its habitat could not be made more congenial, and its facilities for effecting an entrance into the system of the new born could hardly be improved.

When anyone at all is called to assist it is an uneducated neighbor, with possibly a local reputation as a "comadron."

It is contrary to the custom of the inhabitants of the island to engage a regular practitioner, and even though this board has recently secured the publication of an order requiring the licensing of midwives, improvement of these conditions will come very slowly and only by a universal raising of the standard of general intelligence.

The disease is equally distributed throughout the island, and the monthly rate, so far as ascertained, is quite uniform.

ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS PULMONALIS.

Of the first class the great majority of deaths was due to bronchitis and pneumonia. There is a marked uniformity in the monthly reports of mortality, although December and January show a slight increase.

Tuberculosis pulmonalis caused 925 deaths during this period. In monthly reports from the various districts many cases of death were returned as "tuberculosis." These have been listed with the unclassified, although, considering the manner in which the municipal authorities compiled these reports, it is highly probably that the intention of the person making the return was to indicate the pulmonary form. This would add considerably to the death rate from this cause.

The per cent to total mortality was 3.86; estimated on the above basis the annual deaths would be 1,885.

Reports for the past ten years show very little variation in the number of deaths from this cause until 1899, when there was quite a marked decrease, which seems to have been maintained this year.

There is a notable monthly uniformity in the death rate.

The disease seems to be quite equally distributed throughout the island, although the municipality of Ponce shows a comparatively large rate, and the mountainous districts are somewhat freer than the lowland countries. This is shown by the following table.

Arecibo, Manati, San Juan, Fajardo, and Aguadilla are taken as representatives of the northern section; Utuardo, Ciales, Barranquitas, and Cayey of the central, and the others of the southern:

	Deaths.	Rate per thousand per annum.
Northern section:		
Arecibo	36	1.6
Manati	20	2.5
San Juan	72	3.7
Fajardo	9	.8
Aguadilla	21	.2
Central:		
Utuado	23	.8
Ciales	3	.2
Cayey	31	3.6
Southern:		
Juana Diaz	16	.9
Ponce	152	4.6
Salinas	6	1.6
Yauco	24	1.5

The relation between the death rate and the density of population is quite marked. San Juan, Ponce, Manati, and Arecibo, all being urban in comparison with the others. Cayey does not follow this order, having a large rate with a scattered population.

Utuado, Ciales, and Barranquitas are notably poor municipalities, with populations made up largely of isolated families well scattered throughout the district. These show a low rate. They are all included in the mountainous districts.

DIARRHEAL DISEASES.

Of the 5,497 deaths attributed to this cause, 2,695 were reported as due to dysentery, and the remainder chiefly to acute inflammations of various portions of the upper intestine. This was 11.6 per cent of total mortality. The infant mortality from this cause was not ascertained, but here as elsewhere these conditions are by far the most prominent cause of children's deaths, and we may assume that the deaths in this class were excessive from the fact that 34.5 per cent of total deaths were of children under 5 years, when for the same months in New York the rate was about 27.5 per cent in 1897. The annual rate would doubtless be much greater, as the statistics for the summer months are not included in the above.

It is observed that in October and November the number of deaths were 1,264 and 1,391, respectively, and that in April only 360 were reported, there being rapid monthly increases.

The large number of deaths from this cause during the first three of these months may be attributed indirectly to the hurricane of last August, which made unavailable the customary food supply. As a substitute the Government distributed large quantities of beans, rice, and codfish. It was a notable fact that at first the natives paid little or no attention to the cooking of these articles, particularly the beans. The necessity for care in this particular has been impressed upon their minds by bitter experience. The intestinal tract, accustomed to plantains, bananas, and an occasional sweet potato, rebelled at uncooked beans. And no doubt these were a factor in the excessive mortality from diarrheal diseases in October, November, and December.

Nearly 50 per cent of the mortality was due to dysentery.

The "dysentery" of these returns is doubtless "a term applied to what is probably a group of diseases, whose principal pathological feature is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon, and whose leading symptoms are pain in the abdomen, tenesmus, and the passage of frequent small stools containing mucous and blood." (Manson.)

As in all tropical countries, the pathological condition has always been more or less prevalent in Porto Rico, but reference to the preceding statistics will show that since 1893 there has been a marked yearly increase in the number of deaths from this cause, in that year 1.8 per cent of total mortality being due to dysentery, as compared to 8.9 per cent in 1899. There were nearly twice as many deaths from this cause in 1899 as in 1898.

From the fact that no death from liver abscess was reported during the seven months, it may reasonably be inferred that very little or none of the local dysentery is due to the amœba coli.

The distribution of the disease is practically that of anæmia. It finds its victims among the poor of the inland mountainous districts, and is decidedly infrequent in the cities of San Juan and Ponce. Poverty is apparently the chief predisposing cause, and poverty is and has been rife in the country districts.

ANÆMIA.

In 1890, 18 per cent of all deaths was due to anæmia, since when there has been a steady and gradual increase, until, in 1899, 22.5 per cent of all deaths was due to this cause. During the seven months covered by these statistics there were 6,456 deaths due to anæmia, making the percentage to total deaths 26.9. This is only about 1,000 less than all deaths classed under zymotic mortality. This, added to that due to diarrheal diseases, would make 38.6 per cent of all deaths due to these two conditions.

The present rate of 42 per thousand per annum would be reduced to 31 if we could eliminate the cases of anæmia.

The causes to which this condition is due are of such a nature as

tself the cause of a small per cent of these deaths, but doubtless s is in the great majority of cases merely contributory to a disease ich has long been recognized in all tropical countries, but only prac-lly demonstrated in Porto Rico since the American occupation, and an army surgeon. Reference is made to ankylostomiasis.

t Ponce, in December of 1899, Dr. Ashford, U. S. A,, made what ms to have been the first record of the discovery of the ankylostoma the island. His official report is herewith attached:

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS IN PORTO RICO.[1]

[By Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.]

have the honor to report upon twenty cases of the severe anæmia commonly seen ong the poor of this island. One of the first observations made by professional n here is the prevalence of anæmia, especially among the poor. This is at first ributed usually to starvation or poor food, then to malaria, and then to the "clite." Through the kindness of the physicians of Ponce I am able to state some-ng as to the mode of treatment adopted up to this time. Some have observed t the ignorant peon treated himself by purging, with beneficial effects for a time l a relapse to previous conditions soon afterwards. Iron and arsenic have been scribed largely, but with little benefit. Some physicians have frankly declared it yond their power to cope with the disease, which they regarded as a pernicious, gressive anæmia of obscure origin. The stools have been examined, but no worms ng evident this as a cause was dismissed. I was led to examine the fæces for the a of ankylostoma duodenale, and found them in great numbers. Soon after a large se of thymol brought away the parasites, male and female. No sooner had I stated r results to the physicians of this city than they agreed as to the diagnosis and veri-l the parasite and its eggs. Their testimony is as follows:

. This disease is the most destructive and general disease of Porto Rico.

. It is found typically and very frequently among the poor and badly fed.

. Most cases are similar.

. Bad food and bad hygiene are responsible for much of its power for evil.

. Blood foods have never exercised more than a temporary influence on the course his disease.

. Improvement follows purgation.

. Up to this time the existence of this parasite had not been proved on this island, if proved, not within their knowledge.

n studying this disease I have taken twenty cases which I considered typical of orto Rican anæmia," or "tropical chlorosis." These cases were selected from the visional field hospital for indigent and sick Porto Ricans established after the flood August 10, 1899, in this city. Although the histories of these cases are inclosed, I uld like to refer to such points as seem to me interesting and of frequent occurce in this disease.

. *The family history.*—Most patients give a history of deaths in the family from a e disease. At times this history is truly appalling, and casts a light on the extent the infection among the people. Many claim the deaths to have been due to alaria" or "diarrhea" or "obscure fever." Of course this matter is problematical, it is fair to suppose, inasmuch as the disease is often marked by irregular fever, h intermissions, that their diagnoses may be questioned, and we must recollect that own physicians have in the past placed on malaria responsibilities which do not ong to it. But questions as to chills are extremely unsatisfactory. I know there uch malaria here in the lowlands. I have followed such cases through their rse, but the testimony of local physicians coincides with mine, that malarial organs in the blood are not so often seen as would be supposed. Chills, then, are not frequent; there are few "ague cakes;" the pallor is not that of malaria, and the æ are not icteric. The most suggestive fact outside of blood examination is that cases come from the mountains and the valleys; some of the very worst cases I ve seen came from highly salubrious mountain districts. Nevertheless, I hesitate affirm that many cases of malarial cachexias do not exist to swell the sum of emics here.

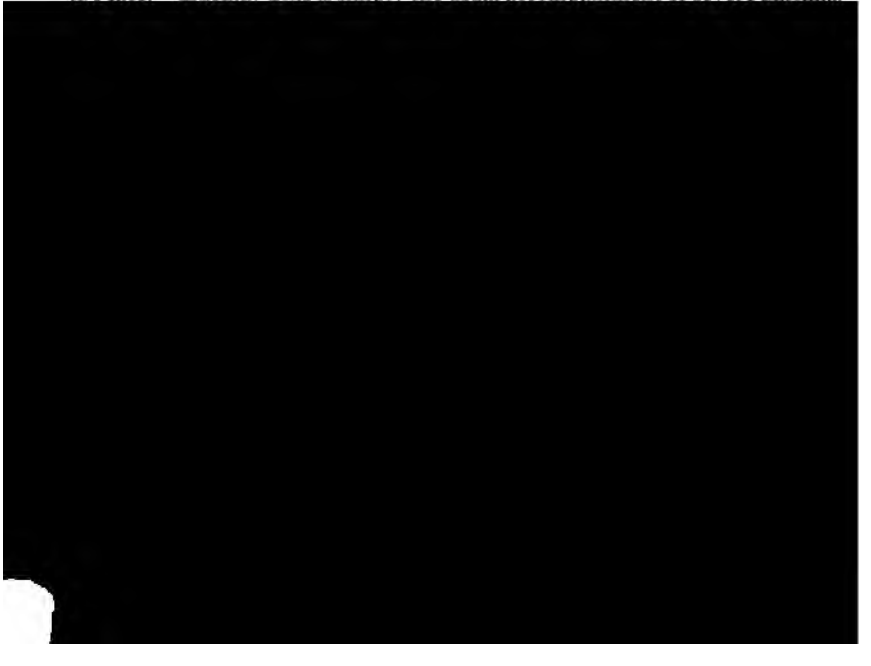
. *The previous history of the patient.*—The diet is a powerful factor in turning the le against the unhappy victim of ankylostomiasis. Rightly the physicians here te its influence. Personally, I have eaten and slept in all parts of this island—not ne on the frequented roads, but in those rarely visited by strangers—and can sub-t my testimony to that quoted in support of this influence. The relation of the

[1] Published by permission of the Surgeon-General of the Army.

daily life among the working classes has been confirmed in talking with many ow of sugar and coffee plantations and their employees. They rise at from 4 to 6 s Some take a little black coffee, some boiled water and sugar, some nothing. T work till 11, when they breakfast on about 4 ounces of codfish and a few piec plantain. They return to work at 1 and continue till 5 p. m. Dinner is compos rice and beans; some have only boiled rice with lard, and some boiled rice alone may be mentioned that they get plenty of bad rum and some bad wine. This s a slight enough diet, but the hurricane deprived them of even this, and the sick came drifting down on Ponce. I believe it not probable that those degraded t level of people whose life is bounded by a tropical plantation, enjoying little be the cutting of cane and the picking of coffee, can have a high standard of per cleanliness, and, as a fact, bathing is not often practiced. Fæces are distributed the earth wherever the individual happens to be while at work, or in a little s when at home, but directly on the ground always. Indeed, faeces pollute their houses. Ponce is a town of perhaps 40,000 inhabitants, yet it has no sewerage s in the lowlands near the sea. Closets and kitchens are in conjunction in r houses. The water soon takes up its quota of whatever is noxious. Those wh clean in their habits (and the educated classes are a most cleanly people) are pol by the filth of the poor and ignorant. The configuration of this island is one of mountains and deep ravines, with broad plains near the sea. Heavy rains was larvæ from each fæcal deposit into these water courses, and this muddy water is ably one source of contamination. Contaminated earth on the hands of labor another; fouled garden is another. The larvæ have not yet been demonstrat the water or mud. The drinking water of nearly all well-to-do people is filtered in this class we do not find so great a preponderance of this disease.

3. *The subjective symptoms.*—It is difficult to obtain a history of the disease fr inception, for many have it from infancy. Generally it is possible to obtain such history as this: A variable appetite, some nausea and vomiting, pain in e trium, either constipation or diarrhea (or these may alternate), sometimes dyse swellings of the feet and ankles, no loss of weight, sleeplessness, restlessness, tin aurium, giddiness, faintness, severe headache, palpitation of the heart, progr debility, little perspiration but kidneys active, fever sometimes but not chills. I not been able to get a history of geophagism nor of intestinal hemorrhage des by some authors. Sometimes the patients improve for a time after medicatio not permanently.

4. *Objective symptoms.*—Pallor: This is divided into three classes by a prom physician, but I can not see that it has reference to more than the individual of the patient, whatever that may be irrespective of the disease. The conjun lips, tongue, gums, nails, and cheeks are in some cases perfectly pallid, the m membranes especially being of a deathly white. The skin is generally a pasty y a dirty brownish-gray, or a grayish-white. Expression: A passive expression is seen, and its peculiar character is heightened by puffiness of the eyes and bloat the face. Œdema: This is simply the usual accompaniment of severe anæmia.



Frequent presence of normoblasts, and in some cases megaloblasts, but never a
ority of megaloblasts.

Poikilocytosis common. Manson denies this.

Utter unreliability of blood foods without removal of the cause, the ankylos-
a. This blood examination was the first line of research taken up, and as soon
æmia was proved, the patient was given blood tonics with temporary support-
treatment suited to the individual case, with the idea that the patient might be
ied along until a true cause could be discovered. Of course, now, all treatment
been substituted by anthelminthics, chiefly male fern and thymol, and the blood
heart tonics will be again tried when the eggs have disappeared from the feces.
as led to examine the stools carefully from the high eosinophile count, and it is
ainly evident that trichinosis has a rival for high counts in ankylostomiasis.

he ankylostoma was found in all cases save one, a case of tuberculosis pure and
ple. This patient was chosen to present a contrast, and I think he does. There
ue leucocytosis, and the eosinophiles are not much in evidence. Moreover, the
cell count is much higher than all the others, as is the hemoglobin record. In call-
attention to this infection we enter upon a large field. The histories of this dis-
s have been made up to show what percentage of the people have the disease in
ain countries: Twenty-five per cent in Egypt, 20 per cent in Maitland, 52 per
t in Madras, 13 per cent in Kioto, Japan; but no percentage can be cited as yet
this island. Dr. B. Scheube, of Greiz, speaks in his work of its existing in the
tilles, but no island is specified nor is the extent of the disease stated. From my
n observation, and from the opinions of the resident physicians of the island, I
ieve it to be widespread and destructive. Only twenty cases have been exam-
d, yet all save one have given me the ova of this parasite in large numbers. As
twenty cases were chosen at random from hundreds more just like them clinically,
l as the one exception noted was chosen only for contrast, I am convinced that
ther investigation will show that the disease has killed its hundreds, and that it
urable and preventable. The proof of its prevalence lies naturally in the hands
all scientific physicians of this island. I can not further judge than from a short
perience and the positive evidence of nineteen cases submitted.

Manson states that 75 per cent of the people of India in certain localities are
ected. Williams quotes 52 per cent in Madras; Griesinger, in Egypt, quotes 25
r cent; B. Scheube, 13 per cent in Kioto, Japan. Its geographical distribution is
palling. Egypt is so full of it that it is known as Egyptian chlorosis and forms the
at basis for rejection of recruits of the army. The French of the French Antilles
l it cachexie aqueuse and recognize its full importance; and literature is full of its
ages in South America. Thornhill regards it of greater importance in Ceylon
n cholera.

here is in Porto Rico a dense population in a small country. In a space of about
miles by 60 we have probably over 1,000,000 people. Of the working class it
not be denied that a large percentage have anæmia, and, should the future
ify my suspicion, means are at hand to increase not only the well-being of those
r suffering, but to insure to the owner of large haciendas of coffee and sugar a
ter class of labor; to insure to the army protection from the invaliding from anæ-
of such troops as are enlisted here; to insure protection against the disease to our
erican troops; to relieve the State and the hospitals here from the expense of car-
for a large number of anæmics who are now slowly dragging on to a fatal end.
haps our own sick reports will unfold some additional facts. I mention here only
h possibilities as have occurred to my mind; but it is a significant fact that, though
s present in Germany, Scheube notes that it is confined to a few cases. In other
rds, it appears to assume only such proportions as a country will allow it to assume.
epeat, I have no certain knowledge of the proportions it has assumed here. I
e been able only to call attention to what I consider to be its extensive preva-
ce, and I can not quote any full experience from treatment. I have given thymol
several cases, with the always easily demonstrated presence of the parasite. From
exceeding kindness and the scientific spirit shown by the local doctors, I can not
ubt that it will be but a short time before measures will be taken, if there is
ficient extent of the disease found, to alleviate the conditions. I therefore respect-
ly submit with this report a photograph of my cases, their detailed histories,
cimens of the eggs and parasites in 4 per cent formalin solution, and various
parations of stained and unstained blood.[1] I shall not lengthen this paper by any
cription of a parasite so well known and so fully described by the professor of
minthology at the Army Medical School, nor shall I make further remarks on the
tory of the disease, its evident prophylaxis and simple cure, until I can call to my
a more extensive familiarity with it.

[1]These were sent to the Army Medical Museum.

Schedule of blood examinations.

Date.	Current number.	Red cells.	Hemoglobin.	White cells.	Percentage of polymorphonuclear leucocytes.	Percentage of small lymphocytes.	Percentage of large lymphocytes.	Percentage of eosinophiles.	Normoblasts, per cubic millimeter.	Megaloblasts, per cubic millimeter.	Remarks.
Nov. 4	1	1,530,116	20	6,800	65	21	9	5	26	13	Poikilocytosis. Polychromat many microcytes and mac Treatment: Digitalis and mangan. Recount, Nove 1899: Hemoglobin, 16 per ce cells 1,880,000.
Nov. 3	2	697,776	20	7,960	59	17	15	9	144	46	Poikilocytosis. Polychromat many macrocytes and mic Treatment: Pil. ferri, q strych. and pil. arsenic. R November 23, 1899: Hemo 23.5 per cent; reds, 2,664,440.
Nov. 4	3	1,533,112	22	2,000	64	22	8	6	8	....	Poikilocytosis. No rouleaux. ment: Digitalis and pepto-m Recount, November 23, Hemoglobin, 23 per cent 1,973,328.
Nov. 5	4	1,200,000	15	4,200	64	23.4	6	6.6	109	8	Poikilocytosis. Polychromat Treatment: Digitalis, syru iodidi. Recount, Novem 1899: Hemoglobin, 17.5 p reds, 801,104.
Nov. 6	5	1,484,440	10	6,000	64	24	8	4	12	....	Poikilocytosis. Slight tend rouleaux formation; ma and microcytes; latter pred over former. Recount, No 23, 1899: Hemoglobin, 14 p reds, 687,776.
Do....	6	2,193,328	23	8,800	65	26	8	1¼	123	35	Poikilocytosis. No tendency leaux formation. Treatme italis, pil. ferri. quin. et str
Nov. 7	7	1,633,328	17	5,600	60	23	5	12	11	....	Poikilocytosis. Many macroc microcytes; slight roulea mation; marked chromat Treatment: Digitalis, liq arsenitis in increasing dos to 5 t. i. d.
Do....	8	2,064,664	23	4,800	74	17	6	3	28	....	Poikilocytosis. Rouleaux fo

[redacted]

ORT OF FIRST LIEUT. F. F. RUSSELL, ASSISTANT SURGEON, U. S. A., ON EXAMINATION OF INMATES OF BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *July 14, 1900.*

R: I have the honor to make the following preliminary report of some investigas made by me as to the variety and prevalence of the intestinal parasites infecting natives of this island.

hrough your kind interest in the subject I was permitted to examine boys in the ılar Orphan Asylum, located near this city. This institution presented many antages for carrying out the investigation, principally because the boys were well trolled, and because of the intelligent assistance which I received from the people harge in the trying business of collecting and marking of specimens of fæces.

have included in these 100 examinations only healthy boys, although there were mber of examinations made of patients in the hospital at the same time, because ished, in this series of cases, to arrive at some idea as to the extent of the preva-ce of intestinal parasites among the healthy on the island.

hese conditions are very well fulfilled by the boys in one way, and yet badly in ther. While they, coming as they do from all parts of the island, represent l the conditions existing on the island as a whole, yet they are so much better ised, so much better fed and cared for in a way that is only possible in such an citution, that they do not represent the deplorable conditions that are found in country parts of the island, where there exists no such thing as sanitation. erefore the results, surprising as they are, in my opinion (which has been formed ring a stay of a year and a half on the island), fall short of showing the universality infection by intestinal parasites among the peasant class.

[found by examining 100 healthy boys, that the ankylostomum duodenale was sent in 54 per cent, trichocephalus in 93 per cent, ascaris lumbricoides in 10 per t, strongyloides intestinales (rhabdonema intestinale) in 5 per cent, and in one e I found the balantidium coli.

The parasites, other than the ankylostomum duodenale, present very little that of special interest; even the balantidium coli was found in company with the ylostomum and trichocephali dispar, and although it was present in enormous nbers, the boy had only a moderate diarrhea, and was not considered sick ugh to be placed in the hospital.

ut as to the ankylostomum duodenale, the case is quite different and its ortance can scarcely be overestimated.

think that the work of Lieutenant Ashford, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., has blished the fact that the anæmia of this island is the same disease as has been cribed by Griesinger as "Egyptian chlorosis" and later by Wucherer and other ervers, as "tunnel anæmia," and "bricklayer's anæmia," etc. Its importance ns scarcely to be appreciated by the natives of the island.

hat the victims are more seriously affected by all intercurrent diseases, hardships, l privations is a very reasonable supposition, when one considers the never-ending tracting of blood in larger or smaller quantities, caused by the parasites in their tims, with the consequent loss of resisting power to any form of disease. To ablish this point, I have examined the stools of native soldiers, sick in hospital m all causes, with rather striking confirmation of the supposition.

Among 19 native soldiers suffering from every variety of disease, I found that 84 cent were infected, whereas only 54 per cent of the healthy were harboring the asites, showing how much more liable to other forms of sickness these people are n those who are uninfected.

mong the Americans on the island I have found only one case of infection by the ylostomum. In his case the parasite was present in enormous numbers, and resulting anæmia was very severe. The administration of thymol removed the asite promptly, and the man is, at present, again in perfect health, with normal od count and full hæmoglobin percentage.

he ascaris lumbricoides I have found frequently among the American troops, and e no doubt that it was acquired here.

he balantidium minutum (Jakoby and Schandiun) I have found twice in cases of ere diarrhea occurring in Americans, both cases differing in their clinical behavior n the ordinary chronic diarrhea; and it seems to me, in these two cases, at least, t the balantidium minutum stood in a causal relation to the disease.

word may be added as to the examination of feces for the ankylostomum. A ll bit of the solid feces is mixed with a drop or two of water on a glass slide until mixture is perfectly fluid. It is then examined, with or without a cover glass, ler a low power of the microscope—60 to 190 diameters—when the ova are readily le out.

The process is so simple that anyone, whether he has any training in the u the microscope or not, will experience no difficulty in making a diagnosis aft little practice.

Very respectfully,

F. F. RUSSELL,
First Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A

The CHIEF SURGEON,
Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

These two reports sufficiently indicate the deplorable condit existent throughout the interior, conditions which are so obvio dependent upon poverty and ignorance and which bear such an imp tant relation to the high mortality rate. It is undoubtedly a fact t some deaths are returned due to anæmia without sufficient knowl of the history of the case to make a more accurate diagnosis. Ne theless, when modern economic conditions prevail in Porto Rico, death rate will be reduced just so far as it is now increased by deaths from anæmia.

MALARIAL DISEASES.

In this class 1,514 deaths were reported, being 6.32 per cent of t deaths. They were quite regularly distributed through the se months and are fairly equally distributed throughout the island, ex in the case of Juana Diaz, where 27 per cent of total deaths w reported as due to this cause, and Maunabo, where the per cent 45. Toa Alta showed 35, and Arroyo 24. Añasco, Coamo, Guyanilla exhibited also an abnormally high rate, being 15, 16, 21 per cent of total deaths, respectively.

General investigations as to the relative frequency of the var malarial organisms have not been made. From symptomatic dia sis it is estimated that but a very small per cent of the cases are to the æstivo-autumnal organism. This was confirmed by the e inations of the blood of a series of cases admitted to the military pital in San Juan. In these cases the discovery of the organis pernicious malaria was a rare occurrence, the large majority of e inations revealing either the quartan or tertian plasmodium.

It must be borne in mind that these statistics are possibly aff

has been found by actual examination that 15 per cent of the Porto Rican bat-
n are suffering from venereal diseases, whereas the last weekly report of that com-
d shows a record of nonefficiency from this cause of only one-half of 1 per cent.
oubtedly this condition obtains throughout the command, and the reported cases
enereal diseases are probably a small proportion of the actual number existing.
ne last consolidated weekly report shows a noneffectiveness from venereal diseases
per cent for the entire force; whereas, if we accept the percentage as shown by
al examination in the Porto Rican battalion, it will be seen that there are in
command to-day 450 cases of venereal disease, 390 of which do not appear on
records. . . . .
ertainly every effort should be made to remedy this state of affairs, if it actually
ts, and the attention of post and company commanders and surgeons should
called to the necessity for this. To meet the conditions, I respectfully
mmend—
irst. That every enlisted unmarried man in the command be examined by the
geon each week and, if necessary, isolated.
econd. That in every garrison town prostitutes be licensed, regularly examined,
, if necessary, isolated.
Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon.

he ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

In 1893 a marked increase in disability among the Spanish troops
tioned at San Juan, attributable to venereal diseases, prompted the
ico-military authorities there to inaugurate a system of registration
d examination of prostitutes, with isolation when required. This
s instituted about the end of 1894, and is at present in force. No
er community on the island has laws of this nature.
The admissions from this cause to sick report per 1,000 in the
nish army in Porto Rico from 1889 were as follows:

----------	395	1894 ----------	256
----------	259	1895 ----------	520
----------	333	1896 ----------	411
----------	291	1897 ----------	401
----------	415	1898 ----------	566

Records of the United States Army show that during the first six
nths of 1899 the rate of admission per thousand per annum was
.80. In 1897 the rate of admission from these causes in the United
tes Army, stationed entirely at home, was 84.59. This disproportion is also evident in the armies of European countries when comparison is made between those at home and those stationed among an
n population.
For the three years ending 1892 the ratio of admission in the British
ny averaged 208.7 at home and 438.1 in India. In 1891 the ratio
India was 522.8 per thousand per annum.
The condition in the Porto Rican battalion, as stated in the above
ter, certainly indicates the prevalence of these diseases in San Juan,
ere a system of regulation of prostitution has prevailed for a num-
r of years.
There are 111 registered prostitutes in the capital, living in 20 regis-
ed houses. These prostitutes are examined twice weekly, and those
nd suffering from venereal diseases isolated in a lock hospital. The
gulations governing this are those promulgated in 1894 by the Span-
Government. They are both inadequate and partially enforced.
prominent practitioner of San Juan, the only active member of the
al board of health, states that there are no less than 400 prosti-
tes unregistered, and fully 50 unregistered houses of prostitution.

There is a daily average of 25 inmates at the lock hospital. T
report for the month of May was as follows:

Remaining from April	
Admissions	
Cured and discharged	
Remaining	
Diagnoses:	
Chancroid	
Chancre	
Gonorrhea	
Secondary syphilis	
Venereal warts	

This report is practically a repetition of those for preceding mont
It shows that 42 admissions were made during May. This is 38 p
cent of the registered prostitutes. It is not too much to suppose th
fully as great a per cent exists among those not licensed.

In fact it is more than probable that a larger number would be foun
inasmuch as the very lowest classes, washerwomen, servants, et
practice prostitution for the purpose of adding a mere pittance
their income. Upon the above estimate of 400 unrecorded prostitut
there would be in any one month 152 new cases of venereal disea
among those not under the supervision of the officials. And in f
the actual number of women so diseased would be largely augmente
for it is probable that but few obtain any medical treatment.

This is borne out by the experience of medical men in private pr
tice. When the average physician sees daily in the neighborhood
ten cases of venereal diseases, chiefly gonorrhea, it may be safe
assumed that the condition is rampant.

It is not difficult from the above to account for the fact that t
admissions increased in the Spanish army after the adoption of t
regulations. It is probable that the regulations simply did not aff
the condition.

Regulations, unless most thorough in their provisions and m
rigorously executed, are worse than useless. They tend to propag
those conditions which they were designed to control. On the oth
hand, their value when adequate is doubtless great.

The ratio of admission in the European armies in 1892 varied fr
27.9 in Germany to 69 in Italy, while in the United States the ra
was 72.46. In all the former some special regulations are in force f
preventing the spread of these diseases, generally including the reg
tration and examination of prostitutes.

Lock hospitals began to be opened in India in 1865. The syst
was extended up to 1872 and remained in force until 1884, when t
hospitals began to be abolished, and were entirely closed in 1888.
1891 and 1892 cantonment hospitals were in operation, by which me
regulation of prostitutes was again carried out, but this system was
altered in 1898 as to become ineffective in this direction.

The following extracts from a report of a departmental committ

A LEPER FROM PONCE.

the prevalence of venereal diseases among the British troops in dia indicates the effects of these changes on the ratio of admission:

rom 1861 there was a steady and marked decline in the admission rate for vene- l diseases until 1867, when it reached the lowest figure (160.2 per thousand) recorded he period under review. From 1867 it moved irregularly, but with an upward dency until 1873 (181.7 per thousand), afterwards more rapidly upward until 4 (293.5 per thousand). Between 1867 and 1884, however, secondary syphilis, the st form of venereal disease, showed practically no increase. The admission rate this, which was 23.7 per thousand in 1867 and 24.4 in 1884, fluctuated in the erval between a maximum of 25.4 in 1868 and a minimum of 20.4 in 1873, with a an of 23.5 for the whole period. In the years 1885 and 1886 there was a general l serious increase in all forms of venereal disease, followed by some diminution in 7. From the year 1888 to 1890 the rise was alarming, the admission rate in 1890 eeding 50 per cent of the strength.

he great increase in the prevalence of venereal disease which, as we have seen, urred in the years 1888 to 1890 was followed in 1891 by the most rapid decline in admission rate shown in any year of the series. It rose somewhat in 1892, and he three succeeding years the rise was rapid and continuous, reaching in 1895 the hest figure yet recorded, 522.3 per thousand strength, or 536.8 per thousand of ops in cantonments only, i. e., excluding troops on the field service in Chitral and aziristan. The prevalence of the disease varies greatly in different stations and at ferent times, and it is found to decrease materially when, owing to outbreaks of allpox or cholera, bazars or cities in the neighborhood of cantonments are tem- rarily placed out of bounds.

ar the most serious feature in recent years has been the disproportionately great rease in the amount of primary and secondary syphilis. This latter, as we have en, showed no very serious increase from the years of its lowest prevalence down 1884. In the two following years it increased rapidly, but it diminished in 1887. om 1887 onward we are able to show clearly the changes which have taken place the prevalence of syphilis, both primary and secondary, with the following truly rming results: In the nine years, 1887–1895, while nonsyphilitic venereal affections ve remained almost stationary in amount, the admission rate for primary syphilis s risen 180 per cent (i. e., from 75.5 to 174.1 cases per thousand men), and that for condary syphilis no less than 188 per cent (i. e., from 29.4 to 84.9 cases per one usand men). The rise was not indeed continuous, a temporary but marked provement being shown in 1891 and 1892, but the latest figures are the worst yet corded.

Secondary syphilis was more than four times as prevalent in 1895 as it was in 1873.

The board earnestly recommends that steps be taken at once to stitute regulations for the control of prostitution, which shall be ost thorough. This with a view to lessening venereal diseases in orto Rico.

LEPERS.

The superior board of health during the first month of its organiza- on controlled the leper asylum, and at this time took steps to place e institution on a modern basis, primarily by finding a suitable place r the establishment of a colony. (See committee report, p. 39.) The oard of charities assumed charge of the lepers on its organization, nd nothing further was done in this direction by the board.

It is estimated that there are not more than 75 lepers in Porto Rico, 7 of which are at present isolated at San Juan. From the fact that is disease has existed here indefinitely, with no energetic measures ken for its care, it may be reasonably supposed that local conditions re not altogether favorable for its spread.

It has been practically impossible to secure reliable information as the actual number and classification of the lepers. From unprofes- onal sources 400 cases were reported, but this was palpably wrong, nd inquiry revealed the fact that practically all these cases were sim-

ply elephantiasis, which is extremely prevalent here. So many of th natives never see a physician, even when ill, that when a case of l rosy is occasionally brought to light it is in all probability merely chance. These cases seldom seek treatment, and undoubtedly int current disease ends the existence of some in the hills, who in m accessible countries would have long before been isolated as leper

It is generally agreed by the resident practitioners that the tuber lous form is much more frequent here than the anæsthetic.

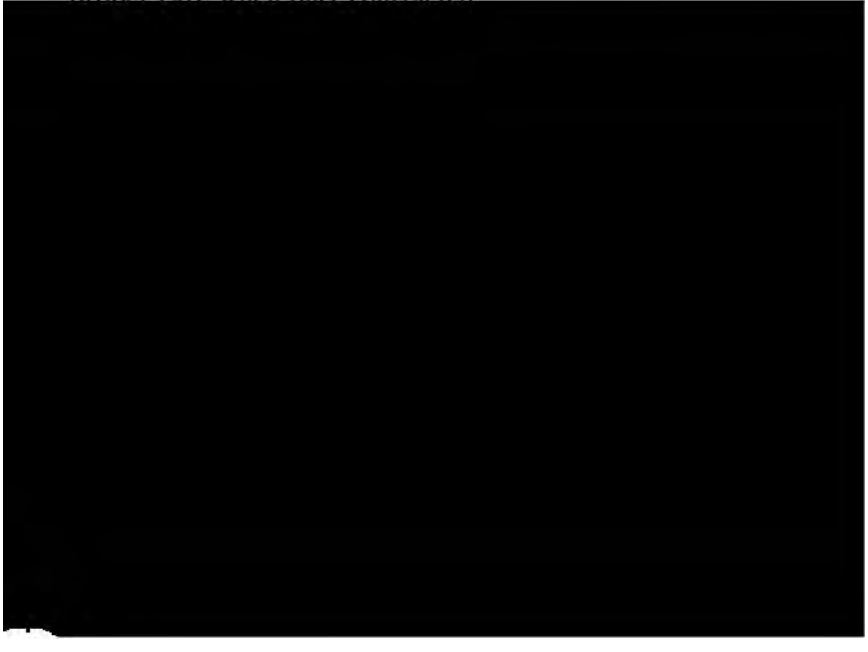
Although so passive in Porto Rico in the past, experience has sho that unless stringent measures are taken where leprosy is once i planted there will be a progressive increase in the number of i victims. While the number is as yet comparatively small, every p sible step should be taken to discover and segregate each leper now the island, and for the accomplishment of this the first necess action is the establishment of a properly equipped leper colony.

There is no apparent reason why leprosy should not be stamped of Porto Rico as successfully as has been done in European countri where it was at one time very prevalent, but is now rarely seen.

BLIND.

In October of last year the alcaldes were asked to report to the bo the number of blind persons in their respective districts. These rep made an aggregate of 1,200. It is believed that the total would re the large number of 2,000. This is at the rate of about 1 for ev 480 of the inhabitants. This large proportion can be better appreci when comparison is made with the statistics of one of our own St Pennsylvania, for example, with a population of about 6,000,(reports but 325 blind people, or about 1 to every 18,500 of population.

The existing conditions that account for this unfortunate stat affairs may be expressed by the words "ignorance and pover Ignorance permits the disease which is responsible in the greater n ber of cases; that is, gonorrheal ophthalmia, and poverty prevent proper care when once contracted.



There are very few specialists among the physicians, and no free dispensaries. This also is in contrast to our northern facilities.

The thorough vaccination of last year has eliminated smallpox as a cause of the future, but education and a general improvement in economic conditions alone will cause a decrease in the prevalence of streptococci infection.

The practice of these quacks above referred to is, of course, illegal, and every means should be taken to suppress them.

Attention is called to Paragraph XIV, General Orders, No. 191, series 1899, from these headquarters.

VACCINATION.

The United States Army Medical Department completed the general vaccination of the island on June 30, 1899. During the four months preceding approximately 800,000 vaccinations were performed. This work practically insured the country against the possibilities of a smallpox epidemic. With a view to reaching those who escaped the operation during this work and to maintaining a permanent condition of immunity, this board established in August a station for the production of vaccine virus and secured the issue of General Orders, No. 170, paragraphs 20, 21, and 22 of which provide for the vaccination of infants and others (see p. 59), and circular 44, which supplements the preceding by providing for vaccinators, methods to be pursued, and the dates for each municipality (see p. 63).

The station since its opening has been located on the grounds formerly occupied by the Instituto Agrinomico, near Martin Peña, about 5 miles from San Juan. It has supplied regularly each week large numbers of freshly charged vaccine points, which have been distributed throughout the island as occasion required. Virus has been sent to the respective municipalities in such quantities as required by the dates prescribed for general vaccination in the above-mentioned circular. Immediate reports of cases of smallpox were made to the board by all physicians. On the receipt of such reports the board forwarded to the alcalde of the district in which the case occurred, with the necessary instructions, a sufficient number of points to vaccinate all exposed persons.

The following are the statistics of the vaccine station from the date of its institution to April 30, 1900:

Total number of points secured since opening	65,465
Total number of cattle used	127
Total number of cattle successfully vaccinated	95
Total number of cattle unsuccessfully vaccinated	32
Largest number of points secured from any one animal	3,018
Smallest number of points secured from any one animal	20
Average number of points secured from male animals	975
Average number of points secured from female animals	521
Average number of points secured from all animals	678
Number of animals rejected	12
Causes of rejection:	
Warty excrescences on flanks	7
Wounds	2
Suspicion of glanders	2
Already vaccinated	1
Number of animals killed at station	1
Amount paid per head for use of cattle—	
Until September 14	$0.60
Thereafter	1.80

The want of success in those listed as unsuccessfully vaccinat about 50 per cent of the cases, was due to the fact that the a managed to injure the site of the operation subsequent to the lation.

The expenses of the station were:

For inauguration and repairs.....
For maintenance to April 30 1

The cost of each point produced was 2.06 cents.

NOTE.—In calculating this, one-tenth of the expenses for permanent fixt been added to the running expenses.

There have been distributed to the various municipalities 46,2 cine points, as follows:

Adjuntas	525	Hato Grande	
Aibonito	700	Humacao	
Aguada	500	Isabela	
Aguadilla	1,442	Juana Diaz	
Aguas Buenas	850	Juncos	
Anasco	1,000	Lares	
Arecibo	2,400	Las Marias	
Arroyo	500	Lajas	
Barranquitas	500	Manati	
Barros	500	Morovis	
Barceloneta	800	Mayaguez	
Bayamon	1,357	Maricao	
Carolina	500	Maunabo	
Caguas	800	Moca	
Ciales	800	Naguabo	
Camuy	700	Naranjito	
Corozal	500	Patillas	
Cabo Rojo	500	Penuelas	
Coamo	650	Piedras	
Cayey	400	Ponce	
Cidra	300	Rincon	
Comerio	200	San Sebastian	
Culebra	325	San German	
Dorado	200	San Juan	
Fajardo	600	Utuado	
Guayama	500	Vega Baja	

[redacted]

dered all prisoners vaccinated, and all thereafter confined to be vaccinated on admittance. It is estimated that 20,000 vaccinations, more less, were performed during the period covered by this report.

CONCLUSIONS.

Considering the brevity and unusual conditions of its existence, the difficulties with which it had to contend, and the multifarious demands made upon its members, most all of whom were members of other departments of the military government, besides being charged with the duties of their proper offices, I venture to state my opinion that the superior board of health of Porto Rico has justified its existence and proved itself worthy of commendation.

In view of the duties prescribed for it in General Orders 102, series 1899, from these headquarters, it may be asked to what extent has the board complied with its requirements.

There is scarcely a single subject mentioned in this comprehensive order, embracing as it does almost the entire field of civil sanitation, that has not received the careful consideration of this board.

It has perfected a very satisfactory administration within its own office; its books, blanks, and record being models.

It has licensed the entire medical personnel of the island, and placed itself in touch with those upon whom it must depend in case of an epidemic.

It has organized local boards of health in all municipalities in Porto Rico, and published regulations governing them.

It has organized a vaccine station and prescribed laws for continuing the immunization of the people from smallpox.

It has organized a chemical laboratory and provided stringent rules governing the purity and wholesomeness of foods and medicines. It has required that the formulas of all proprietary and patent medicines should be registered in the office of the board, and it has prepared a code of regulations, most of which has been published in general orders from these headquarters, as follows:

1. Permitting slaughter of pregnant cattle. General Orders, No. 142, September 18, 1899.
2. Controlling purity of food, drinks, and medicines. General Orders, No. 151, September 27, 1899; General Orders, No. 17, January 31, 1900; General Orders, No. 48, March 7, 1900; General Orders, No. 87, April 25, 1900.
3. Regulating practice of medicine, pharmacy, etc. General Orders, No. 153, September 30, 1899; General Orders, No. 163, October 14, 1899, paragraph 3; General Orders, No. 28, February 7, 1900; General Orders, No. 191, November 27, 1899.
4. Interior quarantine. General Orders, No. 170, October 24, 1899.
5. Requiring necessary statistical returns. General Orders, No. 181, November 18, 1899.
6. Pertaining to contagious diseases of domestic animals. General Orders, No. 221, December 19, 1899.
7. Regulating vaccination. Circular 44, December 14, 1899.
8. Providing for municipal physicians. General Orders, No. 67, March 29, 1900.
9. Establishing local boards of health. General Orders, No. 66, March 29, 1900.
0. Nuisances. General Orders, No. 80, April 12, 1900.
1. Providing for and regulating control of municipal cemeteries. General Orders, No. 69, April 2, 1900.
2. Regulating the slaughter of cattle; providing for meat inspectors. General Orders, No. 78, April 10, 1900.
3. Regulating burials, disinterment, etc. Circular 16, April 19, 1900.

The following were proposed, but not published.

1. Controlling operations offensive or dangerous to life.
2. Controlling public water supply.
3. Public institutions.
4. School hygiene.
5. Tenement houses.
6. Boarding and lodging houses, hotels.
7. Providing for house-to-house inspection.
8. Slaughterhouses.
9. Trades and workshops.
10. Plumbing.
11. Dissection.
12. Prostitution.
13. Sewerage.

It has reinaugurated, perfected, and enforced a system of regist tion of births and deaths, by which approximately correct vital sta tics have been obtained.

It has conducted examinations for the licensing of those who desi to practice medicine in any of its departments, and have arrived the country since its occupation by our forces.

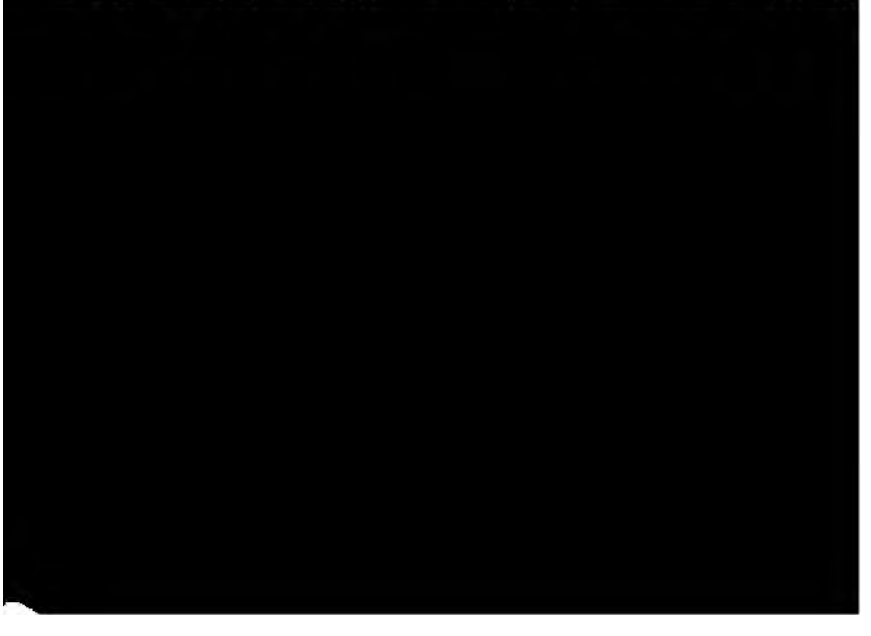
It has made investigations respecting the causes of disease, and disseminated information upon the subject of the more frequent eases found here.

It has appointed honorary inspectors in every district, from wh reports much valuable sanitary information has been obtained.

It has conducted an immense correspondence, and has advised executive upon all sanitary subjects regarding which inquiry has b made.

With the advent of civil government May 1, 1900, the board which I had the honor to preside ceased to exist by limitation of and was succeeded by a board reconstituted in compliance with P graph IV, General Orders 102, current series, from these headquart

The military government is indebted to each individual membe the superior board of health, organized by and serving under it, majority of whom represented the medical departments of the pu



APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.—*Report of committee of examiners.*

ragraph IX, of General Orders, No. 102, series of 1899, dated San Juan, July 18, assigns the regulations of the practice of medicine to the superior board of lth. The paragraph reads:

To prepare regulations governing the admittance of persons to the practice of icine and surgery, pharmacy, dentistry, midwifery, embalming and undertaking, to enforce such regulations as are adopted by the government of the island."

eneral Orders, No. 153, series of 1899, authorizes the superior board of health to oint an examining committee, and defines their duties and the fees to be charged he examinations.

eneral Orders, No. 191, series of 1899, further regulated examinations and the tice of medicine, pharmacy, etc., in Porto Rico. (See p. 56.)

y resolutions adopted September 7, 1899, the superior board of health decided all examiners shall be familiar with both the English and Castillian languages, t be of good reputation in their respective professions, and of at least ten years' tice.

ne following gentlemen were appointed on this committee: Dr. Ricardo Hernan- San Juan, recorder; Dr. P. J. Salicrup, Ponce, P. R.; Dr. Guillermo Curbelo, ibo, P. R.; Dr. R. M. Ponte, San Juan, P. R.; Mr. Domingo Peraza, Santurce, R.

fter due notice was given for one month in all the leading newspapers of the id, examinations were held in the offices of the superior board of health in San n, November 13 to December 13, 1899, at which the following persons appeared, f whom passed the examinations with grades above 75 per cent, as required by regulations of the board, and were recommended to the superior board of health licenses to practice in Porto Rico.

n medicine and surgery—Narciso Dobal, licentiate, Santiago, Spain; Francisco M. oni Abreu; Venancio Abella Blanco, M. D., Barcelona, Spain; Mariano Ramirez ez, Montpelier, France; Francisco Aguirre, licentiate, Madrid, Spain; H. R. ydecker, M. D., Harvard University, United States.

n pharmacy—Isaac Rodriguez, Jose Ramos Rodriguez, certificate of preceptor in rmacy.

n dentistry—Eduardo C. Casalduc y Goicoechea, D. D. S., Pennsylvania; Edwin Thayer, D. D. S., Pennsylvania.

n minor surgery—Simeon Martin del Nio, Agustin Otero, William Miller.

n midwifery—Julia M. Robins.

his examination was conducted by Drs. R. M. Ponte and Ricardo Hernandez Mr. Domingo Peraza, and all the papers were examined by the whole committee, whom the recommendation was made.

second examination was held January 15 to 31, after due advertising. At this mination the following passed, with honor, and were recommended for licenses:

n medicine and surgery—Hon. B. Mosquera, M. D., University of Pennsylvania, minister of public instruction in Venezuela; V. M. Flores Arrieta, M. D., Uni- sity of Caracas; J. de C. Giminez y Giminez, Bellevue Medical College, New rk.

n pharmacy—Miguel Font y Diaz, Juan Cervoni Massari, Robert J. Salicrup, cer- ate of preceptor in pharmacy.

n minor surgery—W. Bernard Stebbing.

n January 15, 1900, the examiners held a meeting in the office of the superior rd of health, at which Dr. P. J. Salicrup was named president pro tempore (await- the action of the superier board of health) and D. Ricardo Hernandez recorder.

REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS, PHARMACISTS, DENTISTS, ETC.

Under the Spanish Government in Porto Rico the above classes of profes persons were required to register with the royal subdelegations of medicine and gery, the pharmacists registering with the subdelegation of pharmacy. Many p cians, especially those with Spanish diplomas, registered at the palace in a vo kept by the governor-general. The register found at the palace is in two colu both of which appear to have been transcribed from earlier records. Both b are very carelessly kept. The two subdelegations kept no registers, but each r was entered in the minute books, which ran on with two continuous records f the beginning.

The first records of the subdelegation were made in 1841, and in the subdeleg of pharmacy in 1839.

With the subdelegation of medicine, not only were physicians registered, but dentists, practitioners of minor surgery, midwives, nurses, veterinarians, and those who practiced as manicures. Physicians are registered as "licentiates," in early years nearly all are so inscribed. Later, doctors of medicine appear o register in greater and greater numbers, until at the period of the American oc tion most of those who registered were graduates in medicine.

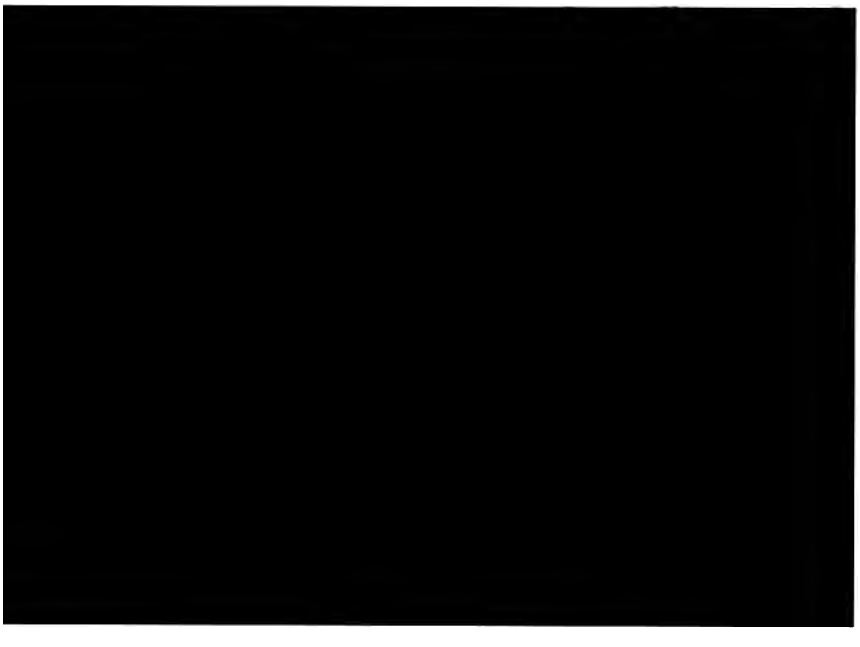
Surgeons were registered as first, second, and third class—surgeon practicos, s surgeons, surgeon medico practicos, and one is registered "sanitary officer," an as "skilled person."

The following medical colleges have been represented in Porto Rico, viz: Ha Cuba; Barcelona, Santiago, Cadiz, Sevilla, Valencia, Paniplana, Zaragoza, Valla Granada, in Spain; Paris and Montpelier, in France; Heidelberg and Würzbu Germany; London and Dublin, in British Islands; Turin, Pisa, Rome, and N in Italy, while scattering diplomas appear from Brussels, Oporto, Geneva, and Ca the Institute of Santo Domingo, with quite a number from the University of C and Venezuela. In the United States the medical schools of Philadelphia, New Baltimore, Boston, and the University of Michigan. Pharmacists are registe pharmacists, there appearing but five "doctors of pharmacy," graduates of M and Barcelona.

General Order No. 153, from these headquarters, dated San Juan, Septemb 1899, placed the duties of the royal subdelegation upon the superior board of h To complete the records, this board employed Prof. Solomon Dones, by whom plete indexes have been made, and all the physicians, pharmacists, dentists, e the island are now included in the register.

The totals are as follows, since 1839:

Physicians	479	Practicantes	
Pharmacists	374	Midwives	
Dentists	58	Nurses	



onstant and potent source of injury to the public health, it was thought an igation along the line of food adulteration would abundantly justify all efforts in the research.

he absence of any data upon which could be founded an opinion as to what l probably be the most profitable line of work, it was thought best to investi- t first, in a rather incomplete way, those articles of food which, from their cter, lend themselves more readily to falsification, hoping that the results d in this way might indicate those articles that could more profitably be ined at greater length.

ordingly, on March 29, in accordance with instructions received on that date the superior board of health of Porto Rico, I began an investigation of the , butter, vinegar, and lard sold in the markets of San Juan and Puerta Tierra, t is with the results of that investigation that this report chiefly deals.

t prior, however, to the commencement of this work and as a result of the hat suspicion has been aroused in regard to the so-called "Anis" of this ry, a rather limited investigation was made of six samples purchased in open et at San Juan. This investigation revealed no basis for any suspicions as to the f deleterious articles in the manufacture of this beverage. In the absence of ecognized standard of composition of course no comparisons with such could be .

VINEGAR.

the fourteen samples of vinegar examined, all but three of those properly d as vinegar were low in acid value, which, with the abnormally low density n by all but two, points strongly to dilution with water. In three samples, all based at the same store, and, no doubt, representing the same stock, I detected sulphuric acid, and afterwards proved it to be present in an amount approxi- ng 1½ per cent. Of course it is unnecessary to call attention to this as a flagrant ple of adulteration.

e very small amount of total solids shown by most of the samples examined, ated the very general use of artificially prepared vinegar, a not unnatural con- nce of the almost complete absence of apples and grapes. While no objection be raised to the sale of artificial vinegar, I can see no reason why a nearer oach to a higher acid value should not be insisted upon.

WINES.

is an open secret that the so-called "wine" of Porto Rico has no right to be assed, and as that part of the investigation of this subject comprised within the covered by this report was limited to wines of this character, little was learned was not already known.

the twelve samples examined all showed a very low value in alcohol, the per- age ranging from a minimum of 1.5 to a maximum of 7.6. Molasses seems to be starting point in the production of this beverage, the resulting "wine" merely g this substance in a more or less advanced state of fermentation.

MILK.

revious to the above investigation the study of the milk supply had been begun, was interrupted before much had been accomplished.

he low density of the two samples examined indicated dilution, while the deter- ation of the fat it both samples disproved the rather remarkable statement that to Rican milk was devoid of in, though the amount was less than 3 per cent.

BUTTER.

he results of the examination made of this subject fully confirmed the suspicions viously entertained as to the extent of the adulteration of this article, and show to Rico to be the "dumping ground" of those various compounds sold as butter. the five samples examined prior to May 1, four were found to be adulterated not y by the substitution (in some cases almost complete) of foreign fats, but also by incorporation of excessive quantities of water. A much more thorough exami- ion of this subject during the present month has continued to give unmistakable dence of the wholesale adulteration practiced by the manufacturers of these alled "butters."

espectfully submitted.

WM. N. BERKELEY,
Chemist, Superior Board of Health of Porto Rico.

CRETARY AND TREASURER SUPERIOR BOARD OF HEALTH,
San Juan, P. R.

APPENDIX C.—*Report on cemeteries.*

Among the most obvious conditions which called for remedy, according to Am can ideas, and which attracted the attention of the board from the first, was relating to burials and disinterments.

The following is a brief résumé of the conditions as they existed under the for régime:

Each municipality owned at least one cemetery. In a few cases additional gro were allotted for the use of distant barrios, and in several districts special gr was reserved for the burial of cases dead from certain infectious diseases—as smal and cholera.

All the cemeteries were constructed according to much the same general plan certain area was walled off and divided into small plots. There was invariably siderable space for burials built as niches in thick walls, and vaults.

The locations of the municipal cemeteries have been reported in the majori cases as good, but in many instances it will be noted that in their selection due re was not given to prevailing winds and drainage, or proper allowance made for growth of the town. The areas vary from one acre to 100,000 square meters, acc ing to size of the municipality, and were usually sufficient under the old metho use. Each cemetery had, in connection with it, a place where autopsies could performed, and also a small walled-in space where disinterred bones were heaped

It was the custom for the municipality to either rent the burial space or sell it right. As might be supposed, the former was the case in a majority of instances only the wealthy could afford the latter.

Disinterments could be made after five years on authority of the governor-gene except in cases of death from contagious diseases, when it was absolutely prohibi

The bodies of poor people (the large majority) were usually buried without coffin whatever, and frequently lime was introduced to hasten disintegration. Bur are commonly made within twelve hours after death.

The remains of deceased were, as a rule, removed after five years and thrown i the space reserved for this purpose. At all cemeteries there could be seen evide of this in a pile of bones varying in size according to the age of the cemetery. T the ground was used over and over for burials.

It will be observed that but a small proportion of the cemeteries are of recent fo dation, the majority dating from the fifties, sixties, and seventies, and at least going back to the eighteenth century, viz: Humacao, 1793, and Rincon, 1712.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Practically all the cemeteries are in a condition of more or less complete ruin. T cyclone of August, 1899, in conjunction with the poverty of the municipalities, be considered as responsible for this.

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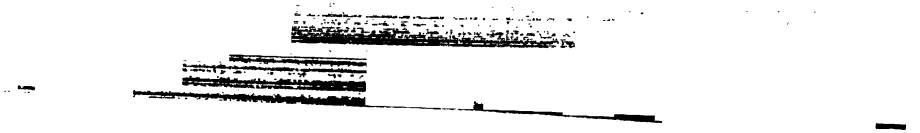
AIBONITO.



, were issued, which completely covers the subject, and after June 30 of this very district must be provided with adequate cemetery space, managed in ance with advanced ideas.

APPENDIX D.—*Report on hurricane.*

THE HURRICANE OF 1899.

ust 8, 1899, will be long remembered in the history of Porto Rico. On that less than 2,280 persons lost their lives from the violence of the storm that ccurred. It is estimated that in addition to this number, of which there is a al list, 500 persons were killed of whom there is no record. Probably more alf of these were drowned, the others being killed by falling dwellings, trees, At Ponce, Utuado, and Arecibo, the loss of life was, in the main, by drowning. e idea of the violence of this storm may be gained from the statement follow- t Naguabo, every building in the city was destroyed, except the church. The and the tops of all the cocoanut palms were all blown off the trees, which ned standing resembled telegraph poles along the beach. The large Government ks at Cayey and Aibonito were totally destroyed. Every telegraph wire ghout the island was thrown to the ground and word from the interior towns ot reach the capital for many days. At Jajuya (Utuado), whole coffee plantations d down the mountains into the rivers. The rain gauges were nearly all yed or overturned, but the following records were secured: At Adjuntas, 23 s fell in 23 hours; at La Isalina, near Adjuntas, 18 inches fell during the storm; n Juan the mercury fell to 27.90 and the wind reached a velocity of more than iles an hour.

e following records show that hurricanes occur in Porto Rico mostly in July, st, and September:

5, July.—Caused the death of many natives.
6, October 4.—Destroyed greater part of city.
7, October 4.—Destroyed greater part of city; lasted twenty-four hours.
0, July 26.—Chiefly at San Juan.
0, August 23.—Hurricane over whole island.
7, July and August.—Three hurricanes.
8, August 24.—Furious hurricane.
1, August 18.—Throughout island.
5, September 21.—Hurricane called St. Matthew.
5, September 21.—Cathedral unroofed.
8, September 12.—Terrible storm.
0, month unknown.
6, September 19.—Furious storm.
6, October 7.—Severe.
6, October 7.—Severe.
2, August 28.—Severe storm over whole island.
5, August 1.—Severe storm; whole island affected.
6, September 7.—Strong storm.
0, June 13.—A furious storm, devastating all portions of the island.
5, September 25.—Strong storm.
4, September 4.—Severe storm.
4, September 21.—Severe hurricane called St. Matthew.
5, September 11.—Severe storm on south coast.
7, August 17.—Storm lasting three days; crops and cattle destroyed.
12, July 23,—Hurricane touched southern part of island.
12, August 21.—Storm in western part of island.
13, July 23.
14, July 23.
19, September 21.
25, July 26.—Severe hurricane known by the name of Santa Ana.
37, August 2.—Storm called Los Angeles; lasted five hours.
51, August 18.
57, October 12.—Ruinous hurricane called San Narciso.
71, August 21.—Light hurricane in north of island.
76, September 13.
93, August 16.

The map inserted herewith, published by permission of the Weather Bureau, the United States, shows course of storm of August 8.

In Porto Rico, as in other countries, many houses are built on low grounds near rivers and smaller streams. These, in cases of sudden rises of water, are swept away and the inhabitants drowned. Ponce is situated in the old bed of the Portuguese River, and is liable to great losses each time there is an extraordinary rise of the waters. At Utuado the loss was mainly in the Jayuya district, where the rainfall was extraordinary. In Arecibo many peons live on the river plain, which is subject to inundation to the depth of from 4 to 10 feet.

The storm left the people without shelter and without food, or but little of either. The only shelter hundreds had—for in the interior all the cabins of the poor were destroyed—was such as could be secured under spreading trees, where they lived for weeks, sleeping on the wet ground. All the fruits of the county, on which the people depended to a great extent, were thrown to the ground, but to some extent rendered usable for about six weeks. The misery of people without shelter and deprived of their accustomed food is beyond description. To make matters worse, the municipal governments were almost wholly disorganized, and rendered incapable of extending any aid to the miserable people.

Such conditions could not continue without the development of sickness. It came speedily in the shape of anæmia and dysentery.

The anæmia manifested itself immediately, while the dysentery came on more gradually. The increased mortality after the storm was almost entirely due to these two diseases. The following table shows the deaths for eight months:

[redacted]

RIO PIEDRAS.

'eater portion of which is imported. Vegetable gardening should be
e people at once for their self-preservation.
should be constructed, in order that the interior may be reached with food

s should be constructed more securely. The walls are now, in brick
l in mud instead of mortar. Such walls, when wet, fall down.
eople need education in self-government in order that in disasters they
e to care for their needy. As it was, nearly every municipal government
:ed after the storm of August 8, 1899, and little or no assistance was given

of life in the last hurricane is given by municipalities. There is no record
in previous storms in the island.
, Arecibo, and Utuado the deaths were mainly by drowning, and besides
'ded below it is estimated that 500 others met their death of whom no
s obtainable; at the other places from falling houses, flying timbers, etc.:

.....	15	Juana Diaz.....	117
.....	17	Juncos.....	4
ıas	16	Lares.....	2
.....	7	Las Marias.....	16
.....	403	Morovis.....	69
.....	6	Mayaguez.....	36
ıs	24	Maricao.....	2
.....	70	Maunabo	26
ı	2	Naguabo	2
.....	10	Naranjito	27
.....	1	Patillas	20
.....	23	Penuelas.....	1
.....	43	Piedras	9
.....	4	Ponce	281
.....	9	Quebradillas	1
.....	24	Rio Grande	1
.....	36	Rio Piedras	1
.....	40	Salinas	6
.....	10	San Juan.....	1
.....	35	Utuado	522
os.....	1	Vieques.....	1
de.....	12	Yabucoa.....	225
.....	43	Yauco	8
.....	1		

G. G. GROFF, M. D.

APPENDIX E.—*Report of committee on water supply, etc.*

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,
San Juan, Porto Rico, June 1, 1900.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

es of Porto Rico receive their general water supplies from public water-
ıely, Mayaguez, since about twenty-five years; Ponce, since about fifteen
yama, since about twelve years, and San Juan since the beginning of last

communities depend for their water on rivers or streams, rain water, or
of springs, which are very abundant in the interior. Whenever avail-
ter of springs is preferred by the rural population for drinking purposes
of streams. The river water is generally gathered in demijohns, buckets,
barrels, and conveyed to the consumers. According to the means of the
either filtered before use or not. In the first instance this is effected by
stone filters, or by Pasteur filters which furnish, if properly attended to,
water. The rain water is collected in cisterns, which are either above
ound. This water is apt to be very objectional for the reason that it car-
dust and whatever may be covering the roofs from which it is gathered.
ot be drunk in an unfiltered condition.
er supply of the above-mentioned four cities which have waterworks is
rivers. None of these cities own any part of the watershed of these
none has filtering plants in connection with its system at the present
only change effected in the water before it is supplied to the consumers
o sedimentation, which, in the case of the San Juan waterworks, is accom-

plished in seven tanks and reservoirs; six of these were constructed with the using them in connection with filtering beds and the reservoir proper, whic a higher level. The original analysis of this water shows it to be good and p

Very few houses are located near the bed of the Rio Piedras, which is the of San Juan's water supply; as a result of this there are only three principal causing pollution of the water, namely, the washing of clothes in the str universal custom on the island—the cattle, and the heavy rains, which wash i river inorganic and organic, both animal and vegetable, matters. To avoid t former the water of the river could be drawn about 2 miles nearer its source, on account of the mountainous condition of the country and the absence of tions and cattle, the possibilities of pollution are, at least, very remote. Th pollution could only be avoided by the establishment of a filtering bed. The of this river is only 17 miles long, the river bed in its upper 7 miles is rock present source of the water is about 8 miles from its mouth. A dam built point brings the depth of the river to about 12 feet. The capacity of the re is about 9,000,000 gallons of water.

The conditions causing pollution of the Rio Piedras, above referred to, a principle to the other rivers and streams which supply drinking water to th towns of the island. In addition to these, there are undoubtedly many inst pollution with human excreta, which, while possibly insignificant at the time, may become a very decided element of danger to the health of commun their increase, in consequence of the future industrial development of the Other dangers at that time may arise from the establishment of industrial w the neighborhood of such river courses.

The regulations of the superior board of health looking forward to such p ties forbid the defiling of the streams which are the sources of domestic water They forbid the discharge of contents of sewers, privies, slaughterhouses, ta mills, and manufactories, etc., into them if above the source of any such supp

With all these precautions, still greater purity of water should be procurec establishment of filtering beds in connection with all public waterworks, v almost absolute assurance against microbic and parasitic diseases from the given.

Complaints of municipalities about pollution of rivers by industrial wor come before the superior board of health, and have been decided by that b accordance with its regulations.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

San Juan being the only city on the island having sewers, the drainage an age here are combined into a single pipe system. The system was planned a menced in 1894, the work of completing it was continued until the outbrea war. At present there are only a few streets which have not been reached sewer. In these parts of the city the conditions are similar to those preva

ı some parts of San Juan the oldest drainage system is still in use. In these ıts the courtyard drains open in the streets, which are graded toward a central ɔr. In other portions of the city ditches lined and unlined, well and poorly ed, obstructed and free, placed on the sides of the streets carry the rain water refuse water to the sea. These parts of the city have not yet been reached by ɜewerage system.

ıe garbage of the houses is kept in iron containers, with one of which every e has been supplied by the local board of health. These are emptied into iron ɔns, which are driven about the town every morning. The garbage thus col- ɔd is thrown into the sea on the north side of the island.

ıe superior board of health recommended to the city authorities the erection of ɜmatory for the destruction of this garbage, but the lack of funds has so far post- ɜd any action on this recommendation.

. all other parts of the island cesspools constructed as above mentioned are in The contents of these are frequently used for fertilization.

ıe regulations of the superior board of health specify the manner of plumbing of ɗings, the construction of new cesspools, the periodical emptying of the same, the manner of emptying them. They forbid the placing of privies inside of ɜries, milk depots, groceries, market houses, and other places or rooms where l is prepared and sold.

ɐports about full cesspools, also about the bad condition of catch-basins between ɜts and sewers, giving rise to bad odors, also about defective drains, have been d on by the superior board of health in accordance with its regulations.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

hese include schools (public and private), asylums, hospitals, jails, court rooms, racks, theaters, and other public buildings in which people congregate. The ılations covering these buildings call attention to their construction, to their tilation, cleanliness, drainage, bathing facilities, etc. The barracks and hospitals onnection with military posts have been remodeled on sanitary lines; improve- ıts have also been made in many public jails, penitentiaries, and in the insane ıum of Porto Rico during the time they were under military control. Wherever ıible modern plumbing has been introduced; in others, earth closets have taken place of the old objectionable cesspools. Much, however, remains to be done.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

he principles of school hygiene have been explained in the regulations of the erior board of health. No complaints have been brought before this committee action.

Very respectfully,

F. W. F. WIEBER,
Surgeon, United States Navy.

To the SECRETARY OF THE SUPERIOR BOARD OF HEALTH,
Porto Rico, P. R.

APPENDIX F.—*Report of committee on interior quarantine.*

The nature of the sanitary problems which have confronted the superior board of ılth, the conditions under which the board has labored, and its rather brief period existence as yet have rendered a great amount of work in correcting vicious hygi- ɔ conditions impossible. This was early recognized and the board adopted the ɔcy of establishing, first, a broad basis in all lines upon which future hygienic elopment might take place, afterwards devoting itself more particularly to the ɪtent conditions.

ı one sense interior quarantine might be made to include hygienic improvement ılmost every description, since this branch of hygienic work included properly only the regulation of the more common contagious and infectious diseases found ıin the borders of every State, but also all manner of preparation for the resist- ɜ of invasion by any one of the epidemic diseases which may at any time enter ımits. The exterior (maritime) quarantine of the island has been organized and ɐing conducted by the United States Government (Marine-Hospital Service), but ı a fact too often overlooked by professional men and laymen alike that quaran- ɜs—maritime, at least—are never absolute, and that no community would submit he restrictions necessary to make them so. The question is always one of a nice ance between the greatest amount of protection to the community and the least sible interference with general intercourse. For this reason supplementary inte- ` quarantine arrangements must be made for the suppression of the infection

which is at times necessarily introduced through the exterior quarantine. becomes one of the broadest functions of interior quarantine, of course, and enic development of every description renders this problem easier of solution.

The board has attempted to meet these indications in securing legislation co ing interior quarantine, and has outlined a policy which, if developed, should to the island the widest measure of protection from infectious diseases and epidemic invasions.

Reliable local boards of health have been established in all parts of the isla sanitary inspectors of the board itself placed where necessary, so that, besides r provision for general sanitary improvement, reliable sanitary information r constantly received and prompt report made of the occurrence of quaran diseases. Hand in hand with this, efforts have been made to educate the concerning infectious and contagious sicknesses. A series of pamphlets on th tious diseases most common in the community have been issued, both in Engl in Spanish, and widely distributed. These pamphlets have in popular style brief account of the disease, its methods of propagation, etc., with plain and rules for disinfection, isolation, etc., and have carefully stressed the import promptly reporting the occurrence of any suspicious sickness.

Lepers have been sought out and segregated; animals suffering with diseas municable to man ordered promptly killed, their carcasses burned, and the p disinfected; care has been exercised over the disturbance of the streets and th struction of houses possibly infected by yellow fever during the Spanish burials of persons dead of infectious diseases regulated; the work of general tion continued; infectious diseases promptly reported and isolated, and man things accomplished.

Finally, a broad interior-quarantine law has been prepared and published eral Orders, No. 170, of the Headquarters of the Department of Porto Rico.

By this law the following diseases are made quarantinable and placed un control of boards of health:

Cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, e cerebro-spinal fever, leprosy, glanders, and oriental or bubonic plague.

It is enjoined upon every one, from physicians and boards of health to the individual, promptly to report the occurrence of any of these diseases. regulations are made as to the proper treatment and isolations of the sick quarantine of the premises; the burial of the dead; the disinfection of a hou vision having been made also for the disinfection of a house or room after from tuberculosis, one of the scourges of the island. Vaccination is made sory, and, finally, yellow fever, a disease from which Porto Rico has in tim suffered most severely, and to an invasion of which she is most frequently e has been made the subject of an elaborate set of rules and regulations fixing language the proper management, isolation, etc., of this disease, which fo years, under the Spanish régime, claimed a high annual mortality.

With this law and other minor provisions bearing on the same subject i

ut 100 miles long by 40 broad, or about 3,000 square miles. There is a chain of untains running through the center of the island, branching off here and there on h sides toward the sea and forming fine valleys which are watered by over thirty in streams, of which a few are navigable a short distance.

CLIMATE.

he climate, though tropical, is not excessively warm, the average temperature ng 80°, but on specially hot days in summer the thermometer occasionally reaches . During the cooler months the temperature descends to about 66°. Heavy ns occur frequently during the year, and as the greatest rainfall is in the fall and mmer the great atmospheric humidity during the warm season may probably ount for the absence of cases of sunstroke.

he northeast trades prevail the greater part of the year, refreshing the tempera- e agreeably. The north winds, which are common in the winter months, are metimes very strong. South and west winds are unusual, except in summer, and always accompanied by great heat.

Iurricanes occasionally cause much damage to life and property during the months July, August, September, and October, though seldom as severe as the recent one August 8, 1899.

t is only natural to explain the excellent health enjoyed on the island, as com- ed with other tropical countries and amid conditions totally at variance with the mary sanitary precepts, as the consequence of its exceptionally mild climate and the frequent rain and thunder storms that wash out the streams and purify the id, whilst occasional hurricanes leave the atmosphere pure and clear, and lastly, t not least, these conditions are improved by the bright sunshine of which so much enjoyed.

Typhus and other tropical scourges are unknown. Typhoid fever has never been idemic and only isolated cases occur. Scarlet fever is very rare, and the measles, mps, and whooping cough are generally so mild that patients recover with the mplest treatment, no sequelæ occurring.

he great epidemics that have swept the island have been smallpox, in 1804, 1818, 7, and 1880; and cholera morbus in 1855. Yellow fever has been imported in eral years. Syphilis is also an imported disease.

he natural climatic ailments are malaria in all its forms, rheumatic, catarrhal, and atic diseases, diarrhea, dysentery, tuberculosis, and diseases common to all ntries.

here is no doubt that the instinct of self-preservation, which has always existed his country as in all others, has led to the means of obtaining health and prolong- life, and the Indians had their "buhiti," or "medicine men," who were also in rge of the religious rites, and whilst they did not understand the prophylaxis of ase, it is certain that through their rites and ceremonies and other superstitions, y endeavored to relieve pain and sought the means of lengthening life.

521.—The first sanitary measure of which there is any record was with reference he transferring of the seat of the government to its present location from the man- ve marshes of Pueblo Viejo on the other side of the bay.

his was done at the instance of Rodrigo de Figueroa, who, on July 13, 1519, wrote, ing that the city of Caparra should be removed to the island opposite, which "was best location in the world." Caparra was the capital of Porto Rico, and was ided in 1508, but, as stated, was abandoned in 1521, owing to the unhealthfulness s position and surroundings.

68.—We find nothing further until 1768, when, by royal charter of March 3, the erior board of health was established in San Juan to inspect slavers and other sels arriving from foreign ports.

04.—There were regulations in force at this time, established probably in the rval from 1768, as we find a letter from General (and Governor) Ramon de Cas- approving the plan of Dr. Francisco Oller for the preservation and propagation of cine. This shows that smallpox existed in the island. It appears, however, that plan was not carried into effect—probably forgotten, as the board passed a resolu- in 1818 appointing Dr. Vargas to report on vaccination and the means of pre- ting the spread of smallpox.

13.—By a decree of the governor-general, dated June 13, 1813, local boards of lth were ordered to be formed in each municipality, and on the 23d of March, 1804, local board of health of San Juan commenced its work under the chairmanship he alcalde.

n accordance with a royal decree of November 10, 1813, the city council of San n caused a report to be made on the "black vomit" (yellow fever), which com- ed not only the origin, cause, character, symptoms, development, and course of disease, but went into the matter extensively, stating when the stage of the great-

est danger of contagion was known to exist, as well as the natural and susp agents of infection, treatment of the disease, and its prophylaxis.

1814.—In the "Bando de Policia y Buen Gobierno" (police ordinance) there w included the sanitary duties, which the police were obliged to enforce, such as t ing of streets and back yards, removal of garbarge, cleaning of slaughterhouse

A slaughterhouse was built in the same year by order of Governor-General La

1816.—On the 17th of June, 1816, a chair of medicine was established at the mili hospital in accordance with a royal decree of January 31, under the direction o Jose Espaillat.

The military hospital on San Sebastian street was founded by Bishop Friar Ma Gimenez y Perez as a charity hospital, with his own private funds, in 1774, but i later ceded to the Government because the existing military hospital, in use since was small, and its position adjoining the governor's residence was inconvenient embarrassing for the defense of the city. The bishop, however, made it condi that the city's poor should be received in it.

1816.—About the month of October, 1816, a malignant fever epidemic caused m deaths in Ponce, and the neighboring towns were obliged to isolate themselves.

The governor sent Dr. Arevelo to Ponce to investigate the disease, but I have b no data with reference to the measures adopted to stamp out the scourge, and th no symptoms are described, there is every reason to believe that it was yellow fe

1818.—In consequence of several cases of smallpox at Manati and San Juan, Vargas was instructed to make the report already referred to.

1824.—A circular dated November 2, 1824, was published embodying a repo Dr. Vargas of July 24 of the same year, giving the measures to be adopted in ca poisoning by land crabs.

1830.—In August boards of health were ordered to be established in all towns villages.

1832.—A resolution of the board of health with reference to the disinfection of v sels was adopted by the Government, and special instructions were issued for inspection of vessels trading with St. Thomas.

1837.—A circular dated December 31, 1837, was issued by Gen. Miguel Lopez B commanding all local authorities to report on the state of health of their respec districts. A circular was also published making vaccination compulsory for per attacked by smallpox and those attending them.

1838.—Circular No. 459 was issued by which vessels must be inspected on th arrival in port.

1838.—Upon the recommendation of the superior board of health the destruc of all manchineel trees, on account of their poisonous properties, was ordered.

1839.—The royal subdelegation of medicine and surgery was established, comp of three members and a secretary dependent directly on the home minister in Sp It was an advisory board for the Government and all others in authority, with re ence to matters pertaining to the medical science. Its duties were to guard agai the fraudulent practice of the medical profession by unauthorized persons, by ke ing a register of all physicians and surgeons duly licensed and to adjust disp

7.—Cholera broke out at Naguabo and general precautions were taken to pre-
he disease from spreading. Persons dying from the disease were to be buried
cial cemeteries, and in San Juan these were prepared on the batteries of Santa
and Santo Domingo. The market place was closed, crowds were prohibited,
egging from door to door was forbidden. A board of relief was appointed to
le for the poor.
superior board of health instructed Dr. Vargas to prepare and have published
t description of the disease, its prevention and treatment.
eral Lemeri issued an order to be observed by all slaveholders during the
nic.
7.—A circular was issued by General Lemeri on January 8 ordering the discon-
ace of burials in the cholera cemeteries of persons dying of other diseases.
8.—Royal order changing certain dispositions contained in the royal orders of
and 1848 respecting the exhumation of corpses.
5.—On April 11 measures were adopted by the local board of health to prevent
read of diphtheria, among which there was an order for disinfection of houses
e there were cases of the disease. A regulation was also passed governing the
ing of streets and sewers, removal of garbage, etc., as a precaution against con-
us diseases.
re was an epidemic of yellow fever, and measures were taken to check the
e.
6.—On the 23d of June, 1866, my father, Dr. Francisco J. Hernandez, published
essay on hygiene in "El Fomento de Puerto Rico," pointing out the menace
e community at large of the way the poor people lived, huddled together in the
ents of houses lacking light and ventilation, and urging the Government to
de for the extension of the city, thus preventing the crowded condition it was
He also severely criticised the system of sewerage, and advised that water-closets
ther outlets from houses should be connected with the sewers, which should be
ded with a water supply to flush them regularly. This would do away with
esspools that exist even to this day. He received the congratulations of the
rnment for his essay, and soon steps were taken to remedy the defects he
ed out.
2.—The "diputación provincial" intended to build a leper hospital, and, as
s were not available, it finally accepted the motion of Deputy Dr. Francisco J.
andez, which provided that each municipality should isolate and care for the
s in its district until the original plan could be carried out.
5.—Several cases of smallpox were originally traced to Cuban arrivals, and
ures were adopted to prevent the disease from spreading. Vaccination and
cination were among these measures, and the local board urged the building of
allpox hospital.
7.—There was a yellow-fever epidemic during this year which led to special
utions in San Juan. The streets were cleaned, the sewer manholes on Forta-
Tanca, Tetuan, San Justo, and San Francisco streets were closed, and dirty water
not allowed to be thrown into the gutters before 12 p. m. Special regulations
made ordering the immediate burial of persons dying from the disease and the
fection of houses wherein such persons died.
8.—The yellow-fever epidemic continued for the greater part of this year.
9.—Certain reforms were introduced into the regulations governing hospitals.
0.—A smallpox hospital was built on the Santo Domingo Battery. This build-
vas burnt by order of the United States Government in 1899, and the military
lant is at present located on the same spot.
1.—During this year a newspaper relating to matters of hygiene was started
r the style of "Eco Medico-Farmaceutico."
2.—In May, 1882, the "diputación provincial" contracted with Dr. Antonio
a y Carbo for the establishment of a vaccine station or the sum of 3,000 pesos
a yearly subsidy of 7,500 pesos.
3.—La Salud, a periodical for the purpose of ingrafting into the people the
wledge and principles of hygiene, was, in this year, founded by Dr. Francisco del
e.
4.—The vaccine service was this year awarded to Dr. Jose Elias.
6.—A pamphlet on hygiene published by Dr. Francisco del Valle was declared
he "diputación provincial" a text-book for use in the schools.
7.—The vaccine service was awarded to Dr. Pedro S. Caimary for 4,000 pesos.
8.—The subsidy of the vaccine station was reduced to 2,400 pesos.
91 to 1892.—Dr. Elias again took charge of the vaccine service, superintending
until 1898. It was then awarded to Dr. Jose Rodriguez Castro, who held it
l the "diputación provincial" was discontinued.
4.—The city council passed resolutions for the establishment of a special police

code governing prostitution. This was carried into effect in 1895 and a hospital f diseased women was established.

1898.—At this time, as will be noted, there existed in Porto Rico:

First. A superior board of health, of which the governor was the president, t the other civil and military authorities, the chief surgeon of the army and the p ident of the subdelegation of medicine and surgery were ex-officio members.

Second. Local boards in all cities and towns presided over by the alcalde and c posed of the municipal physicians, some members of the council, and the quarant service physician. Matters pertaining to local sanitation were passed upon by boards and approved by the governor.

Third. The subdelegation of medicine and surgery and of pharmacy.

Fourth. A military hospital.

Fifth. The municipal hospital on the Morro parade grounds, known as the "H pital de Santa Rosa." It is a frame building and in every way deficient.

Sixth. The female charity hospital of "La Concepción," with accommodation twelve patients.

Seventh. A female hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases.

1899.—Under General Order No. 91, of the headquarters of the department, superior board of health was constituted July 1, as follows: Col. John Van R. H president; Maj. George G. Groff, secretary and treasurer; Surg. F. W. F. Wi U. S. N.; Surg. Arthur H. Glennan, U. S. M. H. S.; Dr. Gabriel Ferrer; Dr. Ri Hernandez.

The work done by this board from July 1, 1899, to May 1, 1900, was the follow

The adoption of a sanitary code for the regulation of the local boards and ins ors.

The by-laws governing the local boards were passed.

Circulars No. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 were issued with reference to typhoid fever dysentery and precautions to be taken to avoid same; instructions to physi respecting quarantinable diseases; precautions to guard against dysentery, and and diphtheria; the establishment of a vaccine station producing a sufficient q tity of lymph for the whole island; the appointment of an examining committe physicans, apothecaries, dentists, practicantes, nurses, and midwives.

A chemical laboratory was established for analyzing food products and liquor

The board has given its attention to all matters brought before it by the Go ment and insular officials. It has issued licenses to physicians, and others exami who practiced their professions here under the Spanish rule. The manageme the orphan and insane asylums was in charge of the board for some time. P were made for the erection of an improved leper station. The secretary has reo ized and kept the register of practicing physicians, etc., in a most practical ma and reference to same is now easy. This has been a matter of no small labor deserving of the highest credit.

A statistical record of deaths and diseases causing same is kept, with the coo tion of local boards of health, inspectors of hygiene, and private physicians who

APPENDIX H.—*History of the subdelegation of medicine and surgery.*

iled by Solomon Dones, former professor in the Institute of Higher Education of Porto Rico.]

e first duty imposed upon the subdelegation of medicine and surgery of Porto after it had been established by royal order of February 28, 1839, was the draw- p of its regulations in accordance with the provisions of said royal order. This complied with, the regulations were presented to the governor-general to be rded to the Government at Madrid, whose approval was necessary.

spite of frequent requests by the subdelegation to the supreme Government, gh several successive governors, approval was not obtained until 1849. The gov- then resolved to have the subdelegation revise its regulations with a view to ng them more in harmony with its proper functions, or to draw up another set applicable to existing conditions; whereupon the subdelegation appointed a nittee to draw up new regulations, which, after being duly approved by the e body, were sent to the governor of the island on December 27, 1849, to be ved and authorized by the sovereign.

til this time the subdelegation was not able to perform its duties as set forth in the order instituting it, but found itself confined to examining and qualifying those solicited the right to practice medicine and surgery from the captain-general, subject to another royal order, which was brought into effect on the 4th day of st, 1841, "to repress the multitude of quacks on the island." In this way many as medico-practico, surgeon-practico of the second and third classes, were issued, itting thereby just what it was desirous of remedying. In a communication essed to the superior Government at Madrid it was requested that a school of cine and surgery be established, "because in this way the youths of the country d avoid going to the United States to obtain instruction, from which place they with ideas and habits of immorality, affecting both religion and state, of which there are many proofs."

e personnel of the subdelegation consisted of three professors of medicine and ery and one supernumerary, acting as secretary. They were named by the sov- n upon the recommendation of the governor.

e following were the duties of the subdelegation, according to the regulations of :

st. To have the entire supervision of the practice of medicine, observing that no n practices without proper authorization. To carry out this obligation it was orized to visé the license of those physicians already in practice and to make a of the same in the registry book.

cond. To regulate the fees of physicians for any expert services they may have ered to the authorities, or to fix the fee in any particular case when the question been submitted for judicial determination.

ird. To make regular reports on all subjects over which it has jurisdiction, and rts in special cases when requested by the courts of administrative bodies.

urth. To select the names of three doctors from each municipal district; these e presented to the governor, who will appoint as titular physicians one for each from the respective groups.

xth. To have preference over other members of the profession when they desired sition involving compensation.

venth. To receive payment for consultation, reports, and other professional ices rendered upon the request of the authorities and courts in affairs of justice vil as in criminal cases.

ghth. To examine all physicians with foreign diplomas to enable them to prac- in this country.

nth. To examine and issue licenses to practicantes, bloodletters, midwives, and opodists.

nth. To publish the penalties imposed upon those who had practiced their pro- on without strict compliance with all laws and regulations governing the subject.

eventh. To make out the estimate of expenses.

welfth. To see that its regulations are complied with.

the 29th of May, 1866, the governor-general authorized the subdelegation of icine and surgery to examine and issue diplomas to practicantes. Another order imilar character was issued permitting the subdelegation to issue licenses as tists to practicantes.

ecause of the large number of these secondary licenses issued an order was pub- ed on February 28, 1899, declaring all licenses issued to practicantes as dentists o value, and stating that persons possessing such licenses should return same in the period of ten days without fail.

s this matter was of marked importance to the professional class referred to, we herewith a copy of said order:

First. The subdelegation of medicine and surgery is authorized, in accordance with orders of the Spanish Government dated May 29 1866, to grant certificates to practitioners in minor surgery, provided the requirements in said order shall have been fulfilled.

Second. All certificates of surgeon dentists issued by the said subdelegation understood as entitling the holders thereof to perform the duties of doctors in dental surgery, not being authorized by said Spanish orders, are hereby declared null and void.

Third. The holders of these certificates shall return them within ten days to the subdelegation of medicine and surgery, where they will be exchanged for certificates of practitioners in minor surgery.

Fourth. Those who at the end of the time indicated shall not have exchanged their certificates, and continue practicing the profession in spite of the orders given, shall be called up by the mayors of the respective places, who will compel them to deliver the certificates, and besides levy a fine of $50 on every certificate holder.

Fifth. The practitioners of dental surgery shall be allowed to practice only under the direction of a doctor in dental surgery.

The subdelegation prescribed and provided for the duties of its members.

The secretary was ordered to keep six books:

First, for the recording of the actions of the subdelegation.

The second, for the records of its employees.

The third, for the registration of examinations to which foreign physicians were obliged to submit.

The fourth, for the record of the physicians of the island, literally copying their licenses.

The fifth, to preserve the communications of the board, keeping separate books for those letters received and sent.

The sixth, for the noting of minor crimes committed on the island by the different intruders or charlatans.

Although these books were, of course, extremely important, they were kept in a very unsatisfactory manner.

For the better compliance with the vested duties of the subdelegation, a physician was appointed in each of the seven departments into which the island was and is yet divided. He was chief of his department, under the name of "coadjutore," and he was expected to see that the regulations were complied with in his district, to examine the titles of those who practiced or desired to practice medicine and surgery, keeping a current record of all those actually in practice, and to note any case of violation, informing the subdelegation of such. Said coadjutores were named previous to the approval of the regulations of the subdelegation, in virtue of an authorization from the governor on January 26, 1846. From July 22, 1868, they were known as subdelegates of the department, and regulations were drawn up setting forth their duties. They were obliged according to these regulations—

leventh. If the information given by the physicians was not sufficiently clear, re details were requested, and an account of the investigations were sent to the delegation.

welfth. To make an examination in their respective districts of the progress of cination, to see that it was continued, and make a report on same every three nths, with recommendations.

hirteenth. To obtain the aid of the local authorities when necessary to secure the ter enforcement of the laws and regulations.

ourteenth. To at once report the violation of any law of public health, inclosing ofs of the statements made in such reports.

ll these duties had to be complied with, and no remuneration for the service was de. For this reason their performance was never completely secured, and it is own that even after circulars were repeatedly issued the assistance of the governnt was necessary to compel the delegates in the respective departments to properly form their obligations.

he right to register the diplomas of physicians was later given to the alcaldes, to om the physicans were obliged to present their diplomas for registration in the nicipal registry. In this registry no diploma could be entered unless the owner s authorized to practice by and registered with the subdelegation or governorneral. The alcaldes were obliged to inform the governor of any violations that y might observe, but, strange to say, the principal violations were committed by alcaldes themselves, who accepted diplomas that had never been seen by the delegation, and the fact of this abuse was never communicated to the authorities. e result was that doctors practiced for some ten or twelve years, having duly preted their diplomas to the alcaldes, but who were wholly unknown to the officers the subdelegation of medicine and surgery.

Among the more important prerogatives possessed by the subdelegation was the wer to examine physicians who were graduates of Spanish universities, approving eir diplomas in order that they could practice their profession on the island. We uld naturally suppose that all such physicians from Spanish universities were bject to such examination. But this was not so, for in virtue of the decree of bruary 6, 1869, declaring sufficient those diplomas from foreign colleges, many rsons were authorized to practice, while others passed examinations to comply th the requirements of the royal order of December 10, 1879.

The subdelegation was not, nor should it have been, held responsible for this variaity. The fault was in the existence of two conflicting laws on the same subject, l the facility with which the governor could apply the one or the other according the special circumstances. Still further, doctors from foreign universities were horized by the general government to practice throughout the island, and there sts no evidence showing that the subdelegation made any protest in the matter.

here are at hand copies of but few reports which it made. They are in reference its having settled misunderstandings between physician and patient, or between courts and physicians, in regard to differences arising as to payment for profesnal services.

t is known that the subdelegation reported on various occasions on medico-legal estions, and also reviewed some of the work of experts in forensic medicine, and eived many congratulations and encouragements. But no copies of this work re retained by the subdelegation, and the originals were attached to the documents ling up to the action and remained on file at the different judicial centers where se affairs were afterwards given publicity.

hese reports were made on request of the Government when it desired to obtain opinion of the subdelegation on matters of health, medicine, or any other subject aing within the sphere of its work. Its reports were always absolutely impartial.

Vith respect to the appointment of president and members, neither the letter nor spirit of the regulations was always observed; indeed it is well known that appointnts made by the central government, far from taking these into consideration, re often actuated by motives of partiality or profit. Oftentimes those who could agree with the attitude taken by the Government were obliged to resign in order maintain their professional dignity. In later years, more especially about the time the change of sovereignty, politics became a leading feature in the work of the delegation, and as a result the regulations were most lamentably violated.

here exists no data by which we can learn of the programme used in the examinans of physicians and surgeons. Some physicians were authorized to practice their fession in but one part of the island only. The practice of others was confined to rticular towns. The fees were variable for these licenses, and the licenses had to renewed at stated periods.

Among the various reports made by the subdelegation of medicine and surgery one found in which the table fixing the rate of fees to physicians was modified. This ecified the diseases and operations, and stipulated the charge for each, with any

variation allowed for unusual circumstances of time and place. It prohibited of magnetic fluid or magnetism. The subdelegation regulated the use of p substances in June, 1846, and matters relating to the ethics of the medical pr In 1855 it suggested that a certain number of physicians in municipalities, whe were no titular physicians, should be appointed to care for the sick poor, pay be made by the Government in accordance with the adopted rates. It in physicians in their duties in the time of epidemics, and made other reports From February 10, 1847, date of first entry of examinations, to the exti the subdelegation and transfer to the superior board of health, it examined:

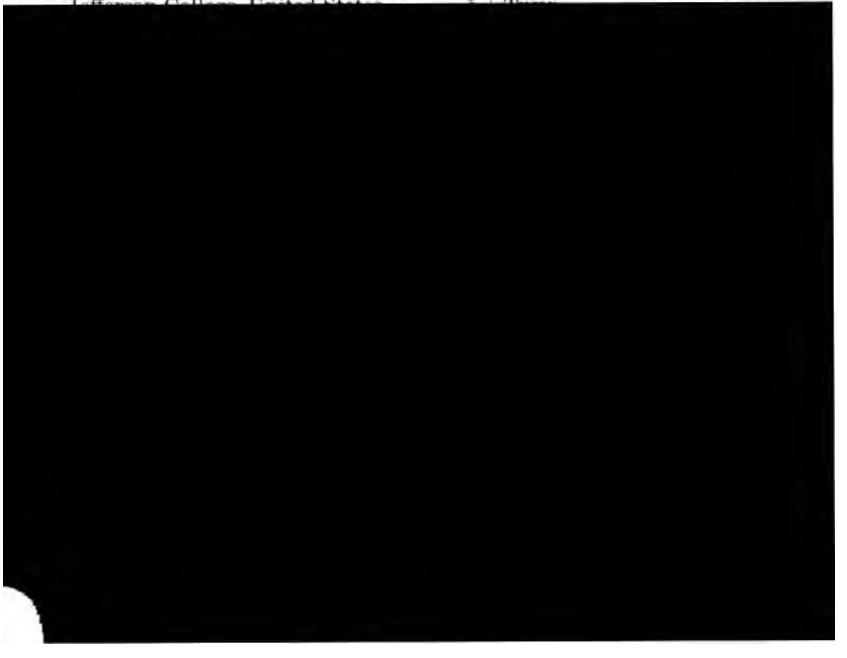
Foreigners, revalidations of title	
Dentists, revalidations of title	
Practicantes, revalidations of title	
Midwives	
Chiropodist	
Total examinations	

In the registry book of the General Government, together with the book try of titles of the subdelegation, there are found the following entries:

Doctors in medicine and surgery	121	Surgeon-medicos, third class	
Licentiates	273	Surgeon-practicos, third class	
Surgeons	1	Medico-practicos	
Authorized but not doctor	1	Surgeons, third class	
Surgeon-practicos	9	Surgeons, second class	
Surgeon-mayores	2	"Fracultativos habilitados"	
Surgeon-medico-practicos	5		

There are found 366 physicians registered with the subdelegation up to th of July, coming from the following universities:

Barcelona	88	Michigan	
Baltimore	2	Madrid	
Berlin	1	Bellevue Hospital College, New	
Brussels	4	Naples	
Cadiz	4	Oporto	
Caracas	16	Pamplona College	
Canada	1	Paris	
Edinburgh	2	Pennsylvania	
Granada	3	Pisa	
Geneva	1	Rome	
Habana	17	Santiago	
Heidelberg	1	Sevilla	
Holland	1	Institute of St. Domingo	



nber of practicantes registered with the subdelegation or with the Govern-5:

by subdelegation	140
versity of Sevilla	1
versity of Barcelona	1
versity of Habana	1
versity of Madrid	2

ere 17 midwives registered with the subdelegation or the Government:

and titled by the subdelegation	12
ges of Madrid	2
ges of Habana	2
raduation unknown	1

natural to suppose that all the professional people of the island have not ded in the list here shown, and, as we have already seen, this is due to the ome physicians presented their titles to the General Government and not delegation of medicine and surgery, and inasmuch as the book under the the secretary has been lost, there exists no data relative to the registrations 0th day of December, 1876, up to the 20th day of March, 1883, and the num-g is 112, of which some have appeared for registration with the superior ealth.

e organizing of the superior board of health 174 licenses have been issued to ysicians. Of this number 127 titles pertained to physicians who had been with the subdelegation or the General Government; 39 secured licenses "toleration" clause of the order, by showing their diplomas and submit-ace that they had practiced on the island previous to the American occu-d 9 were examined. Those who became licentiates by "toleration" and ation came from the following universities:

	5	New York, Bellevue H. M. C	4
n, Vt	2	Long Island College	1
	1	Paris and New York	1
	1	Pennsylvania	1
	2	Pennsylvania and Caracas	1
	1	Mexico and Habana	1
	1	Harvard	1
	1	Santiago	4
	10	Zaragoza	1
er	2	Valencia	1
nd New York	1	Place of graduation unknown	4

ive dentists have obtained licenses for the practice of their profession, 18 of istered their titles, 14 had diplomas or licenses and proved their practice nd previous to its occupation by the Americans, and 3 were examined. owing is the number of titles issued to practicantes, reaching 74:

cquired from previous practice	62
nation	4
ates, etc., from alcaldes, doctors, etc	8

nber of midwifes who obtained their licenses is 12, as follows:

nation	1
versity of Caracas	1
of certificates as to aptness, etc	3
ous rights acquired	7

nse was issued to a person as nurse, the applicant having presented all the certificates as to his proficiency, character, etc.

-In 1816 a medical instruction department was established in the military which was taken charge of by a professor, who was obliged to give all the instruction and to act in the capacity of chief physician. But this gentle-l not conveniently attend to so difficult a charge, and in 1845, feeling that tment was of no benefit to the country, the governor-general ordered its ance, establishing in its place a school of "surgeon-medico-practicos," of four professors. After the students had completed their course at the ey could present themselves to the subdelegation of medicine and surgery ven the right to practice. This was the origin of the medico and surgeon

In 1875 it was declared by the subdelegation that according to the data found file it had to its credit 30,000 pesos.

In 1881 it was proposed to establish an academy of medical, physical, and nat sciences, the subdelegation of pharmacy to be included in same, and to "come un the direction of the captain-general." This intention was carried into effect.

Those practitioners of medicine who had proved that they had practiced their fession for six years were authorized to continue in their practice.

Whenever a physician with a foreign diploma desired to enter into a competi examination to obtain any public office which pertained to his profession he obliged to solicit same from the sovereign after approval by the subdelegation; sometimes the municipal councils appointed for their service foreign physicians, the governor gave approval or disapproval to the appointment, according to the

In 1875 the subdelegation of medicine and surgery determined to regulate practice of midwifery, because it had become evident that this work was incon tently performed; whereupon the Government was petitioned that a portion of Asilo de Beneficencia be dedicated to the assistance of poor women in their con ments, and where, under constant medical supervision, those desirous of studying art of obstetrics could do so.

On July 18, 1899, a general order was published (No. 102) in which was clearly precisely stated the duties of the superior board of health; and to our view h graphs IX and X of said order are of great importance, as follows:

"To prepare regulations governing the admittance of persons to the practic medicine and surgery, pharmacy, dentistry, midwifery, embalming and under ing, and to enforce such regulations as are adopted by the government of the isl

"To inquire into and report upon violation of laws governing the purity wholesomeness of foods, drinks, drugs, and medicines. To submit, through the ernor of the island, regulations to control offensive and dangerous occupations, to report upon and make recommendations regarding any special sources of da to life or person."

It will be seen in the first of these paragraphs that the same faculties possess the subdelegation of pharmacy and subdelegation of medicine and surgery vested in the superior board of health, without any restrictions, not alone in all relates to the various courses indicated, but as well to the regulating of interm funerals, and burials, giving full instruction as to the manner of procedure, etc.

Regarding the second paragraph, all matters relating to sanitation come with jurisdiction, and it is required to give any information upon such matters requ from official centers. In short, with but few exceptions as to form, all the p obligations, faculties, etc., possessed by the now extinct subdelegation and the l of health are conferred upon the superior board of health of Porto Rico withou humiliating, "trampling-under-foot" aspect of former times.

econd. An inspector, who also acted in the capacity of secretary as well as fiscal, ee to the strict observance of the regulations.
he subdelegation in its special educational functions acted under the general ction of the national department of education, representing the same throughout island of Porto Rico and using a seal with the words "Royal subdelegation gov- ing pharmacy."

REGULATIONS.

n the regulations of 1841, later modified to meet the requirements of newly intro- d customs upon various propositions, the following duties were vested in the delegation:
irst. To inspect drug stores in all parts of the island every two years.
econd. To examine applicants for licenses in pharmacy.
hird. To observe that pharmacists strictly complied with the duties of their pro- ion.
ourth. To prevent the establishment of drug stores the owners of which had not plied with all the legal requirements with reference to their professional compe- y.
ifth. To observe that druggists sold medicinal articles subject to the then existing rmacy laws.
ixth. To impose fines upon those who violated the laws.
eventh. To appoint competent pharmacists of the island to inspect the drug es, reporting on what they had observed and thought worthy of consideration. se inspectors had the right, by special authority from the subdelegation, to rce strict obedience to the laws, imposing just fines, which fines were doubled econd violation. In case of a second repetition of the offense the subdelegation d cause a fine as high as 250 pesos to be imposed, and could prohibit the sale of rticles involved, confiscating the stock of such on hand and placing it to the it of the royal pharmacy. The inspectors were also authorized to report any on who practiced both medicine and pharmacy, allowing such person to retain wn professional title and seizing the other for remission to the subdelegation, to iled accordingly. It was the duty of the inspector to oblige a father or son to quish practice in a town where the physician was father or son of the pharma- of the town.
ese orders, as well as the inspectors, were done away with between the years and 1865. No data exists relative to the exact date of their having ceased.
ighth. To intervene and terminate, by recommendation, any differences which e between pharmacists in the public administration with reference to the valua- of medicines served to the poor.
inth. To draw up a catalogue of medicines that a druggist must have in stock re he could be permitted to open his place of business; also the prices at which nedicines, whether simple or compound, should be sold. The inspectors were to overned by these.
enth. To issue licenses to merchants, provision agents, or grocers who desired to simple medicines.
welfth. To inform the authorities of serious violations of the law, that the per- s infringing might be duly punished.
hirteenth. To name a member of their faculty who should inspect the importa- s into the country of medicines through the custom-houses, admittting those of l quality, and retaining those that were not.
ourteenth. All the members of the subdelegation were subject to the same privi- s, rights, and other obligations that the laws conceded to the other pharmacists he island.

REMUNERATION.

he following were the remunerations received by the members of the subdelega- n:
irst. A member received 2 pesos for each matriculation of an applicant in rmacy that he effected; 4 pesos for the two examinations held (paid by the licant), and 150 pesos examination fee deposited by the candidate before admis- n to final examinations.
econd. The member appointed to inspect medicines which came through the cus- n-house received 4 pesos for each invoice containing eight articles he made out.
hird. The inspectors received 4 pesos for each inspection made of a drug store, ehouse, or depot of medicines.
ourth. Each member received 1 peso for every license issued by the subdelega- n for the sale of simple medicines.

The following were the requisite conditions to enable one to practice pharmacy:

First. To have four years of professional practice, during which time the n sciences must have been studied. In the first year it was required to study ele of natural history; in the second year, elements of chemistry; in the third, study of drugs and medicinal substances used in pharmacy; and in the fourth y experimental pharmacy.

Second. At the commencement of every year the subdelegation must prepar the matriculation of applicants, who were obliged to present original proof of ba a certificate of having taken a course (and this approved) in Latin grammar, l and mathematics, and another certificate from the druggist in whose pharmacy practiced.

Third. At the end of each year the applicants received an examination in courses they had studied during the year, and, if approved, a corresponding certi was issued them.

Fourth. The applicant was required to present, before examination, certifi from a pharmacist to the effect that the latter had acted as his preceptor for the two years of the course. Certificates for the first two years were unnecessary, a applicant during this time was not required to study under a preceptor.

Fifth. After completing his course the applicant presented himself for final ex ination before the subdelegation, with the four certificates of having succes passed the required preliminary examination and depositing 150 pesos with the t of the subdelegation.

Sixth. He must then pass a theoretic and practical examination in the presen any one of the members of the subdelegation by writing and dispensing two p scriptions.

Seventh. The examinations successfully completed, each applicant filled ou declaration in accordance with the required formula.

After all formalities had been complied with the subdelegation granted a titl "licentiate in pharmacy," which permitted practice throughout the island; and t "general direction of education" was so informed by means of a printed form which the applicant's name in full and his residence were given. Should the can date desire permission to practice his profession throughout the entire Spanish dom ions, the said corporation had to be so petitioned. Foreigners were obliged to pr that they had practiced their profession in their own country.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The pharmacists who were established, and by the public recognized as such, at time of the organization of the subdelegation were allowed to continue to prac their profession; but those who thereafter arrived in this country and were not fr a Spanish university were obliged to pay 150 pesos to revalidate their titles.

Merchants, grocers, and owners of warehouses who took out a "patente" or lice were allowed to sell simple medicines in their natural state without preparation,

l, any pharmacy the owner of which practiced any profession other than his own, ubdelegation being thus informed. They had the right to order the presenta- of inventories of the property of the store; and if any false or suspicious state- s were found, the establishment was, by their own authority, ordered to be l and the subdelegation informed thereof. The fines inposed were placed with nds of the subdelegation.

e inspectors were obliged to make a searching examination of the prescriptions; f some were found to be written by an incompetent practitioner, for internal the druggist was warned and a report made to the subdelegation. In towns ut physicians the inspectors "permitted internal medicines prescribed by osos' or quacks to be dispensed." Comment is unnecessary.

rtunately this condition of affairs with respect to supervision, which was greatly ed, lasted but a short time, and the druggist thereafter was free from the scan- s guardianship of his professional brother.

twithstanding the excessive and arbitrary authority of the inspectors, the sub- ation of pharmacy may be considered as having been the best organized board ountry possessed, for it carried out its many indispensable duties with the proper

should be understood that previous to the definite establishment of the subdele- n there existed a subdelegate pro tempore, appointed by the superior board of macy, who was authorized to examine and issue diplomas. The last person ful- g so delicate a charge was Don Urbano Blasquez Pardo, licentiate, who resigned ne 1st of July, 1839.

ne subdelegation made numerous reports, of which many copies were filed in its ives, and the Government put in force many measures which said center advised.

1862 it was recommended that in towns where there were more than one drug the prescriptions for medicines for the poor be equally divided among them.

1864, upon the suggestion of the subdelegation, the governor ordered that pre- tions written for the poor sick be numbered and submitted as vouchers to the unts for reimbursement, with a detailed memorandum of the character of each, at errors or overcharges in accounts of druggists could be corrected.

the same year protest was made against the introduction into the country of the eopathic system of practice, adding that "the importation of medicines for tice, under said system, was against the interests of humanity." Dr. D. N. Bas- was the first homeopathist to practice in this country.

ne subdelegation rendered a yearly report for each town of the value of medi- s distributed to the poor sick, upon which estimates of such expenditures were d and approved.

ne record books of the subdelegation show numerous communications from the ectors and also from the inspectors of medicine, the latter respecting their pro- ings in the custom-house, and also communications which lead up to very exten- reports of but little importance.

any of the requirements of the regulations were modified, and others fell into se, but the subdelegation always remained the authority on questions concerning practice of pharmacy, interposing in matters of difference as to payment for medi- s between pharmacists and municipal councils, preparing studies in pharmacy, examining and issuing diplomas to applicants. This latter function was later sferred to the Institute of La Ensenanza, which conducted the examinations ch took place in the academic year 1898 to 1899. This order required that to in a title of pharmacist by examination after February proximo the candidate t possess a title as bachelor. This judicious requisite was not complied with, use those applicants who desired examination in the said academic year were ble to do so, nor should this have been required, since they matriculated previous he promulgation of said order by the military governor. The institute was closed June 30, 1899, and the superior board of health of Porto Rico was established, ch center was authorized to examine and grant diplomas to pharmacists, physi- s, dentists, practicantes, etc., as it has been doing up to the present date, with ct enforcement of the laws on the matter.

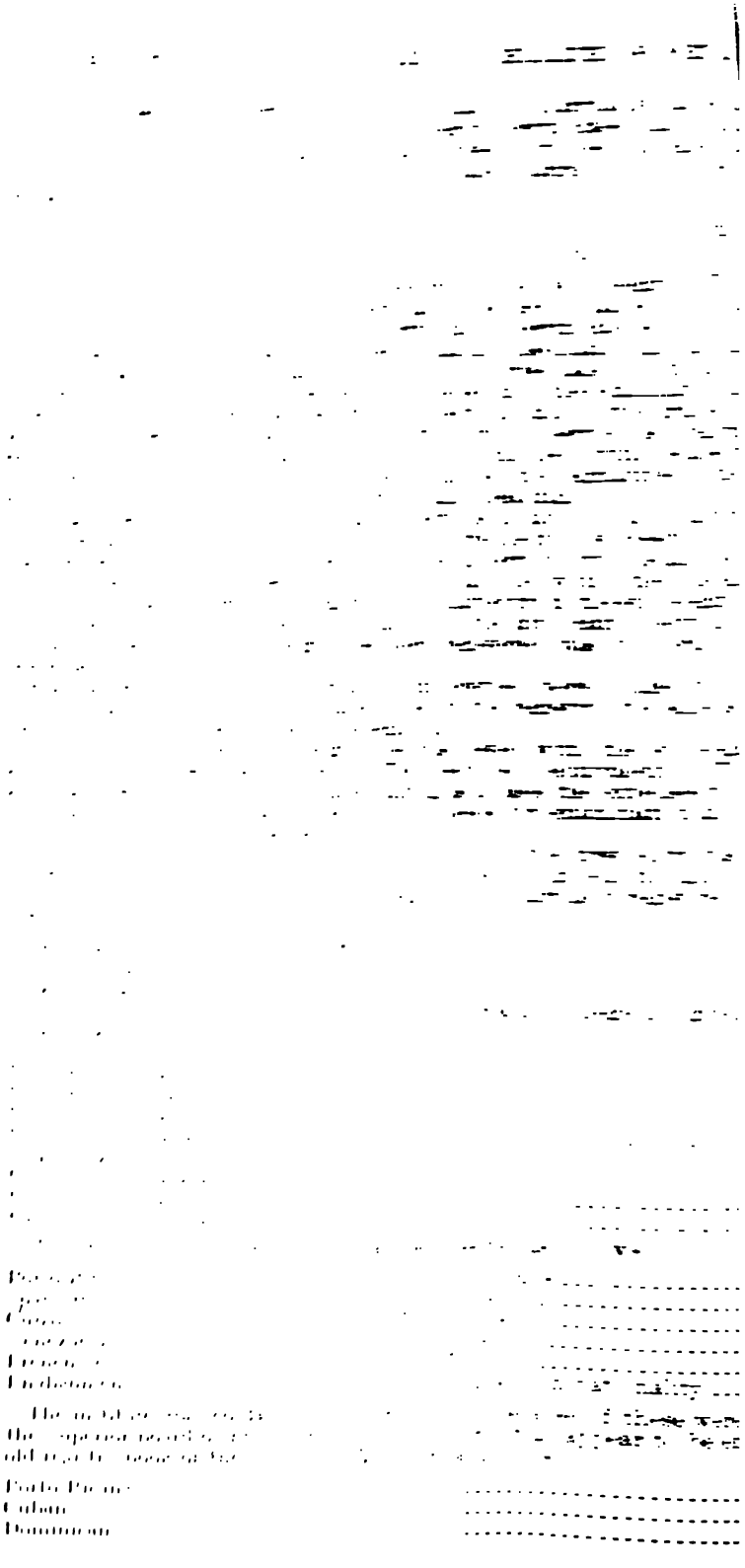
he general order abolishing the subdelegation of pharmacy was issued on Decem- 1, 1898, which reads as follows:

. The royal subdelegation of pharmacy is hereby abolished.

I. Until a university is established in Porto Rico, the courses and examinations essary for a diploma in pharmacy will be in charge of the institute of higher cation.

II. The fees for examination and diplomas will be the same as were charged by subdelegation of pharmacy.

V. From February next the degree of bachelor will be required for matriculations pharmacy.



ıuperior board of health was established, to date 205 licenses were issued
›harmacists, as follows:

ıted licenses by the royal subdelegation of pharmacy of Porto Rico..	162
nted licenses by the board of higher education	34
tion.....	5
h titles from the University of Barcelona, and who had practiced › the advent of the Americans.....	2
o possessed titles from German universities	1
ı—license granted in virtue of large practice during Spanish occu- proven aptitude in pharmacy.....	1

of these:

.....	191
.....	1
.....	3
.....	1
.....	1
.....	8

hat the subdelegation of pharmacy most notably seconded the steps e Conde de Mirasol, governor-general of Porto Rico, deserves special The said general suggested that 2 Porto Rican youths, whose character nce were unquestioned, be sent to Europe to receive a scientific educa- upon their return they could enlighten the culture of their native land ıey had acquired. This recommendation received a hearty echo from bers of the subdelegation, and in April, 1848, it was authorized to invest ct $1,000 annually for the maintenance of said youths.

› two students elected was Dn. Ramon Baldoriothy de Castro, who, by ınd virtue, reach the highest possible position among his fellow-country- ne being well known in other countries.

· student was Dn. Jose J. de Acosta, who, together with Dn. Ramon ed the way for the free entrance of civilization into the country. They their country in her demands for justice from the Spanish courts, though, y, in spite of their earnest efforts, this was never obtained.

ıarmacists were declared exempt from the payment of subsidiary taxes ances they employed in the composition of medicines, but they were ll gratis all prescriptions written by physicians under the pro amore dei

vs of pharmacists were authorized to keep open, under their name, the ıt of their husband, but a licentiate in pharmacy had always to be

ter the foundation of the subdelegation moneys were collected from ›harmacy in payment for examinations and title. With these funds the its many expenses, but later the state laid hold of these as a means of expenses of its budget.

APPENDIX J.—*Report of board of health of San Juan.*

SAN JUAN, P. R., *May 16, 1900.*

e the honor to submit the following report of the board of health of this period from July 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900.

ıarks in reference to this city and its people may aid in fully appreciating es experienced by the city board of health in its work.

except that portion known as Santurce, is situated on the island of San located on a hillside which slopes from north to south, and its natural ›xcellent, the only disadvantage being that the drainage flows into the is on the south of the island, and which constitutes the harbor of San

hat originally the Spanish Government retained for military purposes d of San Juan except a small strip adjacent to the harbor, which was to the natives for building purposes.

pulation increased another allowance of land was made them, and the repeated, so that at present we have a city in which the lower and less ›rtions are occupied by the wealthier class and the higher and more rtions by the *poorer class.*

San Juan proper is a walled city and it was evidently the desire and intenti its people to live within its walls, as of a total population of 32,000 in the municipality, about 18,000 are packed within a space of about 140 acres; i. e., occupy so much of the land within the walls as was given up to them for bui purposes. The remaining 14,000 are scattered about in the suburbs of Puer Terra and Santurce.

Its inhabitants are about equally divided between the colored—negro and mul and the white—Spanish and Porto Rican.

In all matters of sanitation and hygiene the Spaniards appear to be about tury behind the times, and it is, therefore, not surprising that the majority inhabitants of this city are uncleanly, both in their domestic surroundings their personal habits.

Owing to the lack of proper facilities for the disposal of sewage, it was cust to throw almost all waste matter either into the cesspool or the street, a sma portion of garbage being taken away by bull carts. With the owner of the threatening a rise in rent in case he was required to clean the cesspool too fre to suit him, with the police threatening arrest in case slops were thrown i street before 10.30 p. m., and with either no sewers or no proper sewers, it can wondered at that these people had learned to live with the use of the smalles ble quantity of water for cleaning purposes. But that the lack of facilities disposal of waste water is not the sole cause of their uncleanliness is shown fact that in country districts, where there is plenty of room for the disposal age, the same uncleanly habits are observed as in the city.

The fact that until recently they depended entirely upon cistern water (rain for all purposes may also have had something to do with their scanty us Whatever the cause or causes, it is quite true that the natives of this city ap possess a decided antipathy to water.

The buildings are, as a rule, two stories in height. They abut directly street, and in compliance with a municipal ordinance about one-third to on of the ground upon which they are erected is left uncovered and is used as yard. The houses are invariably of brick and cement mortar, a compulsory also. About four-fifths of the houses in San Juan proper are tenement according to the American idea of a tenement house, i. e., roughly speaking, in which three or more families dwell. The ground floor consists of a hallw ing to the courtyard, on each side of which, and on all sides of the courty small rooms, each occupied by one entire family of the poorer class. The w people live on the upper floor or floors.

In the center of the courtyard is the cistern from which water for all pur obtained. Within the last year aqueduct water has been installed in proba fifths of the houses. On the ground floor, in rear, is the latrina or cesspool, mous hole with brick and cement sides and a floor of earth to permit the liq tents to pass into the ground below. It can, therefore, be readily underst this city is undermined with cesspool matter. The latrina is neither ligh ventilated except by the door through which one enters.

in there by the people who drink water therefrom. Very often the usual place
e bucket, which is used for hauling up water from the cistern, is on the floor of
urtyard, which is apt to be very dirty. Rain water is conducted to the cistern
the roof of the house, and there is not sufficient care observed to maintain this
leanly condition.

poor women living in the small rooms on the ground floor earn their living
by washing, and the fact that the courtyard is used for this purpose adds
er objectionable feature to life in a tenement house in this city.

"plumbing" in municipal public buildings, including schoolhouses, is of the
character as in tenement houses.

onsiderable portion of the work of the board has consisted in house cleaning,
ther, cistern and cesspool cleaning.

inspector was constantly employed in visiting the buildings of the city, par-
ly public buildings and tenement houses.

number of cesspools cleaned by the excavating apparatus of the board
ed about 25 per month; the number cleaned by the owner by order of the
about 20.

number of cisterns cleaned by the board averaged about 10 per month; the
er cleaned by the owner by order of the board about 15.

charge made for cleaning cesspools is about $2.50 per cubic meter; that for
ng cisterns $2 per hour.

idea of the size of some of these cesspools may be gained from the cost of clean-
e four at the San Juan jail, which at the above rate, was about $439. Although
year an allowance was made in the municipal budget for this work, it is prob-
hat they had never been thoroughly cleaned previously.

employees engaged in this work consist of 1 excavator expert, 8 prisoners,
2 guards for same, and 3 teamsters.

n Juan proper has about 9 miles of streets, about 4 of which are paved with vit-
brick, and the remainder with rounded cobble stones.

th the assistance of the military government, which furnished mules, wagons,
eamsters, it has been possible to keep the streets of San Juan in a very cleanly
ition; but owing to the absolute worthlessness of the municipal police as an aid
eventing the throwing of garbage and other refuse into the streets, the best
ts have not been obtained.

house garbage is removed from the main streets by 8.45 a. m. The main streets
wept twice during the morning and twice during the afternoon; the other streets
daily. The force engaged in street cleaning and the unloading of wagons at
dump" consists of 60 prisoners, with 9 guards, and 1 superintendent, and 10
sters.

ith the assistance of the military government again, the main streets are sprinkled
daily, and two men, a driver and assistant, are employed at this work. Owing
e great size and weight of the street sprinkler several of the streets can not be
kled, and it is very necessary that arrangements be made by which all the
ts may be sprinkled before sweeping.

n Juan proper has about 4 miles of sewers, whose defects are innumerable. That
lon of the sewer system between the "poso-muro" in the house and the street
r is simply a long cesspool, and unless it rains frequently the street sewer is apt
ecome the same. The house plumbing being that mentioned above it can be
ily understood that all houses connected with the sewer are filled with sewer gas,
to lessen this evil the city engineer conceived the idea of ventilating the sewers
e middle of the street, which was done, thereby relieving the houses to a certain
nt, but fouling the air in the streets. Unless all parts of a sewer system can be
erly flushed it becomes a nuisance, and the sewer system of this city is a nui-
e. All waste not carried off by the sewer, such as street sweepings, garbage,
pool matter, and condemned foods of all kinds, is dumped into the sea from a
form erected on the ruins of an old fort at Puerta de Tierra, about three-fourths
mile from the city proper. Considerable complaint has been made by the peo-
of the city of the location of this dump, principally because this place was for-
ly their favorite bathing place. The efforts of the superior board of health to
ce the city government to establish a crematory met with no success and prob-
will not for years to come.

ecently the city board of health considered a plan for the disposal of garbage,
et sweepings, etc., which consists of the removal of this waste by boat from the
to Martin Peña, where it is proposed to use it for filling in swamp land. It
s probable that this plan will be adopted, but as cesspool matter will not be dis-
d of in this way it seems also likely that the present dump must be maintained.
he number of loads of house garbage and other refuse, street sweepings, etc.,
oved by the board has averaged 660 per month. The number of cubic meters of
pool matter removed averaged about 176.9 per month.

Our inspector has devoted his time to the inspection of goods of all kinds, alcoholic beverages, and the establishments in which these articles are sold. when adulterated with water only, is usually sent to the patients at Santa Ro pital. All else that is condemned is carted to the dumping station at Pu Tierra and there disposed of.

The general order on "inspection of cattle and meat," dated April 10, 190 much needed, and forms a good working basis for the future.

The receipts and expenditures of the board from July 1, 1899, to March 31, 19 as follows:

Balance on hand July 1, 1899	
Received from alcalde	3,
Excavator earnings	3,
Total	7,
Expenditures	7,
Balance on hand March 31	

The organization of the board was based on the belief that the city would p its disposal $500 per month, and that about $300 would be earned per month excavator. The averaged monthly earnings of the excavator have been $442.3 the city appropriation has been turned over at very irregular intervals, and no was received from that source during the months of January, February, and M

The uncertainty as to money resources interfered greatly with the work board.

The vaccination of the people of this municipality was very thoroughly done July 1, 1899, by the medical department of the army.

At the present time all children must be vaccinated before attaining the a months, and twice each year, in May and December, free vaccination is offered who apply.

There has been no case of smallpox in this municipality during the period co by this report.

Owing to the crowded condition of the houses, it is very necessary that th should have a permanent contagious-disease hospital.

The infectious diseases with which the board was chiefly occupied were m varicella, diphtheria, and tuberculosis. In the case of the two former the pl lowed was, as a rule, the removal of the person infected, together with all ex to tents located on the military zone near Fort El Morro. No child exposed to tagious disease is permitted to attend school until such time as the health grants a permit for so doing.

House disinfection was under the supervision of the health officer, and the fectants used were mercuric bichloride and sulphur.

Owing to the uncertainty as to funds no formaldehyde generator could

heal diseases are undoubtedly largely due to the drinking of contaminated from the cisterns. The disfiguring forms of filariasis, as elephantiasis and scrotum, are also probably contracted in that way.
istent anæmia, or ankylostomiasis, while very common here, has not influ- the death rate to any great extent.
population of the city being 32,555, the death rate for the above ten months .2 per thousand per annum.
ng the most important of the general orders issued by the military governor, recommendation of the superior board of health, as they effect health mat- this city, are the following:
n contagious and infectious diseases.
n the purity and wholesomeness of foods, drinks, drugs, and medicines.
n burials, disinterments, and transportation of human bodies.
n nuisances.
ng the most urgent needs of the city at present, from the view point of the of health, are the following:
lore available land for building purposes, and more houses.
he completion of the filtering beds at the city waterworks, and the installation educt water into every house in the city.
he completion of the sewer system, with the improvement of that already g, and the installation of modern plumbing into every house in San Juan r.
A crematory or incinerator.
A contagious and infectious disease hospital.
A hospital for the treatment of acute diseases and surgical cases, with which should be an outdoor department.

Very respectfully,

M. E. HUGHES,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., President.

he PRESIDENT SUPERIOR BOARD OF HEALTH,
San Juan, P. R.

DIX K.—*Report of Board of Health of Ponce from March, 1899, to May, 1900.*

a board of health was organized immediately after the arrival of the American in Ponce, and an officer was placed on duty with it, but as this officer was fre- ly changed, and had many other civil as well as military duties at the same time, ittle was accomplished in the way of organization until the spring of 1899, on March 25, I was detailed as president of the board with no other duties. this time the city was very dirty, and no attempt was being made at the sys- ic inspection of houses or food stuffs, or to control disinfection and cleanliness. board consisted of myself, as president, Dr. Ferran, as medical officer, Dr. der, United States Marine-Hospital Service, as member, together with two of ty councilmen, Dr. Vidal and Mr. Bernard. Rafael Dapena, the secretary, was ly paid member, and he received $15 monthly, and had the assistance of er clerk. There were no inspectors and practically no records.
estimating the work done it must be borne in mind that the board was beset lifficulties that probably would not be encountered anywhere else in the world. people, by nature and long training dirty, are wholly ignorant of the simplest of sanitation or even of cleanliness.
houses are for the most part but huts built of old boards, tin cans, or bark, oofed with palm leaves. They are set close to the ground, and often unprovided ny privy or cesspool, so that the inhabitants have to use the rank vegetation a patio in lieu of a regular privy.
houses of the better class are built of wood, which rots quickly, and are but better from a sanitarian's point of view; while the houses of the rich are built ck, with unfurred walls and without a damp course. These houses are about ly ones that contain any plumbing fixtures, and these are usually, if not always, l either in the kitchen or an adjoining room, while not a single fixture in Ponce, en a system, is trapped, the waste running straight from the fixture to the cess- which is usually placed directly under the house. The only good feature about houses is the facility with which they can be disinfected.
bably the greatest difficulties that the board encountered were the lack of with which to do its work and the apathy or open hostility of the people,

although towards the last the city authorities did give to the board all of the as that could reasonably have been asked, in view of the city's poor financial co

Without a sewer system, very little could be accomplished with the pl problem, and, owing to the peculiar legal status of the city, a loan for this p could not have been negotiated. The majority of house owners are far too p build proper privies or cesspools, or in fact to do any sanitary work that nece any considerable outlay of money.

There were two systems of cleaning privies in vogue at this time; one, the re of the excrement to a hole prepared for it in the patio and near the privy, th time converting the entire patio into a covered mass of excrement and germ the other, removing the excrement to the Portuguez River, which flows on on of the city and serves as a public laundry and bath. Here, also, most of the g of the city was dumped, together with manure, rubbish, and human excr Here the clothing of 40 per cent of the city was washed, the clothing of sm patients often being washed in the same heap or alongside that of healthy p for at this time, it must be remembered, an epidemic of smallpox was filli three pesthouses to overflowing.

Almost the first work of the board was the making of a careful inspection of th the record being made on appropriate blanks, one blank for each house and s ing, besides the names of the owners and occupant, full information as to the c liness of the patio, privy house, stable, etc., the source of water supply for the h the disposition of dirty water, garbage, and in fact all data that might be of va the titanic work that lay before the board.

A large map of the city was then prepared, showing the location of every ho the city, and the sanitary condition of each house. This was done by means o ored papers, a red paper pinned over a house indicating a dirty privy, a blue p a dirty yard, a yellow paper a quarantined house, etc., so that upon the compl of this map the condition of the entire city could be seen at a glance, and the w of the inspectors be seen from day to day.

The result of this inspection showed about 3,000 privies existing in the city about 4,000 houses, and that about 1,000 privies needed immediate attention, be the cesspools and dirty yards to be cleaned and a number of infected wells t closed up.

The work of cleaning up the premises occupied about four months and was w hand when the cyclone of August 8 destroyed all the records of the board as w all the work of the inspectors, and left the city covered with from 2 inches to 5 of mud and refuse, dead animals, and corpses.

The work of cleaning up the city was divided between the city architect and board of health, and was practically completed within a month.

Immediately after the cyclone each ward of the city was subdivided and the i of inspectors augmented to about twenty. Some of these made house-to-house ins tions; others were in charge of working parties removing mud and débris from m and around the houses of the poor and disinfecting same. Some were scouring country looking for bodies of the dead and burning or burying them, supervising distribution of food to the starving, preparing lists of missing, etc. One was in ch of the cemetery with its work of disinfection and burial and yet others had cle work in the office to do or food to distribute.

Without going into the details of the gradual crystallization of the present meth of the board, it will perhaps be sufficient to say that these methods were not all into operation at any one time, but that each new thing was introduced as soo the last had been thoroughly understood.

The board as it is now composed consists of Mr. Jose Guzman Benitez, the alc as president; Dr. Luis Agrerevere as medical officer and secretary, and the chi instruction and the chief of charities as members.

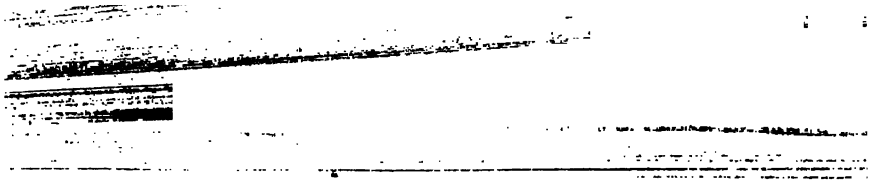
It employs 1 chief of inspectors, 7 inspectors, 1 meat inspector, and in the collec and disposition of garbage, 1 foreman and 4 laborers (burning garbage), 8 wag and 16 laborers with same (collecting garbage).

It is in charge of a quarantine hospital, and exercises supervision over the slaugh house, two cemeteries, the schools, both public and private, and all city institut generally.

The city is divided into seven wards, or as they are called, "sanitary barrios," a to each barrio an inspector is assigned and held accountable for the condition of t barrio.

He visits every house in his district once in each fortnight, and reports its condi on a form provided for that purpose. Besides this, he makes a daily inspection of milk deposits in his barrio and all stores where food is exposed for sale. Milk other articles which might be adulterated and which he regards as suspicious submitted to chemical analysis by the city chemist, and decayed or unwholes

A BARRIO, PONCE.



stuffs to the medical officer of the board. When, in his inspection, an inspector finds a person sick and without medical attendance, a city physician is sent immediately to report the nature of the illness and to attend to the sick.

In this way the board has often located smallpox and other contagious diseases, and has prevented their spread.

All licensed physicians are provided by the board with blank forms for a weekly report of their cases, and these are combined into the weekly report to the superior board of health.

Besides these weekly reports, all physicians are provided with a stub book for the immediate report of contagious diseases. This book has two blank reports for each disease reported. One of these is sent in within twenty-four hours of the first attendance, and the other when the patient dies, is cured and past the danger point, or when the patient passes into other hands, such as when he is sent to a hospital or out of the city. A stub is kept which shows all of the same information.

When these reports are received in the office, they are entered in a book, each class of disease being kept separate, so that the entire number of such cases existing in the city on any given day can be ascertained with great facility, and the date and manner of disinfection upon the recovery or death of the patient. This disinfection is done by the inspectors themselves, under the direction of the medical officer of the board, and is always thoroughly performed

The usual method of disinfection is to thoroughly scrape floors and walls and then sprinkle them with a 1 to 1,000 solution of bichloride of mercury, fumigate with sulphur, and then rewhitewash the walls. The clothing and bedding are burned, together with bandages and other infected clothing and cloths, and the bed washed with a bichloride solution.

The privy is then cleaned, disinfected with quicklime, and the privy house whitewashed, and a general cleaning is given the premises.

In cases of smallpox or chicken pox the neighbors for a distance of two blocks are vaccinated and closely watched.

The prevalence of so-called chicken pox in adults warrants the same precaution in all cases as in smallpox, as the native physician is not always a reliable diagnostician.

The garbage of the city of Ponce is very badly mixed, running from kitchen refuse to bottles, tin cans, and manure, and it would be difficult to handle in a furnace or crematory, and would produce no salable refuse, because of the almost complete absence of meat or other greasy component.

The garbage is collected in eight wagons, each wagon having a route from 1 mile to 1½ miles in length.

Besides the driver, each wagon carries a helper, who is provided with a street broom, a shovel, and a hoe.

In order to expedite the work of collection among the smaller houses, where the daily refuse is very inconsiderable, large galvanized iron cans are placed along the streets at intervals of about 50 yards, and the occupants of the neighboring houses are required to bring their refuse to these cans; nor is the driver allowed, in the parts of the city so provided, to stop at the individual houses or to receive garbage therefrom.

Similar cans, with appropriate signs painted on their sides, are placed in the plazas and market to receive fruit peelings, cocoanuts, and similar refuse.

In the residence portion of the city the people are required to provide themselves with suitable receptacles for their garbage, which the cart receives directly from the houses, provided that the can is clean; otherwise the driver refuses to accept the garbage until the can has been cleaned.

Usually all houses in the city are visited daily by the wagon, but in some parts of the city, owing to the length of the route, the collection is made on alternate days.

Due to the absence of slops and grease and to the presence of dried grass, leaves, rubbish, etc., the public cans seldom require cleaning, but when a dirty can is found it is taken up and replaced by a clean one, the dirty can being afterwards cleaned and disinfected.

The broom, shovel, and hoe are used to collect any garbage that may have been spilled about the can, and also in cleaning the wagon at the end of each trip.

The sea at Ponce being too distant and too shallow to allow of disposing of refuse therein, it was determined to burn it in the open air, and in the selection of a suitable point the chief governing facts were a constant wind which blows over the city in a westerly or northwesterly direction, together with the topographical features of the river on the east, mountains on the north, and another city (Playa) on the south, while to the west lay open country, well drained and reached by an excellent macadamized road. All of these conditions lead to the selection of the present site for the final disposition plant on a piece of municipal ground about 2 kilometers west of the city hall.

This *lot is the only spot near the city where dumping* is allowed, and is in charge

of a foreman and four peons. It is a long, narrow lot running up the side. It is sheltered from the road by a high hedge, and is used for the d of the refuse from cesspools as well as the garbage of the city.

A road was built alongside of this lot, and another connecting the city v order to avoid using the main streets of the city.

The portion of the lot devoted to garbage was subdivided into a number of one of which is devoted to the reception of garbage, another to street sweep yet another to bottles, tin cans, etc., while the rest, except the part used dumpings, is allowed to lie unused.

All rubbish brought to the lot, whether by city wagons or by indiv deposited under the direction of the foreman on the subdivision allotted t and there it is spread out and turned over by the peons and allowed to d day, when it is burned.

After this subdivision is covered with ashes to a uniform depth of abou it is raked over, and all tin cans, wire, bottles, etc., are removed to the port lot devoted to their reception, and there buried. The garbage is then d another portion and the street sweepings, which are fairly clean earth, are on top of the ashes and then spread out by the peons.

The general appearance of the lot is good at all times, being neat and or it is wholly free from odors.

The smoke from the fires is blown by the wind up the mountain, whi point, is uninhabited.

Those cesspools whose contents are liquid enough are pumped out with a excavator, and those too solid are cleaned with buckets and a patent odorl with screw top.

After being cleaned the sides of the privies are dusted with quicklime, ar tity of the same material is placed in the bottom.

The contents removed are carried to the disposition lot and deposited ir made of brick and lined with cement, where they are covered with about 5 powdered quicklime.

The liquid which runs from the trenches is conducted to a filter, and from to a small set of irrigating trenches.

The trenches in which the excrement is placed are built on the side of a a generous fall to the filter. They are in two groups of four trenches each, at their lower end by a transverse trench, at the lowest point of which is filter.

They are about 1 foot deep, and at the top they are about 3 feet broad; a tom they are about 3 feet wide. They are built of brick set on edge and lai land cement, and the whole top surface is grouted with one-fourth inch of material, hand troweled, and smoothed.

The filter is built of brick, lined inside and out with cement, and filled wi uating filtering medium of sand, gravel, and coal. It is built in two parts, used alternately, each half being provided with independent inlet and outl

king a very thorough investigation of all facts that seemed to bear on the causes the enormous mortality that has been the rule for many weeks, and in this con- tion took the opportunity to make a minute examination of the sanitary condi- n in general. In this inquiry I have received every possible assistance from the cials of the town and from prominent citizens, native and American, who have interests of the people at heart, and no source of information has been withheld m me.

believe that it is safe to assert that there are now in Ponce 3,000 persons who are ner willfully or unavoidably destitute, and it is a painful truth that the number of first class is a large one. Innumerable instances could be given where the offer of all day's food for self and family in exchange for a trifling amount of labor has been used by persons well able to do what was demanded, and it is folly to allow our sen- ental emotion to blind us to this very important feature of the case. Of this crowd destitute people a very large proportion is composed of waifs and strays from every trict of the island, but I found it impossible to obtain an accurate ratio of Ponce- s proper to outsiders. Many of these waifs have been in Ponce more than the six nths requisite for municipal naturalization, and can now claim a certain right to supported by Ponce, and this is a serious factor in the situation. A steady stream. ws into Ponce from every point, and it is practically impossible to close all roads ainst the unwelcome visitors. Arrived in the city, these vagrants find themselves meless, friendless, hungry, and often sick; but, having a vague idea that they have ly to ask and then receive, they wander about the streets begging and have no itation in taking possession of hallways and other accessible places as sleeping oms or closets as the case may be.

As in all Spanish-American towns the trade of begging has always been recognized re as legitimate, and it is easy to imagine what a frightful nuisance is caused by e addition of these outside hordes to the normal population of beggars. Personal cency being practically unknown in this class, and bowel complaint being the prin- pal sickness, the imagination may be left to picture the state of affairs in a city void of all public conveniences.

Now to meet the needs of this huge mass of sick and destitute, we find a chronic ate of municipal poverty, and at the time of my visit there was less than $100 in e city treasury. The cash in hand has fallen as low as 75 cents, and the alcalde told e that he could see no near prospect of refilling the empty coffers. This being the se, private charity has been the only resource, and very nobly has the appeal been swered. But this stream of charity is necessarily a limited one, and as the field be enriched by it was a constantly enlarging one, it was felt that some plan must devised to bring the supply and demand into a correct relation. To such an tent had the mortality increased that the deaths for the week ending July 1, 1900, re 134, the death rate being the phenomenal one of 123 per thousand per annum. far the greater part of this awful death rate was due to anæmia or to various tro-intestinal troubles, and a singularly large proportion of deaths occurred among se from 30 to 45 years of age.

t is evident that by allowing matters to take their course the whole question as to destitute would be speedily settled by extinction of the species, but as this could be thought of, a special effort has recently been made, and a committee of twenty- leading citizens has been organized to take hold of the problem, and has suc- ded in obtaining a considerable sum of money for a relief fund. No decision has been reached as to the best means of distribution of this fund, but I have some son to hope that a definite plan will be adopted within the next few days which ll go far toward a permanent and equitable settlement of the problem.

In the course of my investigations I found that the quality of much of the food d in small stores to the poor was very inferior, and in the depot of the local board charity, in the alcaldía, there was a large amount of codfish on hand which was solutely putrid. I directed its immediate destruction, and the nonissue of all nted food in future. Much of this stuff has been devoured in a raw state, and it I think, true that the practice has been the cause of much of the intestinal dis- es lately prevalent.

The means at the disposal of the authorities are ridiculously inadequate to deal th the question properly, and the hospital accommodation can not be increased yond its present limits. More than 200 beds are now in constant use in the hos- al, which is intended for only 150, and any temporary arrangements, such as now evail, are only hospitals in name and afford nothing beyond a dirty shelter from weather.

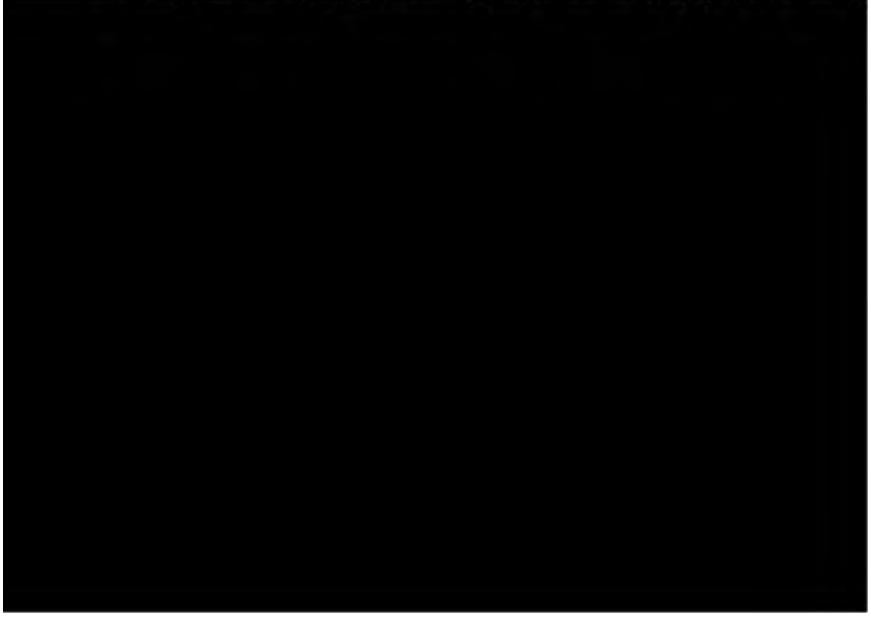
The old smallpox hospital, which is now utilized as a refuge for the poor, is a mis- ble wooden shanty, divided in the middle by a partition supposed to separate the es, and inhabited, in addition to the patients, by flocks of pigeons, numerous dogs l poultry, and a few stray pigs. *On the day of my visit there was no water sup- , and the reason was said to be that the pipe* was blocked up with sediment, a

frequent occurrence in the town, but especially here where the pipe from which t kitchen was supplied is only one-fourth inch in diameter. As a matter of co the privy was in close relation to the kitchen, but of its exact state I can not spe the door being thickly covered with excrement and the floor so befouled that it impossible to approach with safety. The kitchen was disgustingly filthy, and urgent hunger would justify the eating of any food issuing from it. This loathso place is supposed to be visited daily by a physician, and it is melancholy to th that such barbarous conditions should exist without any attempt at improvement

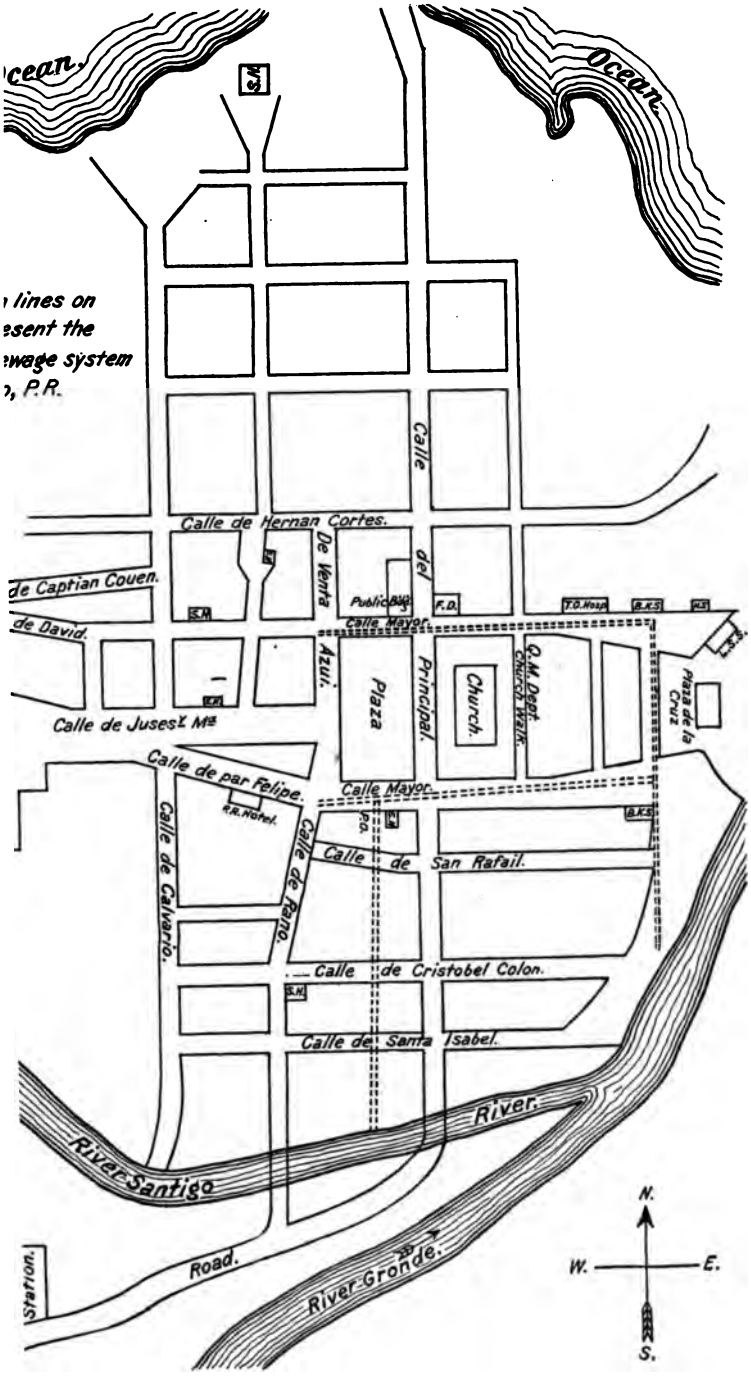
Now, as to the practical remedy for this distressing situation. First, there sho be an equitable enforcement of the tax collection. The amount of taxes paid by in Ponce is largely dependent upon their particular brand of politics, and the co ing out of any sanitary measures is likewise hedged about with political difficul This sounds preposterous, but it is strictly true, and even in the matter of charity attempt has been made to introduce a flavor of politics, happily without succ Next, the health officer of a community of such a size as Ponce ought not to hold appointment as a mere side issue, to be attended to at his convenience, but he ou to be a man receiving a decent salary, and who has sufficient backbone to act i spective of personal and political leanings. Next, vagrancy and street beg should be put down with a stern hand, thus leaving the road more open to give a ance to the really deserving. Finally, let a "poor farm" be established in the vi ity of the city, and confine relief absolutely to those on the farm, where a suit amount of work should be exacted from every capable inmate. Let the system giving something for nothing be at once abolished in all cases but those really s and let it be clearly understood that those who refused offered work shall not be c sidered as having rights that the community is bound to respect.

The expense of starting a farm and of furnishing seeds would be very small, and the work test would eliminate a large portion of the applicants for relief I am co dent that the public and private charitable funds will be sufficient to meet the until the place is self-supporting or even productive of a surplus. The news of new style of things would be carried over the island in a few days, and the stre of immigration would be checked at their sources. Meantime the mortality wo still be great, and the death of the hopelessly incurables would greatly relieve situation. I had thought that a system of deportation to their homes of these pau immigrants might be carried out, but I soon found that it was quite impossible many grounds, and that the only available course is to meet those immigrants out the city and turn back all who object to go to the farm and work. This can easil done by the present force of police of the town, and the insular police would do lessly agree to assist their city brethren by dealing with those outside. Unless a plan of this kind is adopted I see no prospect of any permanent good being d The country is already pauperized to an alarming extent, and the time has arri for the laying aside of sentiment and a perfervid humanitarianism, and the adop of the practical rule "The greatest good to the greatest number."

Not only must the present miserable conditions be faced and met, but the g



APPENDIX L.—*Sanitary survey of Arecibo.*



The following description of Arecibo is typical of the conditions throughout the island. It serves to illustrate a few of the difficulties necessarily encountered by health officers:

Situation: On the northwest coast of the island on the Atlantic Ocean.

Elevation above the sea: From sea level to 11.88 meters at highest point.

How most conveniently reached: (1) By French railroad from San Juan, (2) by same road from Camuy; (3) there is a road in fair condition running east and west along the coast, good for wagons; (4) from Utuado and Lares there are roads, the former a wagon road.

General character of surrounding country: A level plain in most part of alluvial material, very fertile. Much of the material of this plain has been brought down from the mountains by the Rio Grande.

Nature of soil and underlying rock: (1) The soil is alluvial, mixed with sand. In places there is clay sufficient for brickmaking. (2) The underlying rock is a porous coral limestone. In places a conglomerate (sand rock) cemented with iron oxide found.

Ground water is found at what depth? At sea level, from 1 to 30 feet.

Temperature in summer: Maximum, 33° C.; minimum, 27° C. Temperature in winter: Maximum, 26° C.; minimum, 22° C. Remarks on temperature: Never hot. Never sudden changes.

Dry season extends from January to May; wet season extends from May to December.

Violent storms: At what season do they most frequently occur and at what intervals? At intervals of years, in July and November. There is no special season for rains. Most frequent in September and June.

Total population of city: 14,685; count made by Hospital Corps men.

Number of houses in city, 979; number houses unfit for use, 213; number houses with no closet accommodations, 762; average number persons to a house, 15; average number families to a house, 3; number families living in one room, 1.

Sanitary condition of portions of city where poorest people live: The streets are kept clean, but the shacks in which the poor live are very dirty and without closets. Excreta are thrown along the beach and produce a horrible stench. There are some very dirty alleys in the districts where the poor live. The back yards, which should exist to some extent, are in a very dirty condition.

Remarks on possible improvements: There are two districts, one along the sea to the north, the other along the river on the south, where the houses are so small, the alleys so narrow, the whole districts so unutterably filthy, that Arecibo for her own credit should have the two districts completely cleared of houses, the streets widened and the new houses built on modern ideas. This work should be ordered on sanitary grounds.

Until each house has a closet of its own, public closets should be erected in the two poor districts of the city.

Streets, general condition: On the 1st of March, 1899, there were a number of

s the surface drainage efficient? Yes; Arecibo is well situated for surface drain-
; and also for underground sewers.
What is the general condition of plumbing in the town? There is practically none,
ar as is known. A very little of crude kind exists.
Remarks on sewers: It will be quite an easy matter to sewer Arecibo, which will
ow the introduction of the new water supply. If the people are wise, they will
nd to this at an early date, and compel all property owners to connect with same
to abandon all privies and cesspools in town.
Garbage, cesspools, privies: What is the general condition of privies and cesspools?
nerally very bad.
Where are the privies situated? Generally in or adjoining the kitchen.
How often, on the average, are they cleaned? Apparently never. They are made
rge that through drainage and evaporation they never become full.
How is the garbage and waste of the city disposed of? Carried in carts to a dump-
ground on the north of the city, along the sea.
Where is the garbage and waste dumped? Along the sea, on the northwest of the
wn.
What is the condition of the garbage dump? Except that the dump is too near
e city, no complaint can be made.
Remarks on policing city: Dead animals are thrown out along the beach and left
buried and are very offensive, as people bathe in the ocean at this point. This
ould be prohibited.
Water supply: At present cisterns to all the better houses. Also from the river on
e north of the city. There is now in course of construction public waterworks
on a tributary of the Rio Grande, at a point about 4 miles above the city, from
hich an ample supply of wholesome water will soon be obtained. At this writing
e work has ceased for lack of funds.
Does the quality vary at different seasons? It is thought not.
Amount of water supply: Is the supply unfailing? The new supply will be
failing. The cisterns often fail, and water is sold in the city from ox carts. This
s true in 1899.
Is there ever a total failure of the water supply? No. Two unfailing rivers flow
the city. There is no public supply at present.
How are the poorest people supplied with water? They carry it from the river.
17. What are the bathing facilities in the community? Excellent, if they would
them. They have a river on the south, the ocean on the north, and ocean and
er meet on the east. They seldom bathe in either, however.
Suggestions on improvement of water supply: The mountain water should be
roduced as soon as possible. Public hydrants should be at every street corner
the use of the poor. Arrangements should be made for a sufficient number of
plugs.
18. The cathedral: Sanitary condition of and of all its surroundings: The cathedral
n good repair and good sanitary condition. There is some carelessness in keeping
pavement outside free from litter.
19. The court-house is located in the ayuntamiento. General sanitary condition
court room itself good. Closets filthy, and no real effort to keep them clean.
ey are the same closets used by municipal officers.
20. Town hall is located in center of city, facing the plaza. General sanitary con-
ion: It is dirty all the time. Condition of closets filthy. State all purposes to
ich town hall is put. (1) Court-house, (2) city hall and all city offices are in it,
o council chamber, (3) jail, (4) police station, (5) public library, (6) emergency
tion where all accidents are treated before being sent to hospital, (7) public
etings, balls, etc.
21. The market. Located on Plaza Montezuma. Is there a market house? No;
is held in open air. Sanitary condition, excellent. Name market days. Seven
ys in week from 5 a. m. to 12 m. What improvements are suggested? A good
rket house.
22. What food inspections are practiced? Cattle are inspected before they are
led, and branded if considered fit for food. Milk is inspected with lactometer.
What is their value? Probably but small value. Yet I saw two men in prison for
ling watered milk in the city.
23. Is milk inspected? How? By lactometer. A fine of 5 pesos for first adultera-
on, 10 pesos for second adulteration, 15 pesos for third adulteration.
24. What is the general sanitary condition of groceries? Fair. There are, however,
mbers of small fruit stores which are very dirty. The inspectors reported groceries
cleaner than in San Juan."

25. What is sanitary condition of bakeries? Clean and excellent.
26. Slaughterhouses, where situated: On beach north side town. General co dition very fair.
At what hour are cattle killed? Four p. m.
27. The jail, where situated? In rear of town hall. Closet facilities, two; condi of, very poor; ventilation, scarcely sufficient on lower floor; lighting, sufficient; co ing facilities, very limited; water supply, source, a cistern; quality, suspicious; co dition of bedding, good; each prisoner furnishes his own bedding.
Is the jail dry and clean, or otherwise? It is dry, but is not kept clean. I ha cleaned twice, but it should be cleaned daily.
Are separate apartments furnished for men and women? Yes, in theory. Ye found men and women together twice, one being an insane woman.
Are there any insane persons in this jail? There were in March, but I think th have been removed.
Are there any children under 12 years of age confined? No, not at present; the were some but a little older in March, but they have been released.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

Condition as to police and order: Fair.
Heating: None needed.
Lighting: Candles and petroleum lamps.
Water supply: Two large cisterns in court.
Lavatory and bathroom fittings and discharge of waste: Into a sewer which d charges into ground by percolation.
Requirements as to bathing: None.
Plumbing: None.
Disposal of excreta, mode and efficiency. What special precautions are enfo regarding the disposal of typhoid excreta? Disinfect with carbolic-acid solution.
Means and orders for subduing fire: None.
Amusements provided: None. Patients are allowed to take walks outside of h pital, smoke, and play cards.

WARD.

Number of patients present: 36.
Number of wards: 3. For what purpose used: Sick. Number of beds: 36.
Floor space per bed: 68 square feet. Air space: 1,195 cubic feet.
Ventilation, efficiency: Good. How secured: Through windows and doors.
What special provision is made for infectious diseases? Isolated in separate bu ing in rear of hospital, now used by United States soldiers.
Condition as to police and order: Better than Porto Rican homes; not so good the native hospitals at Ponce.
Condition of beds, bedding, and furniture: Fair.
Provision for patients' effects: None.
Ward for infectious diseases and isolation ward: One in rear of hospital; a ho in county is also used.

KITCHEN AND MESS ROOM.

Condition as to police and order: Fair.
Quality of food, especially meat and bread: Good; the bread comes from the bakery.
Is cooking properly done? Yes.
Is there a special diet kitchen? No.
Is any diet table observed? No. Who orders daily fare? House physician.

OUTBUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Condition of deadhouse: There is none; dead taken at once to cemetery.
Other outbuildings: In fair condition.
Are grounds improved? No. Trees: None. Grass: None.
Drainage, sewerage, police: One drain leading from kitchen to fields in rear of pital.

HOSPITAL REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS.

State, in order of importance, repairs, etc., needed. There should be constru a sewer leading to rear of buildings with modern connections with kitchen, b room, lavatories, isolation ward, etc. The grounds should be improved. A po over front door would improve appearance of building.

HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDENCE.

mber nurses: 2 female, 4 male.
alifications of nurses: None required.
ndition of patients: They are more comfortable than at home. They are fairly fed, but after numerous visits it must be said that very little treatment is ived by the patients, who are left to suffer and die of diseases susceptible of ment.

REMARKS ON PERSONNEL AND HOSPITAL.

ere is a resident practicante who is permitted to carry on other business, and ently does little for the sick. He was one of the public vaccinators. There is of visiting physicians, who appear to give little attention to the hospital.
lums and other institutions for care of poor: Except the hospital there are no tions for the poor in Arecibo.
hat provision is made for poor (not bedridden)? There is a poor-tax levied, said ve been 2,000 pesos the last year, which is distributed by the alcalde.

PESTHOUSE.

ere located: In rear of hospital. Capacity: About 15. How furnished: Not at w; in use by United States troops as post hospital. General sanitary condition:
How are dead bodies disposed of: Taken to cemetery at once.
e alcalde also selects some house in the county, when he thinks same is needed, allpox. The shack is burned after the recovery or death of the patient.

CEMETERIES.

mber: One. Location: West of the city about 1 mile, near the ocean. Gen-condition: Good, but kept with no taste whatever; ground not leveled after ls. For what period do bodies of poor remain buried: Three to five years.
ere are the bodies of those dying of contagious diseases buried: In same ceme-
They are not dug up before three years elapse, it is claimed.

PREVAILING DISEASES.

evailing diseases of city and district: Anæmia, tuberculosis, dysentery, gastro-itis, rheumatism, tetanas, meningitis, malaria, typhoid fever, fever amarilla, osis and atrophy of liver, cancer.
there any leprosy? One case. Is elephantiasis prevalent? One or two cases. goitre exist? No.
hat epidemic diseases have occurred within five years? Give years, extent and ality. Measles in 1899; smallpox nine years ago.
hat diseases of domestic animals communicable to man exist in the district: anders, common, and recognized as contagious; tuberculosis of cattle exists to extent; anthrax exists and recognized as contagious; hydrophobia, believes is some. Santiago Seijo.
r. Seijo says both glanders and anthrax are often communicated to human beings. erculosis is very rare in cattle on this island.
es an efficient board of health exist? Not an efficient board. Are vital statis-kept? Yes. For what length of time? Since 1885. Do the church records ain any vital statistics? Yes. What are they and their value? Good for mar-s, births, and deaths.

MISCELLANEOUS.

rm products, money crops: Sugar, coffee, tobacco, in the order given.
inor crops: Sweet and white potatoes, yams, beans, and pease of several varie-
cabbage, turnips, pumpkins, eggplant fruit, upland rice, indian corn, onion, sh, lettuce, cucumber, parsley.
rincipal fruits: Banana, orange, lemon, lime, pineapple, mango, medlar, tamarind, il, pomegranate, cocoanut, alligator pear, mamey, guanabana.
rincipal industries: Three bakeries, daily product 3,300 loaves, employing 16 ; 1 tannery, capacity 8 hides per day, 6 men employed; 3 coffee-cleaning es, 14 men, 300 women employed, capacity 400 hundredweight per day; 2 liquor ufacturing firms, capacity about 60 quarts per day; 1 carbonated-water bottling blishment, capacity 60 dozen per day; 5 brickyards, average capacity 15,000 per k; 8 distilleries, employing 3 men each, average capacity 250 hogsheads per year; ndy manufactories, 6 men, producing about $10 worth candy per day.
ousehold industries: *Needlework by women; 1* man who works in papier-maché.

SCHOOLS.

Number in city: 6; number teachers, 6.
Name of school: Elemental; first class, boys.
Number of teachers: 2; number of pupils, 115.
Is the light good? Yes.
Do seats face windows? Some do, others do not.
How are blackboards and charts placed in reference to windows? Not be
Number of rooms in school: Two, and connecting hall also used.
Is air pure or impure in rooms? Pure (as outside). The school is in a
portion of town.
What seats and desks are provided? Benches without backs. This is com
What is the closet accommodation? Poor.
The condition of closet: Unsanitary.
Location of closet: In building, just back of kitchen.
Improvements suggested for this school: That the benches be replaced by
school furniture; that the closets be cleaned; that a window be cut in rear
Since above report, this school has been removed to a better portion of th
Name of school: Elemental for girls; street, Monserrate.
Number of teachers: 1; number of pupils, 71.
Is the light good? Yes.
Do seats face windows? Yes.
How are blackboards and charts placed in reference to windows? None.
Number of rooms in school: One.
Is air pure or impure in rooms? Pure.
What seats and desks are provided: Benches all around the room
Chairs in center room.
What is the closet accommodation? Fair.
The condition of closet: Unsanitary.
Location of closet: Off the kitchen.
Improvements suggested for this school: This school needs desks and bo
It is a private school, supposed to be first class. There was a strong o
unwashed in the room, believed not to belong wholly to pupils.
Name of school: Boys' Superior.
Number of teachers: 1; number of pupils, 90.
Is the light good? Yes.
Do seats face windows? No.
How are blackboards and charts placed in reference to windows? Prop
Number of rooms in school: Two.
Is air pure or impure in rooms? Pure.
What seats and desks are provided: Benches and desks; writing desk f
What is the closet accommodation? Good.
The condition of closet: Good.
Location of closet: In rear of house.

he closet accommodation? Same as used by family.
ition of closet: Fair.
of closet: Off the kitchen.
nents suggested for this school: Desks should be supplied the pupils.
is well located and no fault is to be found with its sanitary conditions.

REMARKS ON SANITARY CONDITION OF CITY AND DISTRICT.

o the huts along the ocean and the Rio Santiago should be burned and
ns of the town rebuilt with wide streets and alleys. This suggestion is
se Arecibo can not afford to perpetuate the present condition of affairs.
ge at present discharges into the Rio Santiago. This stream is closed by
and at the city forms, with the Rio Grande, a lagoon. When water-
extensively used this lagoon will in all probability become a source of
ıe town. At some considerable expense the sewage of the city can be
into the ocean.
and city the only hope is in (1) universal education, (2) diversified
(3) an appreciation of moral and sanitary laws. The slow work of
nd evolution only will redeem the people.

G. G. GROFF.

ABRIDGMENT

OF

REPORT

OF THE

)ARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO

FOR THE

PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1900,

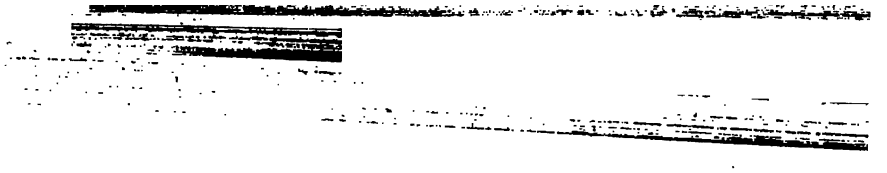
EMBRACING THE WORK OF

PORTO RICO RELIEF.

BY

MAJOR JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
SURGEON, U. S. ARMY,
HIEF SURGEON DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO, PRESIDENT BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO, AND IN CHARGE OF PORTO RICO RELIEF.

19709—01——12



REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., July 15, 1900.

UTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

R: In submitting a report of the board of charities of Porto Rico the date of its organization, August 9, 1899, to that of the inauguration of the civil government, May 1, 1900, and of the Porto relief work, I have the honor first to invite your attention to the wing statement of financial transactions and supplies received distributed:

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

of maintaining the board of charities of Porto Rico and the institutions under its control, by months.

FROM AUGUST 1, 1899, TO JANUARY 31, 1900, IN DETAIL.

Institutions.	Personnel.		Salaries of personnel.	Subsistence, clothing, medicines, material, etc.	Total.
	Employees.	Inmates.			
August, 1899.					
of board	3				$172.63
ne asylum	20	121	$485.00	$535.14	1,020.14
an asylum	24	381	643.33	1,305.17	1,948.50
r asylum	3	16	55.00	126.76	181.76
Total					3,323.03
September, 1899.					
of board	3				248.96
ne asylum	20	122	413.00	483.43	896.43
an asylum	26	382	893.33	1,456.54	2,349.87
r asylum	3	16	55.00	139.35	194.35
Total					3,689.61
October, 1899.					
of board	4				266.62
e asylum	19	121	385.00	431.98	816.99
an asylum	26	369	699.80	1,639.65	2,339.45
r asylum	3	16	55.00	141.95	196.95
Total					3,620.00
November, 1899.					
e of board	5				267.88
ne asylum	19	118	385.00	606.90	991.90
an asylum	26	360	987.19	1,666.86	2,654.05
r asylum	3	16	55.00	157.15	212.15
Total					4,125.98
December, 1899.					
e of board	4				259.42
ne asylum	19	123	401.00	467.31	868.31
an asylum	31	352	1,028.99	2,190.23	3,219.22
r asylum	3	18	55.00	146.12	201.12
Total					4,548.07
January, 1900.					
e of board	5				238.50
ne asylum	23	145	409.00	729.54	1,138.54
an asylum	38	351	1,100.33	1,640.36	2,740.69
r asylum	3	18	55.00	160.58	215 58
Total					4,333.31
Grand total					23,640.00

Cost of maintaining the board of charities of Porto Rico, etc.—Continued

FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1900 (DATE OF SEPARATION OF THE INSANE ASYLUM AND ORPHAN ASYLUM), TO APRIL 30, 1900.

Institution.	Personnel.		Salaries of employed.	Subsistence.					Cl be
	Employees.	Inmates.		Bread.	Meat.	Milk.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
February, 1900.									
Office of board	5		$235.00						
Insane asylum	33	144	685.67	$103.82	$122.32	$36.54	$182.23	$444.91	
Leper asylum	3	18	55.00	5.42	34.20	13.90	62.85	116.37	
Boys' charity school	27	228	664.27	154.73	175.14	39.20	471.12	840.19	
Girls' charity school	21	160	341.34	107.21	127.52	44.10	63.24	342.07	
March, 1900.									
Office of board	5		284.50						
Insane asylum	33	153	801.77	128.78	170.00	65.10	348.59	712.47	
Leper asylum	3	18	55.00	6.00	35.34	16.42	71.38	129.14	
Boys' charity school	41	202	815.35	58.45	172.99	83.64	360.87	675.95	
Girls' charity school	20	164	326.34	53.68	152.98	52.62	184.32	443.60	
April, 1900.									
Office of board	15		655.17						
Insane asylum	33	150	786.77	53.40	194.88	66.60	417.08	731.96	
Leper asylum	4	18	64.00	6.10	31.32	17.64	59.10	114.16	
Boys' charity school	41	168	995.45	69.60	184.09	53.46	318.72	625.87	
Girls' charity school	23	164	367.00	50.75	136.42	46.90	198.84	432.91	

Institution.	Washing and sewing material.	Lights, fuel, and oil.	Utensils and furniture.	Medicines, dressings, and instruments.	Minor repairs.	Stationery and supplies.	Sundries.
February, 1900.							
Office of board						$4.50	
Insane asylum	$10.80	$29.23	$47.19	$21.65	$159.15	8.50	$9.60
Leper asylum				34.71			
Boys' charity school		61.55	31.31	66.90	162.19	61.36	29.89
Girls' charity school		17.60	96.37		87.23	17.10	12.96
Total							

ement showing the amounts advanced and disbursed by the various special dis-rsing officers having in charge hurricane relief funds, for medicines, supplies, ed necessary expenditures.

Capt. H. S. Bishop, at Manati:		
warrant 53, August 12, 1899		$1,000.00
disbursements:		
August 12 to August 31	$663.88	
September 1 to September 30	56.70	
October 1 to October 31	24.00	
November 1 to November 30	45.30	
December 1 to December 31	33.15	
January 1 to February 28, 1900	54.30	
March 1 to March 17	19.20	
balance transferred to Lieutenant Haines	103.47	
		1,000.00
Lieut. John T. Haines, at Manati:		
balance received from Captain Bishop, March 18		103.47
disbursements March 18 to March 31	6.00	
balance paid treasurer (Rec. 2477)	97.47	
		103.47
Capt. H. R. Lee, at Lares:		
warrant 54, August 12, 1899		1,000.00
disbursements:		
August 21 to August 31	254.18	
September 4 to September 20	13.07	
October 1 to October 31	16.95	
deposit with treasurer (Rec. 536)	500.00	
balance paid treasurer (Rec. 788)	215.80	
		1,000.00
Lieut. S. G. Chiles, at Aguadilla:		
warrant 55, August 12, 1899		1,000.00
disbursements:		
August 22 to September 30	21.00	
October 1 to October 31	40.89	
November 1 to November 30	.60	
deposit with treasurer (Rec. 424)	750.00	
balance paid treasurer (Rec. 978)	187.51	
		1,000.00
Capt. Eben Swift, at Humacao:		
warrant 56, August 12, 1899		1,000.00
disbursements:		
August 1 to August 31	555.88	
September 1 to September 30	224.32	
October 1 to October 31	140.62	
balance paid treasurer (Rec. 772 and 806)	79.18	
		1,000.00
Lieut. Col. C. C. C. Carr, at Mayaguez:		
warrant 57, August 12, 1899		1,000.00
disbursements, August 18 to August 31	689.76	
balance paid treasurer (Rec. 417)	310.24	
		1,000.00
Lieut. Col. D. W. Burke, at San Juan:		
warrant 58, August 12, 1899		1,000.00
amount transferred to Lieutenant Wells		1,000.00
Lieut. F. L. Wells, at San Juan:		
amount received from Lieutenant-Colonel Burke		1,000.00
disbursements, August 12 to September 30	158.80	
balance paid treasurer (Rec. 558)	841.20	
		1,000.00

Statement showing the amounts advanced and disbursed by the various special disbursing officers having in charge hurricane relief funds, etc.—Continued.

Capt. W. E. Almy, at San German:		
To warrant 59, August 12, 1899		$1,00
By amount transferred to Captain Schuyler		1,00
Capt. W. S. Schuyler, at San German:		
To amount received from Captain Almy		1,00
By disbursements, August 22 to August 26	$432.05	
By balance paid treasurer (Rec. 278)	567.95	
		1,00
Capt. C. H. Watts, at Adjuntas:		
To warrant 60, August 12, 1899	1,000.00	
To additional amount advanced	150.00	
		1,15
By disbursements, August 9 to August 31	1,072.02	
By disbursements, September 1 to September 31	77.98	
		1,15
Maj. A. L. Myer, at Ponce:		
To warrant 61, August 12, 1899		1,00
By disbursements:		
August 12 to August 31	118.72	
September 1 to September 30	62.05	
October 1 to October 31	30.04	
By balance paid treasurer (Rec. 1012)	789.19	
		1,00
Capt. A. C. Macomb, at Arecibo:		
To warrant 62, August 12, 1899		1,00
By disbursements:		
August 14 to September 30	274.37	
October 1 to October 31	2.25	
November 1 to February 28	200.00	
By balance paid treasurer (Rec. 1783)	523.38	
		1,00
Capt. F. W. Foster, at Cayey:		
To warrant 63, August 12, 1899		1,00
By disbursements, August 12 to August 31	659.79	
By balance paid treasurer (Rec. 446)	340.21	
		1,00

[redacted]

Account of receipts and disbursements.—Contribution fund—Continued.

Disbursements—Continued.		
Transferred to division of Ponce (relief expenses)	$200.00	
Services of physicians	423.86	
Services and supplies at general supply depot	503.84	
Transferred to division of Manati (relief expenses)	100.00	
Printing	28.83	
		$1,260.13
Balance		12,394.97
Balance from September	12,394.97	
Received by contributions	1,569.00	
		13,963.97
Disbursements:		
Emergency relief supplies at Adjuntas	1,742.99	
Interpreter, Mayaguez	22.20	
Provisional hospital, Ponce, services	247.06	
Printing	1,034.92	
Transferred to division Manati (relief expenses)	100.00	
Inspectors for board (salaries and expenses)	298.28	
Physicians, expenses	4.50	
General supply depot, services	447.50	
Rent of depot at Caguas	12.72	
Clerk, office of board	12.00	
		3,922.17
Balance		10,041.80
Balance from October		10,041.80
Disbursements:		
Services, board of charities	24.00	
Emergency relief supplies, Arecibo	1,020.08	
Services, division of Mayaguez	84.00	
Services, general supply depot	414.76	
Emergency relief supplies, Cayey	5.97	
Reward for discovery of fraud	10.00	
Printing	16.75	
Purchase of medicines at Patillas	174.93	
Services, division of Adjuntas	54.00	
Provisional hospital, Ponce, services and supplies	415.67	
Rent of supply depot, Aibonito	7.00	
		2,227.16
Balance		7,814.64
Balance from November		7,814.64
Disbursements:		
Services, general supply depot	380.00	
Provisional hospital, Ponce, services and supplies	426.76	
Services, board of charities	88.00	
Practicante, Utuado	28.33	
Emergency supplies, division of Arecibo	120.54	
Rent of supply depot, Adjuntas	36.00	
Services, Mayaguez	24.00	
Reimbursement for damage to storehouse, Fajardo	30.00	
Printing	157.85	
Rent of depot, Aibonito	7.00	
Medicine and services, division of Caguas	15.25	
		1,313.73
Balance		6,500.91

Account of receipts and disbursements.—Contribution fund—Continued.

1900.			
Jan.	Balance from December	$6,500.91	
	Reimbursement by freight contractors for supplies stolen en route, Lares	262.97	
			$7
	Disbursements:		
	Services, general supply depot	350.00	
	Provisional hospital, Ponce, services and supplies	418.55	
	Rent of depot, Aibonito	7.00	
	Services, division of Mayaguez	132.00	
	Rent of depot, Arecibo	9.00	
	Printing	76.38	
	Practicante at Mameyes	50.00	
	Medicine at Patillas	66.77	
	Services, board of charities	52.00	
			1,1
	Balance		5,6
Feb.	Balance from January	5,602.18	
	Received by contributions	192.35	
	Received by sale of glassware donation	26.75	
	Reimbursement for supplies lost and stolen en route	82.62	
			5,9
	Disbursements:		
	Printing	47.79	
	Services, Mayaguez	91.80	
	Provisional hospital, Ponce, services and supplies	359.16	
	Services, general supply depot	207.50	
	Transferred to division inspector, Cayey	500.00	
	Practicante at Mayaguez	50.00	
	Services, office of board	46.00	
			1,{
	Balance		4,(
Mar.	Balance from February	4,601.65	
	Received by contributions	500.00	
	By transfer from commanding officer, Manati	7.95	
	By sale of damaged supplies	3.00	

[redacted]

Account of receipts and disbursements.—Contribution fund—Continued.

00.
r. Disbursements—Continued.

Provisional hospital, Ponce, services	$1.18	
Rent of depot, San German	25.28	
Services, general supply depot	265.00	
Supplies, office of board	1.15	
		$608.98
Balance		3,697.43

y. Balance from April 3,697.43
Received by contributions 25.00 3,722.43

Disbursements:

Services, Mayaguez	31.20	
Services, Bayamon	12.00	
Medicines, Cayey	70.46	
Printing and supplies	47.76	
Practicante, Mayaguez	7.20	
		168.62
Balance		3,553.81

ne. Balance from May 3,553.81
By transfer from general supply depot 22.34
By error in payment of checks at bank .21 3,576.36

Disbursements:

Supplies, office of relief	2.56	
Printing	3.00	
		5.56
Balance		3,570.80

ly. Balance from June 3,570.80
By transfer from Division of Ponce (unexpended balance) 114.65 3,685.45
Disbursements: Printing 2.70
Balance on hand August 1, 1900 3,682.75

RECAPITULATION.

tal receipts:

By contributions	15,946.45	
By reimbursement for supplies lost or stolen	345.59	
By sale of supplies	29.75	
By error at bank	.21	
		16,322.00
tal disbursements	12,784.19	
s unexpended balance returned by depots	144.94	
		12,639.25
Balance, August 1, 1900		3,682.75

Account of disbursements from the allotment of $25,000 from the appropr for refunding customs revenues, for the purpose of aiding hospitals, p expenses of food distribution, etc.

1900.			
Apr.	Placed to credit of disbursing officer Porto Rican relief		$25,
	Disbursements:		
	Purchase of relief medicines	$385.41	
	Purchase of hospital supplies	92.04	
	Balance		24,
May.	Balance from April		24,
	Disbursements:		
	Services in office of Porto Rico relief	267.53	
	Services, general supply depot	302.50	
	Balance		23,
June.	Balance from May		23,
	Disbursements:		
	Services, general supply depot	302.50	
	Services, office Porto Rico relief	137.80	
	Purchase of relief medicines	1,828.05	
	Services, Mayaguez	97.44	
	Services, Jayuya	15.00	
	Rent of depot at Manati	3.60	
	Services, Bayamon	27.00	
	Printing	110.04	
	Hospital maintenance, Aguadilla	60.00	
			2,
	Balance		21,
July.	Balance from June		21,

[redacted]

eipts and distribution of food for hurricane sufferers of Porto Rico, August 8, 1899, to July 15, 1900.

GROSS SUPPLIES PER TRANSPORT.

	Date of arrival.	Rice.	Beans.	Codfish.	Bacon.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	1899.	*Rations.*	*Rations.*	*Rations.*	*Rations.*	*Rations.*	*Rations.*
Commissary	Aug. 16	4,300	7,100	.....	.....	.....	11,400
Do	Aug. 17	13,900	22,000	.....	.....	.....	35,900
A. T. McPherson	Aug. 19	603,871	646,359	.....	.....	19,200	1,269,430
S. Panther	Aug. 30	.....	31,550	.....	.....	239,300	270,850
A. T. McClellan	Aug. 31	505,600	465,915	268,544	.....	694,346	1,934,405
Evelyn	Sept. 1	350	.....	15,800	.....	2,100	18,250
Commissary	Aug. 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,200	101,200
A. T. Kilpatrick	Sept. 8	336,000	302 819	640	.....	472,550	1,112,009
Mae	Sept. 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,900	39,900
A. T. Wright	Sept. 14	22,400	30,300	.....	.....	323,000	375,700
A. T. Burnside	Sept. 15	858,166	857,670	274,112	.....	300	1,990,248
A. T. McClellan	Sept. 18	146,700	107,500	.....	.....	11,138	265,338
Hildeur	Sept. 29	.....	206,795	.....	.....	.....	206,795
A. T. Buford	....do	505,248	426,043	279,410	.....	.....	1,210,701
Philadelphia	Oct. 2	353,320	334,077	.....	.....	.....	687,397
A. T. McPherson	Oct. 11	848,648	960,285	280,624	.....	500	2,090,057
Commissary	Oct. 21	509,903	507,980	284,000	.....	2,300	1,304,183
A. T. Burnside	Oct. 26	851,920	699,380	196,776	.....	.....	1,748,076
Commissary	Oct. 31	33,600	149,820	93,464	.....	.....	276,884
S. Resolute	....do	350,400	54,740	60,672	.....	74,100	539,912
A. T. McPherson	Nov. 4	1,000	62,350	.....	.....	32,800	96,150
A. T. McClellan	Nov. 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	600
A. T. Burnside	Dec. 11	805,508	.....	100,000	100,000	1,400	1,001,908
A. T. McClellan	Dec. 22	789,423	.....	99,840	100,000	.....	989,263
A. T. Buford	Dec. 27	350,052	242,255	80,000	80,000	.....	752,307
	1900.						
A. T. McPherson	Jan. 2	849,452	240,160	90,000	80,000	100	1,259,712
A. T. Buford	Jan. 17	573,950	283,837½	70,974	71,420	.....	1,000,181½
A. T. McPherson	Jan. 23	572,152	291,627½	71,040	71,420	.....	1,006,239½
A. T. McClellan	Jan. 30	568,649	284,359	71,680	81,368	.....	1,006,056
A. T. Burnside	Feb. 6	574,124	292,771	71,550	71,420	30,400	1,040,265
A. T. McClellan	Mar. 13	572,048	288,233	142,866	.....	.....	1,003,147
A. T. Burnside	Mar. 27	566,399	276,637	73,850	61,400	.....	978,286
A. T. Kilpatrick	Apr. 2	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	10,000
A. T. McPherson	Apr. 9	1,044,639	328,052	133,090	155,331	.....	1,661,112
A. T. Crook	Apr. 17	705,607	517,301	93,556	83,392	.....	1,399,856
A. T. Burnside	Apr. 25	549,659	297,411	71,680	71,456	.....	990,206
A. T. Crook	May 8	370,234	168,401	43,450	69,938	.....	652,023
Commissary	May 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,100	41,100
A. T. McPherson	May 21	335,287	174,326	42,336	15,700	.....	567,649
umulation of transport							
eipts taken up at de-	1899.						
t	Dec. 4	100,000	300,000	.....	.....	.....	400,000
Total	.....	15,267,569	9,858,054	3,009,954	1,122,845	2,086,334	31,344,696
ipts from miscella-							
ous sources	.....	865,354	124,975	104,868	677	4,660	1,100,534
Grand total	.....	16,132,863	9,983,029	3,114,822	1,123,522	2,090,994	32,445,230

GENERAL DEPOT, SAN JUAN, P. R.

	Received.	Disbursed.	Balance turned over to commissioner of interior.
	Rations.	*Rations.*	*Rations.*
	16,132,863	15,878,697	254,166
	9,983,029	9,982,529	500
sh	3,114,822	3,114,572	250
	1,123,522	1,123,522	.....
llaneous	2,090,994	2,088,094	2,900
Gross	32,445,230	32,187,414	257,816

Consolidated report of receipts and distribution of food for hurricane sufferers.

SUPPLIES RECEIVED.

Inspection district.	Rice.	Beans.	Codfish.	Bacon.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Dates closed
	Rations.	*Rations.*	*Rations.*	*Rations.*	*Rations.*	*Rations.*	
Adjuntas	279,486	286,765	81,182	4,600	53,350	705,383	
Aibonito	758,200	531,734	145,430	68,686	94,770	1,598,880	
Aguadilla	671,478	429,479	147,808	29,654	125,650	1,404,069	
Arecibo	1,621,623	1,034,091	360,928	95,379	273,000	3,385,021	
Arroyo	158,876	104,525	38,164	4,408	55,700	361,673	
Bayamon	1,390,780	912,679	209,670	113,736	131,700	2,758,565	
Caguas	347,320	225,114	74,792	7,800	110,000	765,026	
Cayey	260,716	227,729	76,266	7,502	64,300	636,513	
Fajardo	70,320	58,068	18,066	.....	13,500	161,054	
Guanica	175,612	181,299	58,222	.....	54,840	469,973	
Humacao	145,448	124,759	48,216	.....	123,200	441,623	
Lares	443,700	359,490	113,380	22,800	60,560	999,930	
Manati	3,910,005	2,120,923	747,696	240,116	188,900	7,207,640	
Mayaguez	2,677,158	1,643,476	485,068	259,632	186,640	5,251,974	
Ponce	1,221,276	779,804	202,952	85,593	199,450	2,489,075	
San Juan	288,602	115,541	55,436	68,250	9,400	537,229	
San German	359,740	251,592	105,184	10,600	66,000	793,116	
Total	14,780,900	9,387,668	2,968,460	1,018,756	1,810,960	29,966,744	
Miscellaneous distribution	1,097,797	594,861	146,112	104,766	277,134	2,220,670	
Grand total	15,878,697	9,982,529	3,114,572	1,123,522	2,088,094	32,187,414	

POPULATION STATISTICS.

Substations.[1]	Population.	Indigent.	Indigent supplied through planters.	Dead.	Attacked
Adjuntas:					
Adjuntas	19,571	10,000	9,750	1,553	
Guayanilla[2]	9,632	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peñuelas[2]	12,293	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utuado[2]	43,675	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yauco[2]	27,337	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aibonito:					
Aibonito	8,541	3,000	1,065	337	
Barranquitas	8,163	5,500	796	412	
Barros	14,282	4,000	4,480	674	

[redacted]

ts and distribution of food for hurricane sufferers, etc.—Continued.

POPULATION STATISTICS—Continued.

Substations.	Population.	Indigent.	Indigent supplied through planters.	Dead.	At work.
uenas	7,988	3,400	2,328	333	150
	19,925	5,900	1,067	733	274
	8,723	1,600	761	258	300
	8,418	2,500	115	341	163
enzo		2,400	745	446	254
	14,556	5,000	1,505	700	700
	7,557	5,300	605	253	450
	12,655	2,100			317
		700	15	456	77
		500			74
ıde	12,297	1,700	800	403	40
lla		3,000	678	574	700
		5,000	120	1,685	1,500
o	13,706	1,800		847	1,000
	704	200		17	
	4,072	1,200		389	800
	6,323	800	254	327	500
	8,567	900			300
	5,964	1,200		180	
	14,132	1,500	20	728	1,000
	21,173	6,000	5,530	1,211	703
ıstian		5,300	2,832	542	550
	14,195	9,000	4,641	791	1,905
ıita	9,362	7,000	1,984		1,840
	18,196	12,000	9,262	1,014	4,782
	11,220	8,000	3,334	574	2,658
:a	6,077	1,500	385	185	259
ja	10,155	6,000	1,257	336	425
ez	36,042	3,000	12,368	1,921	2,055
	13,537	6,020	2,858	723	511
jo	16,086	7,400	675	457	597
ieras	7,466				
ias	11,401	6,000	2,875	559	2,000
	8,304	5,000	1,708	613	1,000
	56,212	15,000	1,435	3,190	1,600
	15,152	10,000	470	410	2,000
iaz	27,919	15,000	3,411	1,319	5,000
s		5,600	110	561	1,500
abel	4,859	1,800	100	155	25
n	32,555	1,700		956	
	12,654	2,000	95	303	200
ande	13,545				
	12,728	500		157	400
Alto	5,691	1,700	65	117	95
ras	13,758	1,800	85	404	52
i:					
man	20,393	4,000	402	759	500
	8,784	1,200		268	272
Grande	10,604	3,100	1,049	408	500
	957,779	314,310	117,832	42,025	48,678
ision of population statistics	4,536				
	953,243				

Receipts and distribution of food for hurricane sufferers, etc.—Continued.

SUPPLIES RECEIVED.

	Rice.	Beans.	Codfish.	Bacon.	Miscellaneous.	Dist tot
Adjuntas:	*Rations.*	*Rations.*	*Rations.*	*Rations.*	*Rations.*	*Rati*
Adjuntas	279,486	286,765	81,182	4,600	53,350	7
Aibonito:						
Aibonito	189,565	132,933	36,357	17,172	23,693	3
Barranquitas	315,942	221,555	60,595	28,619	39,487	6
Barros	252,753	177,246	48,478	22,895	31,590	5
						1,5
Aguadilla:						
Aguadilla	201,443	128,844	44,342	8,896	37,695	4
Aguada	161,155	103,075	35,474	7,117	30,156	3
Isabela	147,725	94,485	32,518	6,524	27,643	2
Moca	53,718	34,358	11,825	2,372	10,052	1
Rincon	107,437	68,717	23,649	4,745	20,104	2
						1,4
Arecibo:						
Arecibo	437,838	279,205	97,450	25,752	73,710	9
Camuy	162,162	103,409	36,093	9,538	27,300	3
Hatillo	113,514	72,386	25,265	6,677	19,110	2
Quebradillas	97,297	62,045	21,655	5,723	16,380	2
Utuado	810,812	517,046	180,465	47,689	136,500	1,6
						3,3
Arroyo:						
Arroyo	55,607	36,897	13,472	1,556	19,662	1
Guayama	38,130	24,564	8,969	1,036	13,090	
Patillas	38,130	24,563	8,968	1,036	13,090	
Salinas	27,009	18,501	6,755	780	9,858	
						3
Bayamon:						
Bayamon	389,418	255,550	58,708	31,846	36,876	7
Comeiro	264,248	173,409	39,837	21,610	25,023	5
Corozal	305,972	200,789	46,127	25,022	28,974	6
Dorado	41,723	27,380	6,290	3,412	3,951	
Naranjito	166,894	109,522	25,160	13,648	15,804	3
Toa Alta	83,447	54,760	12,580	6,824	7,902	1
Toa Baja	139,078	91,269	20,968	11,374	13,170	2
						2,7
Caguas:						
Aguas Buenas	72,937	47,274	15,706	1,638	23,100	1
Caguas	128,508	83,292	27,673	2,886	40,700	2
Gurabo	34,732	22,511	7,479	780	11,000	
Juncos	55,572	36,019	11,967	1,248	17,600	1
San Lorenzo	55,571	36,018	11,967	1,248	17,600	1

'pts and distribution of food for hurricane sufferers, etc.—Continued.

SUPPLIES RECEIVED—Continued.

	Rice.	Beans.	Codfish.	Bacon.	Miscellaneous.	District total.
	Rations.	*Rations.*	*Rations.*	*Rations.*	*Rations.*	*Rations.*
	236,492	191,608	60,432	12,152	32,278	532,962
astian	207,208	167,882	52,948	10,648	28,282	466,968
						999,930
	821,101	445,394	157,016	50,424	39,669	1,513,604
nita	625,601	339,347	119,631	38,419	30,224	1,153,222
	1,094,801	593,858	209,355	67,233	52,892	2,018,139
s	703,801	381,766	134,585	43,221	34,002	1,297,375
lta	117,300	63,628	22,431	7,203	5,667	216,229
aja	547,401	296,930	104,678	33,616	26,446	1,009,071
						7,207,640
ıez	294,487	180,782	53,357	28,560	20,530	577,716
	588,975	361,564	106,715	57,120	41,060	1,155,434
ojo	721,823	443,739	130,968	70,100	50,394	1,417,024
rias	588,974	361,567	106,715	57,120	41,060	1,155,436
ɔ	482,899	295,824	87,313	46,732	33,596	946,364
						5,251,974
	378,596	241,739	62,915	26,534	61,830	771,614
	256,468	163,759	42,620	17,975	41,884	522,706
Diaz	390,808	249,537	64,945	27,390	63,824	796,504
as	146,553	93,577	24,354	10,271	23,934	298,689
sabel	48,851	31,192	8,118	3,423	7,978	99,562
						2,489,075
ın	63,492	25,419	12,196	15,015	2,068	118,190
a	75,067	30,041	14,413	17,745	2,444	139,680
	20,202	8,088	3,881	4,778	658	37,607
) Alto	63,492	25,419	12,196	15,015	2,068	118,190
dras	66,379	26,574	12,750	15,697	2,162	123,562
						537,229
n:						
rman	172,675	120,764	50,488	5,088	31,680	380,695
	50,364	35,223	14,726	1,484	9,240	111,037
Grande	136,701	95,605	39,970	4,028	25,080	301,384
						793,116
ous distribution	1,097,797	594,861	146,112	104,766	277,134	2,220,670
l total	15,878,697	9,982,529	3,114,572	1,123,522	2,082,094	32,187,414

supplies for hurricane sufferers of Porto Rico, August 8, 1899, to July 15, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

	Clothing.				Hats, boxes.	Soap, boxes.	Miscellaneous.	Building material.		General miscellany.
	Barrels.	Boxes.	Packages.	Miscellaneous.				Nails, kegs.	Roofing, rolls.	
		27								
			12	5 bags	3	25		52		2,006 boards. 500 scantling.
		23	3						400	
		24			47					
		6	5					248		
		5	1		4					
	12	62	2							
	14	4								
		3	1							
			4							
			1							
		39	24			1				2 sacks hardware.
			4							
		3	6							
		4	3							
	2	5					8 bales sheeting			1 box can openers.
		9					2 bales sheeting 9 bales cotton batting.			
										10 rolls wrapping paper. 10 rolls blotting paper. 1 box stationery. 9 bundles wire netting. 1 case glassware. 3 cases candles. 1 case pins. 1 box thread. 10 spring cots.
	11	7	15			12				

U. S. S. Resolute	do										1 box dry goods			8 boxes stationery.
U. S. T. Kilpatrick	Nov. 25	12												
U. S. T. McPherson	do	10					3							
U. S. T. McClellan	Dec. 2		1,200											
U. S. T. Burnside	Dec. 16	1			5	4								
U. S. T. McClellan	Dec. 23					1								
U. S. T. Buford	Dec. 30					5								
	1900.													
U. S. T. McPherson	Jan. 2				1	2								
U. S. T. McPherson	Jan. 23					4								
Grand total		666	1,200	7 baskets, 6 carboys, 1 hogshead, 10 barrels	55	248	86	5	56	39	3 boxes, 19 bales	300	400	2,066 boards. 500 scantling. 43 boxes. 29 bundles. 5 cases. 2 sacks. 15 spring cots.

DISTRIBUTION.

Inspection district.	Medical supplies, boxes.	Clothing.				Hats, boxes.	Soap, boxes.	Miscellaneous.	Building material.		General miscellany.
		Barrels.	Boxes.	Packages.	Miscellaneous.				Nails, kegs.	Roofing, rolls.	
Adjuntas		3	11			3	1		25	16	
Aibonito		2	13	1		5	3		10	10	
Aguadilla			5	9		2			27		
Arecibo		1	32			9	2		33	94	511 boards. 152 scantling. 1 case candles.
Arroyo			4				1		15	25	
Bayamon		2	15		2 bags	3	2		21	25	
Caguas			7	2			2		7	25	
Cayey		1	10	2		2			3	10	
Fajado			2	2							
Guanica			7	1			1		21	15	
Humacao		2	10	2		4	2	1 bale sheeting	21	25	1 case candles.
Lares			8			2	1		36	10	
Manati		8	24	2		6	2		21	40	

scellaneous supplies for hurricane sufferers of Porto Rico—Continued.

DISTRIBUTION—Continued.

	Clothing.			Hats, boxes.	Soap, boxes.	Miscellaneous.	Building material.		General miscellany.
s.	Boxes.	Packages.	Miscellaneous.				Nails, kegs.	Roofing, rolls.	
..	8	.....	.....	3	2	.....	35	40	
..	15	2	.....	4	3	.....	.....	45	
..	4	.....	2 bags	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
..	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	15	20	
9	178	23	4	43	24	1	294	400	{511 boards. {152 scantling. {2 cases candles.

	Clothing.			Hats, boxes.	Soap, boxes.	Miscellaneous.	Building material.		General miscellany.
r-ls.	Boxes.	Packages.	Miscellaneous.				Nails, kegs.	Roofing, rolls.	
29	47	62	1 bag.	13	.....	{1 box dry goods.. {9 bales cotton batting. {8 bales sheeting..	.....	.....	{1 case pins. {1 box thread.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	{1 box muslin..... {1 box towels.....	.....	.....	{38 boxes stationery. 1 box ink. 10 rolls blotting paper. 1 box shaving brushes. {9 bundles wire netting. 10 bundles wrapping paper. {15 spring cots.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	8 4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

cibo.													
Mrs. Gaskell, Ponce					2								
Rev. George Pratt					1								
Cooperage, S. D											6		
Total	664	1,200	7 baskets, 6 carboys, 1 hogshead, 10 barrels	34	70	63	1	13	12	17 bales, 3 boxes	6		
Shortage due to repacking	1			2					3	1			
Culebra supply depot													74 boards. 9 scantling. 1,481 boards. 339 scantling. 2 sacks hardware.
Charity school													
By inspection districts	1			19	178	23	4	43	24	1 bale	294	400	511 boards. 152 scantling. 2 cases candles.
Grand total	666	1,200	7 baskets, 6 carboys, 1 hogshead, 10 barrels	55	248	86	5	56	39	[1]22	300	400	2,066 boards. 500 scantling. 43 boxes. 29 bundles. 2 sacks. 3 cases. 15 spring cots.

[1] Packages.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the commandi
conveyed by letter from your office under date of July 2
directing me "to audit returns of receipts and issues by pe
were charged with the issue of food to the destitute of I
who were sufferers from the effects of the hurricane in 189
the honor to submit the following report:

The organization of the board of charities on August 12,
after the hurricane, was the first step toward the work of re
details of this organization, with the plan of operations b
received and distributed the enormous bulk of food stuffs
medicines, lumber, roofing, nails, and other material which v
into the island from the United States with most lavish g
have been made the subject of exhaustive reports by Major
ident of the board, and Major Cruse, receiving quartermast
therefore need no detailed mention here.

An examination of the returns and vouchers shows that t
organized was well carried out.

The first issue was made on August 16, 1899, and consiste
and rice advanced or loaned from stores on hand in the depo
commissaries. On August 19 the first consignment from t
States arrived by the transport *McPherson*, after which dat
continued to come in for several months at intervals of five o

The issue of beans and rice above referred to was retur
Subsistence Department from supplies thus received by
All stores received through the chief commissary were prop
up and receipted for by Major Cruse, who thereafter shipp
relief stations on requisition duly approved by the board o
Distributing depots were established at convenient points; is
to these depots were reported to the board by Major Crus
weekly returns. As the work progressed and became better
these returns (after September 22) were rendered at the end of

Army officers (and in some instances noncommissioned offi
stationed at the distributing depots and returned receipts in
for supplies furnished them. Issues were also made in like

he same system was followed in the distribution of supplies received
n private sources, although in many cases such shipments were
accompanied by invoices nor even listed on the ship's manifest.
hese cases the stores were taken up on the returns according to the
·ks on the packages, or where no marks were found contents were
fied and weight estimated. In these cases notations were made
lanatory of the absence of the invoice or of the incorrectness of
parcel list or manifest. Thus, in the column of remarks in the
urn for September 9 is found the notation: "There is no correct
ice of the *McClellan's* cargo. These figures show the amount sup-
d to be over."

n assorted cargo of flour, beans, herring, soap, clothing, lumber,
s, etc., donated by the citizens of Philadelphia, was brought in
U. S. S. *Panther*. Four thousand eight hundred and forty-seven
els were counted out, the weights of which were estimated and
n on the returns as aggregating 1,631,620 pounds. In the urgency
relief at this date (September 4) time did not permit the open-
of packages and verifying weights and contents. Later on the
s became more accurate, although in the case of clothing and medi-
s itemized inventories were not sent, such shipments being listed
"so many boxes of clothing," etc. Under these circumstances it
s manifestly impossible to keep a record by weights and amounts
h the exactness required for military supplies by Army Regulations.
he supplies, having once been landed, however, were all carefully
red and placed under guard, and all issues, except those of cloth-
as above noted and some issues of the Adjuntas district noted
ow, can be traced by means of the returns and vouchers from the
eral supply depot to the various districts, divisions, and subdepots.
he ration tickets contained a receipt which was generally signed
the recipient—though not in all cases—many illiterates signing
y by cross mark or thumb impression. These tickets, numbering
eral millions, were returned with the vouchers and filed with the
urns for examination and verification, if desired.

n some few cases discrepancies are noted between the invoices and
eipts. These may be explained by the fact that issues were made
he central depot without breaking packages, resulting in a differ-
e between the amount called for and the amount shipped out.
ough these gains, and also through the receipt of stores without
oice or manifest, there was a considerable accumulation at the
ot, which from time to time was taken up and duly accounted for.
us, on September 3 there was taken up as "found at depot" 13
rels herring, 5 barrels compressed food; on September 21, 1 barrel
ceries; on December 4, 300,000 pounds beans, 100,000 pounds rice;
ne 7, 31,840 pounds beans; June 30, 74,246 pounds rice, and vari-
other items in smaller quantities. In the Adjuntas division the
urns show a total receipt and distribution of 277,610 pounds beans,
,426 pounds rice, 80,282 pounds codfish, 12,600 pounds bacon, 16
es of clothing, and other supplies in less quantities. Major Cruse's
urns check with these amounts except as to a shipment entered on
return for September 13, consisting of 9,155 pounds beans, 24,000
nds rice, 15 barrels corned beef, 60 boxes hard bread, 1 barrel
·k, 5 boxes tongue, 2 boxes compressed food, and 5 boxes of oat-
al. The only record of this shipment is the return of September
referred to, there being no invoice, receipt, or other evidence of
shipment among the papers. It is probable that these articles
re entered on a requisition *for Adjuntas* and thus dropped as hav-
been shipped. There is no record of any bill of lading covering

them. The accumulations in the storehouse in excess of issues amounts dropped through wastage, and which were taken up "found at depot," doubtless include these missing items of rice beans. There was also taken up on June 30, 29 boxes of hard br which may be a portion of the 60 boxes above enumerated. remaining items do not appear to be accounted for. As this was of the early transactions in the relief work when there was still siderable haste and confusion, it is probable that these stores issued without the formality of taking receipts.

Regarding the entire management of the relief work, consid its stupendous proportions, the character of the people to be succ and assisted, and the difficulties of transportation in reaching t the returns and records indicate that it was conducted with busi like care and that the relief was honestly and intelligently appli

Very respectfully,

A. C. SHARPE,
Acting Judge-Advoca

Recapitulation of money values.

Purchases in New York	$823,027.67	
Stores on hand, Department of Porto Rico	8,452.49	
		$831,4
Distributed from San Juan	824,828.12	
Distributed at other points	6,652.04	
		831,4

Statement of cost of supplies issued to Porto Rican destitutes in the Military D ment of Porto Rico from stores on hand from August 8, 1899, to Novemb 1899, by Lieut. Col. F. E. Nye, assistant commissary-general of subsistence, commissary, Department of Porto Rico.

Depot, San Juan	$1,8
Post, Arecibo	17
Post, Humacao	6
Post, Aibonito	6
Post, Ponce	5,8

[redacted]

tement of articles and amounts of issues to Porto Rican destitutes from August, 899, to June, 1900, inclusive, by Lieut. Col. F. E. Nye, assistant commissary-general of subsistence, chief commissary, Department of Porto Rico.

oon	pounds..	1,098,914	Hominy	pounds..	30,400
d bread	do....	268,080	Crackers, milk	do....	327½
n meal	do....	5,900	Tongue, beef, 2-pound cans.		2,268
ns	do....	8,695,916	Beef:		
	do....	14,483,966	Roast	pounds..	2,560
ish	do....	2,868,498	Do 2-pound cans..		368
:			Do 6-pound cans..		8
Hake	do....	51,200	Corned	pounds..	15,953
Haddock	do....	28,928	Boiled	do....	21
, baked, 3-pound cans..		11,856			
	pounds..	455,696			27,782,505
eal	do....	15,258			

oney value, $824,828.12.

F. E. NYE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence.

AN JUAN, *June 20, 1900.*

GENERAL REVIEW OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

On September 25, 1899, I had the honor to present a preliminary ort of the relief work, in which was given an outline of organiza-n, estimates of material, transportation, time, etc.

On November 30 I also submitted a report on the progress of relief to that date, and some recommendations. As both of these reports y be of interest in a general review of the work, I venture to end copies of them hereto. (See pp. 298.)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Economic conditions in Porto Rico on August 7, 1899, may be said have been in unstable equilibrium. An almost bloodless invasion d occurred, in which in the course of a few weeks, practically with-t harm to people and property, the sovereignty of Spain was sub-tuted by that of the United States, and their military government as replaced by ours. The gentle outflow of money caused by the parture of the Spanish army and sympathizers was more than com-nsated for by what we brought, and all was as well as usual with orto Rico until that fateful 8th of August. To be sure, food had en issued to the people from the military stores during the spring 1899, and many thousands of them had been employed on public orks, on account of lack of other work and consequent suffering, t I am persuaded that this is an old story in Porto Rico.

The value of all kinds of property here on that day may be said to ve been not much less than $100,000,000, which was mortgaged to e extent of $10,000,000. The population numbered 960,000, or out 260 to the square mile, and nearly 800,000 could neither read r write. Most of these lived in bark huts, and were in effect the rsonal property of the landed proprietors. When work was obtained, ey received 35 cents for a day's labor, which they would invest in gar, tobacco, coffee, rum, lard, salt, and occasionally clothing; when t, they continued to live on plantains, bananas, potatoes, and other -called fruta minora of the country. They were poor beyond the ssibility of our understanding, and if they were so fortunate as to ve enough *for the current hour they* were content.

Of the 800,000 peons, more or less, 250,000 depended, directly indirectly, upon the coffee production here.

The condition of the coffee industry was flourishing. Probably less than $25,000,000 was invested in it, and, exclusive of home consumption, $3,600,000 worth of coffee was annually exported.

A promising crop, valued at $7,500,000, was rapidly reaching maturity, giving work to thousands and sustenance to hundreds of thousands of the laboring classes, when suddenly in a night this crop destroyed and the farms which produced it damaged to the extent one-half of their value. Other industries and other properties fered as well, but none to the extent of or with such far-reac results as the coffee farms.

The hurricane of August 8, 1899, is not without precedent in Rico. History records over thirty visitations of this character there is good reason to believe that none reached the proportion this, and certainly none ever threatened so large a population. actual conditions obtaining during the storm are impossible of description, and the immediate results are but barely recounted in the re from all sources which are on file in this office. These reports a the utmost value, for they are the statements of eyewitnesses, a any account of this period of the history of Porto Rico can n ignored. I have therefore quoted them in extenso.

It is an interesting fact that Porto Rico, though an agricultura stock-raising country, does not produce sufficient food to sustain population. There seems to be no reason for this, certainly so f area is concerned. Of her 2,000,000 acres over 1,000,000 are us pasture and half a million are estimated to be in swamps, woods barrens, so that practically 75 per cent of the area is uncultiv It is difficult to realize that much the larger part of the food of a lion people here is raised on little more than 100,000 acres; but is the fact.

The following table, taken from the official summary of the merce of Porto Rico, furnishes valuable information bearing o food supply, which is emphasized by the fact that the populati 1899 must have been many thousands more than in 1895:

eading articles of import during the years 1894 and 1895, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	1894.		1895.		1899.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
ics of hemp, flax, etc., nds	1,982,765	$412,549	2,364,135	$408,974	771,511	$151,951
inery and apparatus, nds	3,227,002	296,629	3,350,354	344,879	.....	191,600
r, pasteboard, and man- ctures of .....pounds..	3,680,280	305,043	2,376,014	196,197	.....	165,715
al oils, crude and re- d.....pounds..	5,630,004	122,776	11,355,094	169,629	304,190	36,868
n yarns and threads, nds	166,610	145,856	177,013	154,964	121,814	67,082
ens .....pounds..	181,218	262,648	107,574	154,947	.....	123,195
and glassware.pounds..	2,734,836	152,430	2,503,617	125,688	.....	55,029

he only available statistics as to the production of food crops is t furnished in a note dated December 15, 1899, from the bureau of iculture, Porto Rico, in which it is stated that the annual produc- n of corn in Porto Rico amounts to 18,000,000 pounds and of rice 000,000 pounds. No estimate is made of the production of potatoes, anas, plantains, etc.

rom the foregoing it will be seen that in 1899 there were received ough the custom-house 78,949,577 pounds of food; add to which 093,811 pounds sent for the relief work up to December 31, and the l food importation for the year is found to be 98,043,338 pounds, inst 134,735,221 pounds inported in 1895, when the home supply s normal and the population less. Under such conditions can any- question the necessity for food distribution?

will venture to add another table from the same source as throw- additional light upon this subject:

ding articles of export during the years 1894 and 1895 as compared with those of 1899.

gures covering years 1894 and 1895 were taken from Bulletin No. 13, United States Depart ment of Agriculture, Section of Foreign Markets.]

Articles.	1894.		1895.		1899.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
fee .....pounds..	50,507,159	$11,496,082	40,243,693	$9,159,985	45,328,298	$5,164,210
ar.....do....	106,723,699	3,169,895	132,147,277	3,905,741	99,160,293	2,670,288
asses.....do....	15,957,253	244,496	35,219,823	539,571	[1] 3,415,058	647,373
f tobacco .....do....	3,389,616	619,474	3,665,051	673,787	3,313,534	331,729
le .....number..	4,306	166,212	3,674	141,816	.....	[2] 852,167
es and skins..pounds..	762,197	63,389	646,884	53,799	.....	71,975

[1] Gallons. [2] Cattle are not shown separately; includes all animals.

t will be observed that nearly seven times as many cattle were orted and but a little over 3 per cent more hides, which, consider- the increase in population, indicates that no more meat was eaten capita than in 1895. The extraordinary exportation indicates t alone that prices were good, but also that the cattle owners feared starving peons would not hesitate to help themselves to their neigh- r's ox.

There never has been any doubt in my mind that since August last rvation has stared this people in the face, and food distribution

was absolutely necessary, but sometimes the thought has occurred to me that, liberal as the distribution was, there have been times and places where more food was needed than was received.

In spite of the temporary annihilation of the natural sources of food supply there was no lack of food for immediate wants for several weeks after the hurricane. On the contrary, there was even more food than usual, for the fruit, of which the trees were completely denuded, strewed the ground in every direction, and that which ordinarily would have proved a constant source of supply was there to eat or leave, with the assurance that in a few days it would no longer be available for edible purposes.

Based upon a canvass of the amount of food in possession of the merchants of San Juan August 10, 1899, it was estimated that there was in Porto Rico probably at least four weeks' supply of imported food available for the population, and that thereafter, unless there was some other reserve or further importation, in a short time thousands of people would starve to death.

The food vegetables raised here consist chiefly of beans, rice, corn, and potatoes. These are usually planted at the beginning of the rainy season—in May or June—and mature in July or August. There is a theory that crops will grow here throughout the year, but such certainly has not been the experience of the last year, which, however, was unusually dry, and during which, except in a few especially favored localities, all efforts to grow food crops have been futile.

The authorities were not slow to appreciate the immediate necessity for planting, and urged and assisted the people to do so. They required every planter who received relief supplies to plant for the benefit of each laborer a specified space with seeds of food plants, but very little resulted from these efforts, and thousands have been forced to subsist upon the roots and herbs which ordinarily fall to the share of the hogs.

A considerable percentage of the crops that had been gathered or were in the ground at the time of the hurricane, including the tubers, were lost—blown away with the destroyed houses or washed out of the ground to rot in the open.

Bananas and plantains furnish the pièce de résistance of the Porto

Deaths of the past ten years.

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
.....	26,548	32	1895.....	25,600	29
.....	23,683	28	1896.....	24,601	27.7
.....	23,702	27.6	1897.....	30,556	34
.....	22,133	25.7	1898.....	33,350	35
.....	24,745	28.5	1899.....	39,918	41

nalyzing and localizing the death rate in Porto Rico it is found
nere has been a marked increase of mortality in the mountain
:ts, in which are the coffee plantations. Here lives a consider-
›roportion of the population in abject poverty. As previously
, the gross income of the entire family will hardly equal $2 a
What wonder then that the comprehensive term "anæmia"
down as the cause of the death of thousands of these people?
be sure more die than should, or would, if they had adequate
al attention, for part of their anæmia is due to a blood-sucking
inal parasite; but a larger part is due to insufficient alimentation.
ord, the people are suffering from chronic starvation.
problem that presented itself for solution on the 9th of last
st may be epitomized somewhat as follows:
opulation of nearly a million souls, not less than one-quarter of
was already suffering from chronic starvation, was in a single
deprived of more than half of the food it had to depend upon
e following year, with no hope of being able to supplement it
home sources. Of this population probably 800,000 were pen-

these over 200,000 were dependent upon the coffee industry,
suffered far more than any other, and which was utterly unable
›port its laborers, even in the half-starved condition in which
iad heretofore lived.
government which was called upon to meet this emergency was
ry, and its treasury contained barely enough to maintain it
the utmost economy. To be sure, no war existed here, but it
period between war and a time when Congress would provide a
;overnment, and the interval had to be filled in by some recog-
authority. Fortunate it was in most respects that a soldier held
›ins here, for it was a moment in which quick and decisive
was necessary. But the limitations of a military government,
iability to provide pecuniary means, except by a forced loan,
under the circumstances was inexpedient or even impossible,
it one course open—an appeal for food.
experience of the world teaches that in widespread disaster
'ing large communities, in which the question of starvation is
› first importance, employment for wages furnishes the most
ictory solution.
direct distribution of food, except as a last resort, is demoral-
ind pauperizing. It invites to idleness and its attendant evils,
locks the channels of commerce at the periphery.
this was realized by the authorities here; but there was no
ative.
only public work that, even under the best conditions, could be
taken in Porto Rico was road building. To be sure, nothing is
ieeded, *and public money, if there* had been any, could not have

been better invested. But road building was an impossibility during the period following the hurricane. It was the season of torrential rains, when the heavens open and the waters deluge the earth—2, 3, or even more inches fall in a single short downpour—and nothing except the most substantial road construction can withstand its force. Road building was therefore out of the question, and food distribution was the sole alternative.

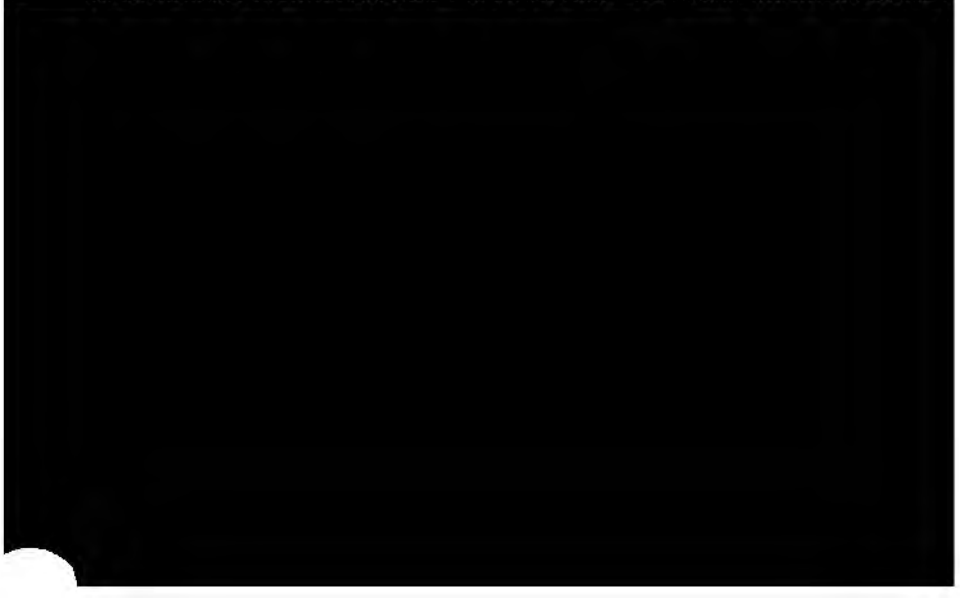
But what of the proprietors? What of the farms that had to be restored, the houses rebuilt, the thousand and one things demanding labor usually paid for by private means, obtained from private sources? So far as such means were available they were employed, exactly as they would have been at home or in other countries; but unfortunately the analogy ceases here.

By General Orders, No. 18, series 1899, from these headquarters, the law of foreclosure was prorogued in the interest of equity and to save the agricultural industry from loss and ruin. At the time this order was issued (February 12) its effect was to place the business of the island in a state of suspended animation. The advice of Polonius, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be," was perforce literally followed, and perhaps no great harm would have resulted had the maturing crop been harvested. Unfortunately this was not to be, and the beneficent effort to protect the few weaklings has resulted in incalculable harm to the entire population, for not a dollar can be borrowed on realty security, and there is no other collateral.

The people were without available resources and without the means of getting any, food was destroyed, business paralyzed, realty deprived of its borrowing power, and the government without authority to negotiate a loan. What was then left to be done but to appeal to the charitable for help?

THE HURRICANE.

What happened in Porto Rico on the 8th of August, 1899, is known to all the world. The official weather report says: "Premonitions were not wanting." As far back as the 3d of the month the meteorological conditions had been peculiar. On that day calm was reported at both morning and evening observations. Between midnight of the



MAP OF
PORTO RICO
Scale of Miles
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
PORTO RICO
Arecibo
San Juan
Manati
Vega Alta
Rio Piedras
Aguadilla
Aguada
Aguadilla
Arecibo
Barceloneta
Bayamon
Caguas
Naranjito
Corozal
Morovis
Anasco
Las Marias
Quebradillas
Utuado
Barros
Comerio
Cidra
Aguas Buenas
Caguas
Gurabo
Juncos
Las Piedras
Naguabo
Humacao
Yabucoa
Maunabo
Patillas
Arroyo
Guayama
Salinas
Coamo
Aibonito
Juana Diaz
Ponce
Penuelas
Yauco
Guayanilla
Peñuelas
Adjuntas
Jayuya
Utuado
Lares
San Sebastian
Hatillo
Camuy
Mayaguez
Hormigueros
Cabo Rojo
San Germain
Vieques I.
Culebra I.

me the mercury in the tube was "pumping" violently. It soon egan its upward movement, which was rapid, 29.58" being reached y noon.

The wind reached no very high velocity until 2 a. m. of the 8th. rom 10 p. m. (of the 7th), however, its velocity was extremely variable, oming in puffs of some violence and then diminishing in force. At a. m. of the 8th it was raining and blowing furiously, both increasng until between 7 and 9 a. m., when the hurricane was at its worst, velocity of 85 miles an hour having been reached. The report conlnues:

This is what happened at San Juan, which was on the upper edge of the storm. he center passed over Arroyo, on the southeastern coast, between 7.30 and 8.30 m., with a barometer reading of 27.90" and an estimated velocity of more than 0 miles an hour. It reached Aguadilla between noon and 1 p. m., having aversed in that time the entire length of the island, leaving behind it a track f death and desolation.

The accompanying diagram shows quite accurately the path of the urricane.

Summed up in the terse official report of crop conditions in Porto ico—

The month of August was very unfavorable for agriculture, both on account of he damage inflicted by the cyclone of the 8th and insufficient rain. The destructive effects of the hurricane were general, and fruta minora were everywhere estroyed. * * * A marked deficit in the next crop is anticipated, due largely to he drought since the hurricane.

I approach with hesitancy a description of the condition of the people during the period immediately succeeding the cyclone, and of the ong months of suffering which followed. Anything that could be aid would convey but an inadequate idea of what the actual conditions were, though fortunately there is an abundance of material at and in the way of official reports, from which much valuable informaion is obtainable.

On August 17 the military governor addressed the following communication to the Adjutant-General of the Army:

SIR: My cables have been so full respecting the physical effects and consequences f the recent hurricane on August 8 that it is hardly necessary for me to write at length concerning it.

For a more full exhibit of the matter I submit herewith copies of reports respecting the occurrence from several of the commanding officers of posts hroughout the island. I have now heard from all indirectly, and from all but ne directly.

From all that I can learn concerning previous storms, and I have a list of all hat have been recorded, no other in the history of the island had the severity of his one since that of the 2d of August, 1837, but the damage wrought by that torm was insignificant compared with this for many reasons, one of the principal f which is that the population then was not the half of that now found in Porto ico, and the sugar industry had not yet attained large development.

The center of the storm track traversed the island from east-southeast to westorthwest. It reached the southern coast near the post of Humacao and left the land at about Mayaguez on the west.

The city of San Juan was near the northern margin of the cyclone and escaped he severity of the tornado, the wind velocity probably not exceeding 70 miles an our, but at Humacao, Ponce, and Mayaguez the wind blew at a velocity of quite 0 miles an hour, and according to some estimations at a much greater velocity.

The greatest damage was caused by the flood of rainwater, one record showing inches of precipitation in a few hours. This deluged all the main valleys and ept away everything in its track, while the wind sufficed to strip the trees of semblance of foliage, to shake off nearly all the coffee berries, and to smash wn all fruit trees and plants.

The appearance of the surface of the country now very closely resembles a rthern region that has *been swept by fire, for* everything is brown and lifeless.

The quick response of the Department to my calls for assistance and the a with which the charitable people of the States responded to the necessities unfortunate will save thousands of lives and make less difficult the recovery inhabitants than would otherwise have been the case, but no matter how m given there is certain to be great and prolonged suffering.

There is not a road in the island, either steam or wagon, that has no wrecked, and almost everything sent into the interior must be packed ov most difficult of improvised trails.

I have issued supplies from available army rations, and with the insular have purchased stock from local merchants, and so have relieved and am ing the pressing needs that can be reached.

Concerning the ultimate industrial effects of the storm, I shall submit a f communication.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. DAVIS
Brigadier-General, Comman

At the time of the hurricane there were 12 military posts in Rico, located at strategic points and quite generally coverin island. On August 11 the following order organizing the serv information and relief was issued:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 115.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO
San Juan, August 11,

For the purpose of ascertaining the exact conditions resulting from the hurricane obtaining in the various municipal districts, the island is divided inspection divisions, corresponding to the 12 military posts, each embrac following-named municipalities:

I. SAN JUAN.

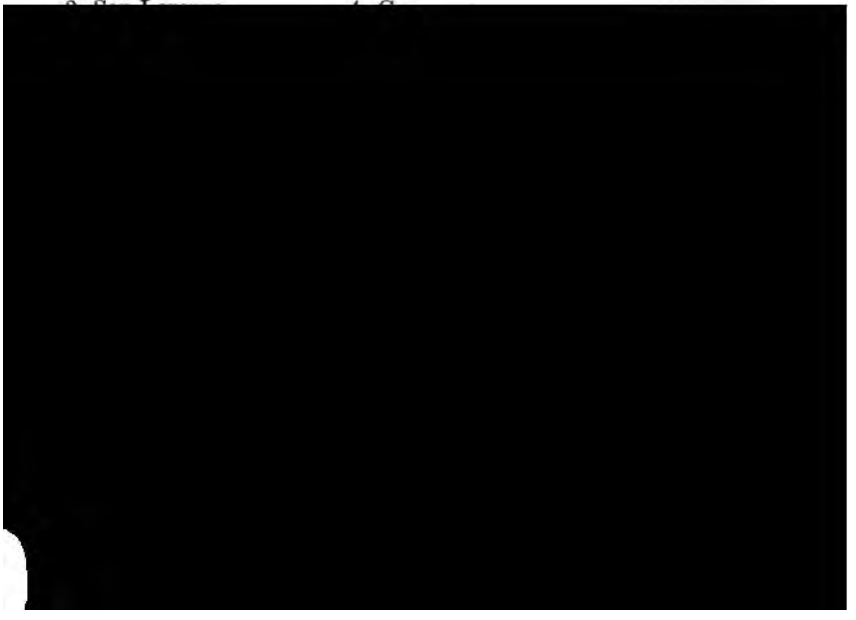
1. Bayamon.
2. Trujillo Alto.
3. Loiza.
4. Luquillo.
5. Rio Piedras.
6. Carolina.
7. Rio Grande.
8. Fajardo.

II. HUMACAO.

1. Patillas.
2. Naguabo.
3. Juncos.
4. Maunabo.
5. Ceiba.
6. Piedras.
7. Yabucoa.
8. Arroyo.

III. CAYEY.

1. Salinas.
3. Caguas.
5. Gurabo.



RIO PIEDRAS.

IX. ARECIBO.

lo.	3. Camuy.	4. Barceloneta.
radillas.		

X. MANATI.

Baja.	4. Corozal.	7. Toa Alta.
Baja.	5. Ciales.	8. Naranjito.
do.	6. Vega Alta.	9. Morovis.

XI. LARES.

do.

XII. ADJUNTAS.

o.	2. Peñuelas.	3. Guayanilla.

ommanders are appointed inspectors of the respective divisions, and will send out an officer, noncommissioned officer, or intelligent private into unicipality to ascertain the extent of damage to houses and crops, the of injured and sick and the number of destitute, the probable amount of the district and the points which demand immediate attention. These will be sent to these headquarters at the earliest practicable moment. It o be the duty of the inspectors to supervise the distribution of such funds terial as may be sent for distribution to the poor by the board of charities, sources.
mmand of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

mpanying this order a letter of instruction and funds were it to the various post commanders, as suggested in the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 11, 1899.

NT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

n order to meet the immediate necessities I have the honor to recommend 000 be sent to each post commander for use in his inspection district.
ery respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major, Surgeon U. S. A., President Board of Charities, Porto Rico.

as to be expected, most of the post commanders anticipated uest for information, as shown by the following reports:

POST OF LARES, P. R., *August 9, 1900.*

NT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

I have the honor to report that a severe hurricane visited this section on instant; no injury to any of the troops, and but few injuries among the s of the town. Much material damage, however, was done to buildings and

e buildings used by troops the hospital was nearly all unroofed; the tele- ffice and post-office adjacent completely so; commissary and quartermas- orehouse and barracks were partly unroofed; headquarters office and quarters were damaged as to front porch and roof by débris hurled against the house opposite, which was completely unroofed. Stable shed at cor- also unroofed.
good weather this damage to buildings can all be repaired in a few days; ow in progress. Commissary and other stores were somewhat damaged by extent not yet known.
r building in town was damaged more or less. The coffee crop appears to ly ruined, being beaten down to the ground and the berries thrashed off. untry is strewn with broken trees, and much fruit and vegetables have stroyed.
native huts were laid flat or made untenable, and the occupants sought in stores and warehouses.
torm lasted from midnight of the 7th until sunrise of the 9th instant. The

rainfall was tremendous even for this country, being continuous and heavy dur
the whole storm.

The telegraph lines went down during the night of the 7th. Repair par
will start toward both Utuado and Aguadilla to-morrow. No mail was recei
or sent yesterday.

Very respectfully,

HARRY R. LEE,
Captain, Eleventh Infantry, Commanding.

POST OF AIBONITO, P. R., *August 9, 189*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

SIR: The storm is apparently at an end. It rained all night. All Governm
property totally destroyed. The town is almost a total wreck; not a house
what was considerably damaged or totally destroyed. The distress of the na
is simply appalling. We must have aid as speedily as possible; I am issuing
troop rations. Will send wagons to Ponce as speedily as possible, probably
before to-morrow. Whatever I may do in aiding the distressed people, I h
will meet with the approval of the department commander. The natives
without food, money, or shelter.

Respectfully,

H. W. WHEELER,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Commanding Post

POST OF HUMACAO, P. R., *August 10, 189*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows on conditions in this district. T
worst reports are from Yabucao. Ninety are dead and buried this morning.
large number are missing and a great number are wounded. There is a gr
scarcity of food and medical supplies. We have sent a doctor and some medici
but no food. Yabucao contains about 2,500 inhabitants, and is nearly destro
The walls of the church only are standing. From Vieques no very serious repo
are received. Las Piedras no loss of life, but village is destroyed, except
house. The post of Humacao is destroyed, and about 30 drowned and kill
Post of Naguabo destroyed, and no deaths; Naguabo loss not great. Humacao
odd deaths, and other conditions the same. In northern part of district loss see
to be less than here. I have no reports from portions south of Yabucao. Norm
H. North, a teamster in the qartermaster's department, formerly of Troop C, Fi
Cavalry, was drowned. His home is at Snow Hill, Md. I will have one ligh
ready to receive freight from a steamer to-morrow, but not more than two wag

ast resource. They are now eating the green ones broken off by the storm, but hey will only last a few days, and then the people will actually starve if some-hing is not done to help them. The town is now full of homeless people begging ood. The alcalde is doing all he can; he distributed a quantity of food to-day nd will continue to do what he can to alleviate the horrors of famine which will urely ensue here if help does not come from abroad and quickly. From all eports that I can gather it would seem that three months is as soon as a new sup-ly of food can possibly be grown here. If work could be provided of course it vould be better, but where work is to come from with all the coffee plantations estroyed I can not see. I have employed all the men that could possibly work in leaning away the débris of the barracks and hospital, but in addition have been verrun with applications for work and aid. Individual efforts do but little. If he intention is to rebuild here it should be started at once by giving employment o a hundred or two of laborers here. Ten times that many could be supported nd charity would only be required for the women and children and the sick. I ave the stable roofed again, and my men quartered in it as well as part of the orses. To-morrow we will put up the tents and arrange the men more comforta-ly. Thanks to the work we did in graveling around the barracks we have a nodel site for a camp, and I have material enough sent here for the construction f a new stable, to frame the floor of the tents, and hope in a few days to have my nen comfortably in camp. When they are safely fixed up, I request that I be given authority to visit San Juan, to make personal report and confer with the chief quartermaster as to what is to be done at this post.

From my detachment in Guayama I hear that the town is partially destroyed as well as the seaport of Arroyo, a few miles distant.

The alcalde is a very active, energetic man, and is untiring in his efforts to elieve the distress, and I believe he can be counted on to faithfully assist in any effort at relief. The priest refused to allow the poor people to be sheltered in the hurch, and it took considerable diplomacy to make him change his mind. He inally did so, however, when I agreed to allow a sentinel to be placed in the church o see that no profanation took place. Incidentally I took great pleasure in telling im I would report just how he was conducting himself, etc. At last he was ersuaded (?) to consent, but has done nothing else whatever to help the people ither by sympathy or material aid.

It has been a fine day, and a number of roofs have been replaced, and the greater part of the town people will probably by a little crowding sleep under ome sort of a roof.

I have lost three horses, so badly injured that they had to be shot, and three thers are still unaccounted for. The rest have been gathered in, but in very bad hape; many of them being cut and bruised so as to be for the present unserv-ceable.

Reports up to this time give the total deaths as 34 yesterday and to-day. I hope hat is all.

Very respectfully,

F. W. FOSTER,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Commanding.

MANNTI, P. R., *August 11, 1900.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 8th instant, at 8 o'clock a. m., a severe storm, in the nature of a tornado, struck this post and the entire district. At the commencement of the storm the wind was from the north, slowly veering to the southeast about 11 o'clock a. m., when the wind abated. Heavy rainfall from the commencement of the storm until about 8 o'clock p. m., from when until about 11 p. m., it rained in torrents. A great deal of damage was done in the town of Manati, principally unroofing buildings and destroying the poorer quality of houses. No lives were lost and only one injury reported. The roof of the quartermaster's store room was blown off, also roof of stables partially destroyed; no other damage to Government property except by water.

At Morovis the town was almost totally destroyed by wind. The church was blown down and nearly every house blown down or unroofed. Quarters occupied by the detachment unroofed and stables destroyed. No deaths so far reported from that district, but a number of persons reported more or less injured; one horse, Troop K, Fifth Cavalry, so badly injured as to necessitate its being shot. Rations and forage totally destroyed.

At Ciales considerable damage done by wind, principally to poorer quality homes. Quarters occupied by detachment had roof blown off; stables tota destroyed, also forage and rations. Twenty-one deaths reported, but only th authenicated so far.

At Barceloneta poorer quality of houses destroyed, greatest damage being d by overflow of river, which was about three feet deep, leaving the town n flooded with drift. Railroad depot totally destoyed. Eight deaths so far report seven of which have been authenticated: two in the vicinity of Barceloneta a five, all belonging to one family, near Florida.

The coffee crop in all the districts is almost totally destroyed, not only the c for this year, but the trees are torn up by the wind.

The sugar cane has been flooded and is now covered with mud and di Oranges, bananas, plantains, and nearly every kind of vegetable are almost totally destroyed by water. Mr. Carleaf, the sugar planter, claims to have l $150,000 by the storm, others from $20,000 to $50,000. Sugar factories are ba wrecked, and nearly all of the sugar on hand destroyed by water.

The whole district is in a state of absolute destitution; the planters have no in prospect, nor have they any ready means, so can not give any support to poor or laboring classes. I recommend, if possible, that work be given to t class on the roads, which are almost impassable, as the only means of preventi great suffering.

The telegraph line between this post and Ciales is completely wrecked. The road telegraph line is badly damaged from Barceloneta to Vega Baja; about half the poles will have to be reset and wire furnished before line can be repai The railroad depot and warehouse here are unroofed, and both here and at Ba loneta abandoned by the railroad company. Between here and Vega Baja th is in fair condition, only ballasting required in a few places. Between here Barceloneta railroad bridge and three culvert bridges washed off foundati track for about half a mile washed away; remainder of track, ballasting wa out in a great many places.

Consolidated report of damage done by the storm in the different municip ties will be forwarded as soon as received.

There is now twenty days' forage of grain and hay at this post, and thirty d rations.

Very respectfully,

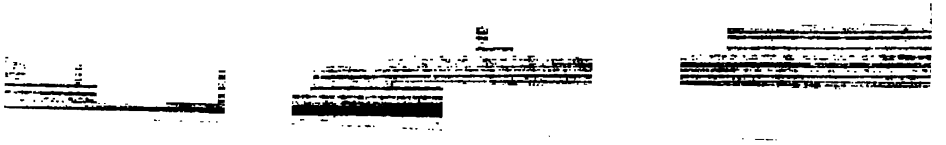
H. S. BISHOP,
Captain Fifth Cavalry, Commandin

POST OF PONCE, P. R., *August 12, 190*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,

[redacted]

THE PLAYA, PONCE.



y to store beef again. Sufficient water for the use of the plant can be hauled
y in barrels.
ther damages at La Playa not reported before are the wrecking of two sheds
he customs department, the unroofing of the third, leaving the frame standing,
slight damage only to the other shed.
n and about the city the loss of life is far greater and the damage fully as great
ndicated in former report. Up to last night 117 bodies found in Ponce and
neighboring country have been buried in city cemetery here. A good many
ssing have not been found, and are supposed to be buried under piles of drift
carried to sea. The search is still going on.
The work on the aqueduct has proceeded, so that a little water came through
e mains last night. Several weeks will probably be required for its completion.
About 500 men are employed in cleaning up the streets and good progress is
ing made. All serviceable wagons of the Quartermaster's Department that can
spared are being used to assist in this work.
Slight friction has arisen between the alcalde and the council and a few of the
digent and poorer classes. The alcalde and council are accused of negligence
failing to warn people of the approaching hurricane. On the afternoon of the
h several hundred indigent natives, probaby incited by a few evil-minded per-
ns, unknown, gathered in front of the municipal building and demanded the
dication of the alcalde, accompanied by a few threats against him. This crowd
as easily dispersed by the presence of the commanding officer and a small part
the troops here, without the use of any further display of force.
At a meeting of the city council, which followed the same evening, the alcalde
d some of the council attempted to resign. The commanding officer took
lvantage of this occasion to protest against the introduction of politics in a
estion already serious enough and entirely foreign to matters political, and also
ainst any change in the city government or the resignation of any official at
is time. The alcalde has, however, virtually turned the city government over
the sub-alcalde, and it has been deemed necessary for the commanding officer
assume a general supervision only over the matters connected with the city.
nd at present the removal of any official or any change in the city government
not recommended until at least the question of alleviation of the suffering and
provement of existing conditions here is to some extent settled.
It is respectfully requested that this action and recommendation be approved
d sustained.
Every effort is being made to preserve the best order throughout the city, as
ell as to assist the hungry and homeless.
The city has been covered with mounted patrols every night and the city hall
d jail, as well as government property, protected at all times by guards. So
r there has hardly been the slightest evidence of disorder other than described
ove, and there is no doubt but that the feeling at present among the poor people
strongly in favor of the Americans.
Reports have been received from detachment at Coamo. The roof of the build-
g occupied as barracks is gone. One quartermaster's mule killed, another seri-
sly injured, and a part of rations damaged. Other damages slight, but private
operty throughout town damaged to a considerable extent. Twelve days'
tions have been sent them by pack trains.
Two thousand rations have been sent to commanding officer of Aibonito in
sponse to his request. No further rations could be spared at that time until the
tent of damage here was determined and whether further supplies for this gar-
son could be obtained at San Juan. Four thousand pounds of hard bread,
mewhat damaged, was also sent for issue to starving natives.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT L. MYER,
Major, Eleventh Infantry, Commanding Post.

AGUADILLA, P. R., *August 12, 1900.*

he ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: In reference to the storm which passed over this place on the 8th instant, I
ve the honor to submit the following report:
The storm struck this city between 10 and 11 a. m., coming from almost due
rth and lasting until about 9 p. m. Between 1 and 2 p. m. the wind greatly
ated, and this lull lasted for more than an hour, when the storm returned from
e southeast, and, as I say, lasted until about 9 p. m. The damage here was

slight. Only a very few of the poorest houses were blown completely down, t
the roof of nearly every house in the town was more or less damaged; some bei
entirely blown off. All of these roofs were either of zinc or, as in the poo
houses. of palm leaves, and are easily replaced. Most of them have already b
replaced. and in a week's time the effects of the storm, as far as the houses are c
cerned, will hardly be noticed. It is impossible to say at present what is the act
money value of the property destroyed, but it is so slight as to be inconsidera
The only cost for repairing the roofs will be for the labor for replacing the zinc
most of the zinc blown off was uninjured and was picked up. As for the palm l
roofs. they cost nothing to put them up in the first place, and will cost nothin
replace them. At present there is no suffering here at all—no more than be
the storm—but it is reported to me that all the coffee and sugar and other c
have been destroyed in the surrounding country, and if this prove true, act
want will come later on. I have only heard from two of the neighboring tow
Moca and Rincon, and their alcaldes claim that great damage was done in t
places, and that there is great suffering among the people. I have not visited th
places as yet, but am inclined to think that these reports are greatly exaggera
The alcaldes of the other towns have been called upon to report, but have not
heard from them. Unless the destruction in the surrounding country is m
worse than in this town, there will be no necessity for but little if any distu
ments at the present time. I think it will be necessary later on, when the
gets scarce and the crops fail to materialize. There were no lives lost or ser
injury that I have heard of. The zinc roof on the barracks occupied by the m
detachment when they were here was partly blown off, but it was replaced by
men themselves in a couple of days, and is now as good or better than before
storm. No Government property was destroyed or injured to speak of. Busi
and everything else here is going on as if the storm had never happened. The
drawback is a lack of communication. There are no trains running between
and Mayaguez. I have heard that the bridge at Anasco is down, and all the t
graph wires are down. As soon as the other towns in this district are heard fr
their reports will be forwarded. Take it "all in all," and from what we can l
from other places, this immediate district came off very light indeed.

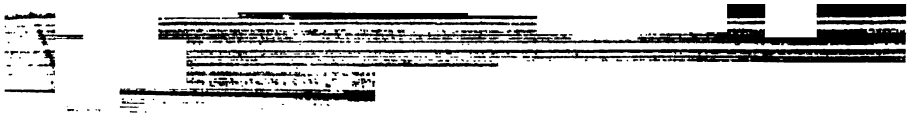
Very respectfully,

SEABORN G. CHILES,
First Lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry, Commanding Pos

POST OF MAYAGUEZ, P. R., *August 13, 190*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO.

ST. CHARLES STREET, AGUADILLA.



ill have to be built, as the present one, or the remains of it, are hardly worth pairing. The patients, of which there were 30, and the members of the Hospital rps were made very comfortable in a new furnished room in the barracks.

Yesterday I was fortunate enough to hear of a large building in the city, in an ellent location, which had just been newly floored, painted, calcimined, etc., l after it had been examined by the post surgeon and approved by him I ired it to be hired at a rental of $72 per month. The sick will all be comfort- y provided for in it by to-morrow.

eyond the damage done by water entering through the holes in the roof, which light, the public property in buildings in the city was uninjured.

t the subpost of San German very little damage was done to public buildings roperty.

the city of Mayaguez a great many houses are deprived of their coverings n these consisted of galvanized iron.

ot a solidly built structure of any kind was blown down, but many houses pied by poor people, especially along the seashore, were wrecked, some of n having been carried out to sea. Many brick walls inclosing private grounds e thrown down, which is not surprising, as the walls were old and made of the thickness of one brick and not bonded.

the shipping in the harbor the steamer *Vasco* was run on shore to save her. will undoubtedly be saved; the schooner *Concepcion*, having on board about 150 grants bound for Santo Domingo, was totally wrecked, every one on board, with exception of one woman and her child, having been rescued. One other oner was driven on shore, but will probably be saved. Not a life, except e of the woman and child named, has been lost in Mayaguez by the storm. e a number of people were injured by flying roofing and other débris, but , so far as known, mortally.

course nearly all the electric and telephone wires and poles were thrown n and badly displaced. The electric plant will be in operation again very , and the telephone service will be resumed very soon. Although the streets e been lighted by only a few oil lamps since the night of the 7th instant, there e been no disturbances of the public peace worthy of mention. On the morn- of the 9th instant the Mayaguez River overflowed its bank in the lower part its course and flooded quite a large part of the business district, but soon eded again without doing a very great amount of injury to property.

Since the 8th instant all communication by telegraph or railway with the out- e world has been completely cut off. The steel railway bridge crossing the asco River was torn from its piers and carried downstream several hundred rds. To replace it will probably be the work of several weeks. Meantime all ffic coming or going by rail will have to be ferried over the river. I have empted to establish telegraphic communication north and south, but the wires, es, etc., were so completely destroyed, for miles in places, that the necessary terial can not be found to replace that destroyed. The line may be reestab- ed to San German and east of that place, if the necessary wire and poles can obtained; but the line to Las Marias, Maricao, Anasco, and other places in this trict all tell about the same story. Two-thirds of the coffee crop has been troyed; the bananas, small fruits, and vegetables are almost a total loss. As the fee crop is the main reliance for paying past debts and making future improve- nts, the business interests will be terribly affected. The laboring people, pending as they do so largely upon the bananas for food, will be soon in a con- ion of misery almost impossible to realize. Enormous areas of growing sugar ne have been flooded and almost buried by the overflowing streams or mountain rrents. As the owners of the sugar estates are generally men of wealth, they ll not suffer so much, but it will take them some time to recover from the results the destruction of their fields and large sugar mills.

At Las Marias the barracks occupied by the troops were almost entirely unroofed. e stable was completely destroyed. The detachment will probably be able to cover or replace enough of the roofing to give good shelter.

At Maricao little damage was done by the wind, but the river overflowed the nks and ran through the buildings occupied by the troops, and also their stable, d did a great deal of damage in the town and its vicinity.

In the hamlet of La Vega there was quite a loss of life, the total number of aths amounting to thirty or forty. Some of the people were among the best own in this part of the country. Many of them while in their houses were shed down the hillside and carried away by the torrent, their bodies having n found miles away from their late homes. From the very best official infor- ation I have been able to obtain nearly 100 persons have lost their lives in or

about La Vega, Las Marias, Maricao, and Aldea Suenz. Corrected returns w
more likely increase than diminish the number of deaths already reported.

I inclose herewith a copy of a report received to-day from Captain Schuyler, Fif
Cavalry, commanding San German, which gives much reliable information i
regard to matters of general interest in and about San German.

The steamer *Longfellow* arrived here at 3 o'clock p. m. to-day. Your letter
August 11, 1899, to the commanding officers of Mayaguez and San German, respe
tively, authorizing each to disburse $1,000 to the needy poor, were promptly deli
ered by the captain of the boat. The relief which will be given by this money wi
be greatly felt and highly appreciated, as I have already said. It is almost impos
sible to realize the misery and suffering to which the poor of the island will b
subjected by the results of the late disastrous hurricane. It may be added tha
the financial condition of Mayaguez and the other towns in this district is suc
that it will be utterly impossible, with the best intentions in the world, for th
municipalities to afford one-tenth part of the relief that will be demanded to pr
vent an almost incalculable amount of suffering and death from starvation. I
my opinion, only an appeal to the sympathies of the charitably disposed people o
the United States for aid in the way of food will save the island from the horro
of famine and possibly pestilence resulting from it.

To Dr. Groff, the secretary of the superior board of health of Porto Rico, whom
I met on the dock on the arrival of the *Longfellow* to-day, I gave such informatio
in regard to the number of people who would have to be fed, etc., as it was poss
ble to supply offhand, which he will be able to put into your hands much earli
than I could.

This letter will be sent by courier to San Juan, in the hope that it may reach its
destination within four or five days; but whether it will or not remains to be seen.
So far I have been able to hear of no route which can be traveled without the pos
sibility of the courier having to cut his way through the fallen timber, as did a
detachment sent to Las Marias two days ago, the lately repaired wagon road being
utterly impassable and the detachment being obliged to go by mountain trail.

Very respectfully,

C. C. C. CARR,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Cavalry, Commanding Mayaguez.

[Inclosure.]

Yesterday I went to Sabana Grande, and to-day to Lajas and as far as Se
Vivonas plantation, in the savanna beyond. At Sabana Grande I had a long ta
with a group of headmen and planters. They estimate that the loss of coffee wi
be from 50 to 65 per cent, owing chiefly to the throwing down of the large tree

ADJUNTAS, P. R., *August 13, 1899.*

JUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: Since my report to you on the 10th instant I have received additional reports on Utuado and surrounding country. The loss of life has been terrible and the struction of property great, both by wind and water. All the rivers have overwel their banks to an extent heretofore unknown. The town of Jayuya, 1,500 habitants, west of Utuado, was destroyed by the river. The loss of life in the wn and neighborhood is set down at from 250 to 500 persons (latter doubtless ggerated). The entire town, excepting 11 houses, was swept away.
At Utuado the destruction of life in the town was about 15, but the number lost the surrounding country goes into the hundreds—in one house near the town persons were killed. The iron bridge at entrance of town is swept away, the metery partly destroyed by water, and the jail blown down and prisoners lib-ated. I can not communicate with Utuado except by messenger afoot. The roads d trails are utterly impassable for horses. I inclose report from the sergeant mmanding the detachment at Utuado.
I think any assistance for Utuado will be better sent from Arecibo, although not know the state of the road beyond Utuado.
I think by the 16th instant the road from here to Ponce will be open for pack ules. I have revised the opinion as to the repair of the wagon road. I do not ink the work of repair will be so great as I at first anticipated. The greater part good and repairs are needed only in places. With necessary authority I think could put it in passable order in a few weeks.
In my last report I suggested sending part of the troops to Ponce on account of arcity of forage for the horses. I presume, however, I can get on as well here in Ponce. With some assistance from the quartermaster's department in the y of aparejos, etc., we can manage to pack sufficient rations and grain for n and horses. I think the troop is and will be necessary here.
If the department commander will let me go to work on the wagon road, I would e to get at it as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

C. H. WATTS,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Commanding.

ARECIBO, P. R., *August 14, 1899.*

JUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows on the condition of the districts of ecibo, Hatillo, Camuy, Quebradillas, and Isabela, said report being made from ersonal examination concluded by me yesterday:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The recent war, followed by a change in government and a reduction in prices road for island products, a loss of certain markets with no compensating gain, d naturally resulted in a lack of confidence in the pursuit of agricultural labors. e proprietors in the past year, therefore, planted much less than usual and sold s than usual. The confidence of this class was also impaired by the semipoliti- attacks upon the Spanish proprietors in September and October last, when ny houses were burned and fields robbed of their crops and cattle stolen.
Taxes, often from lack of means, have not been regularly paid, so that at pres- the treasuries of the various districts are without any means.
The peon class has received much less than its usual amount of labor, and has some time been living on short rations, made up, generally, of the fruits that ow abundantly in the island, such as the mango, the cocoanut, the plantain, the uacote, together with rice, corn, and beans.
The impoverished condition of the natives led to the employment by the insular vernment of multitudes on road work in the early part of the year. This meas- afforded temporary relief and tided over the time until the coming of the rains augurated agricultural work.
Either from natural improvidence or the miserable wages paid in the island, creased, as such a condition of shiftlessness is by an eternally mild climate, the

laborer here never has any reserve capital other than his small stock of growing food.

The margin of safety against starvation is therefore a narrow one. Any check in the work or food supply precipitates suffering and hunger. For generations this people has been underfed, and, though a distinguished commission has reported in the past year, after a rapid tour of the island, that it was impossible to starve here, there can be no question but that anæmia, so apparent in the wan faces of the peons, is due to lack of nourishing food in the present and in the past. In short, this people frequently suffer from slow starvation.

The entire island has just received a severe shock to all of its industries in the form of the Dominican hurricane that passed over the island from east to west on the 8th of August, 1899.

The proprietors who were struggling along until better prices might be secured for their stored products lost, through the inroads of water and the falling of houses, not only a considerable portion of their goods in store, but many valuable houses and the machinery in them. This is especially true of the sugar planters, who occupied the lowlands subject to overflow.

The coffee crop, in berry, was shaken down and lost; the coffee trees were so much injured as to materially lessen the crop due in 1900. Fruit trees, upon which the poor depended for sustenance, have been broken and destroyed.

Corn and beans, also important food components for the poor, have been destroyed. Batatas (sweet potatoes) have, when planted in low ground subject to overflow, rotted in the earth. The houses of the better class, though generally withstanding the storm, have been shaken and injured. A large percentage of the huts of the poor have been leveled to the ground, and in the low river bottoms have been swept away with all the clothing, cooking utensils, and bedding of the unfortunate occupants.

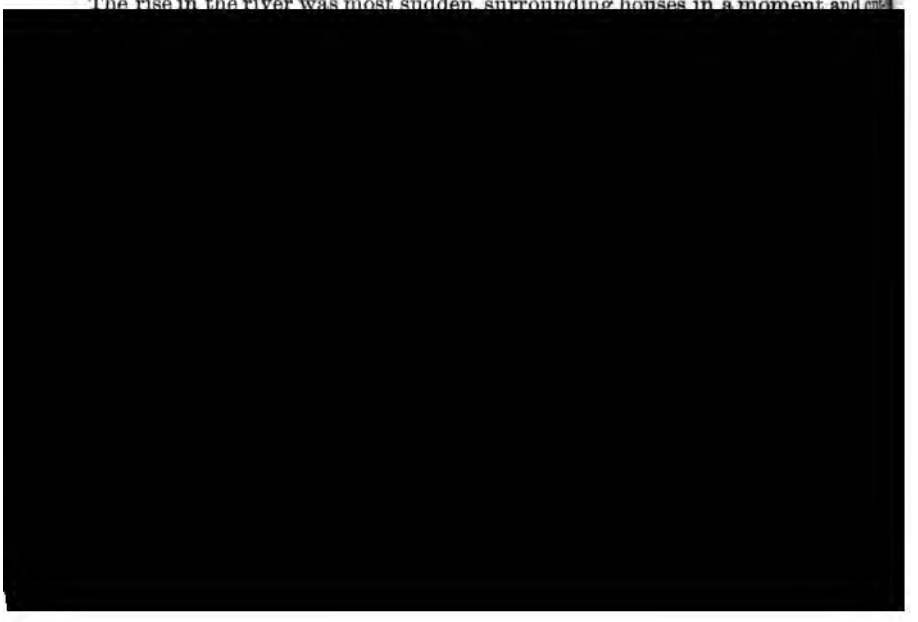
Many cattle, horses, and pigs, with the smaller animals, have, in the low country, been swept away. Many houses disappeared with their occupants, overwhelmed by the rushing waters.

SPECIAL CONDITION, ARECIBO DISTRICT.

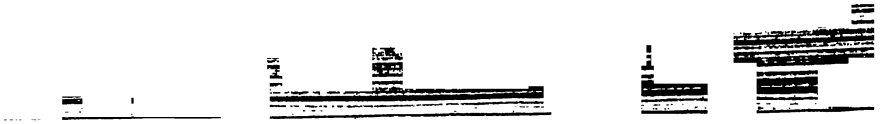
Great and unprecedented flood from the Rio Grande submerged all the lowlands south of town to the mountains some 5 miles away, and, extending east to Barceloneta, some 13 miles, covering some 65 square miles, ruined much of the growing cane, seriously injured many of the great haciendas, and destroyed and swept away small houses and entire families.

The alcalde reports that from 1,000 to 1,200 persons who occupied the low ground along and near the Rio Grande, from its mouth up to and in the gorge leading to Utuado, have disappeared.

The rise in the river was most sudden, surrounding houses in a moment and cut-



UNITED STATES CAVALRY POST, ARECIBO.



Estimated loss, in gold.

nd crops	$900,000
of huts in town	500
of huts down in country	1,200
on of district	32,000
o whom it is necessary to furnish rations daily	4,000

Rations recommended.

	Ounces.
(codfish)	8
ice)	6½
s (peas)	4½
pork)	2
sugar)	4
)	½

tal cost of such a ration in Arecibo is a little less than 10 centavos, or 6 nerican. Owing to the difficulty in supplying food immediately it was best to furnish 1,500 partial rations from the military supplies, consisting bread (which was, through moisture, rapidly becoming unfit for use), our, beans, and rice.

atement of military affairs here is as follows:

ent for duty	65
onfinement	11
	8
resent	78
bsent	4
naster 4-line wagons	10
r same	11
les	7
	11
	2

now on hand:

ison, except fresh vegetables	4,500
ard bread, but 200 rations of canned beef	2,000

1 vegetables, supply to end of month.

Damage to military stores, buildings, etc.

avalry stables blown down, wrecked.
uartermaster stable partially blown down.
valry horse drowned in flood.
valry horse badly injured; since died.
y-five halters and halter straps lost by horses of Troop A, Fifth Cavalry, truction of stables.
house in lower part of town flooded, resulting in loss of 50,000 pounds 00 pounds hay.
framed hospital tents used by quartermaster employees blown down, torn, lered worthless.
ospital tents used by post hospital blown down, torn, worthless.
nd, one month's forage.
iderable amount of clothing, belonging to enlisted men, in hands of wash- was lost by flooding of lower part of town.
ler was issued to the quartermaster to at once proceed to reerect one quar- r stable and one cavalry stable from the material on hand, employing bor, and limiting the expenses of this work to $500. This measure was ctually necessary for the proper care and safeguarding of the Government

HATILLO.

l conditions due to storm similar to those in Arecibo, omitting loss from

and horses dead, 200; many hogs; plantain trees broken, ruined; new trees in one year. Batata crop damaged, 50 per cent; tobacco in store (though per cent; cane (not much in district), 50 per cent; corn (about 50 per cent saved), 50 per cent; beans, 50 per cent; coffee crop lost for this year and *jured, say 75 per cent for 1900.* One man wounded—leg broken by falling

tree. Number of houses of poor destroyed, 450. Population, 12,000. Number people requiring food and some clothing, 1,000.

CAMUY.

General conditions, excepting flood, similar to Arecibo and Hatillo. Small pat including grain, coffee, and batata crops, seriously injured.

Many small houses in district town, 450; alcalda unroofed, not habitable; o man injured, arm cut, flying tin; one man injured, struck by flying timber. Po lation, 14,000. Number of persons to whom rations and some clothing must i 2,500.

QUEBRADILLAS.

This district, though not a large one nor thickly populated, is on high, gu ally rocky ground, and is a very p or population. The loss to food crops is cially felt here. Number of small houses and huts down, 500. Population, 2 Number of persons in need of rations and some clothing, 2,500. One man inj by falling tree.

ISABELA.

On high, rocky ground; poor population. Houses and huts destroyed, say, Population, 14,000; in town, 1,200. Rations needed for 5,000. No crops; no w In all these districts the treasuries are without money and the local author can afford but little relief.

MEASURES TAKEN.

I have purchased in open market here food supplies at low contract prices, issued on the emergency relief ration, noted in this communication, as follow

	Partial U. S. ra
To Hatillo	2,
To Camuy	1,
To Quebradillas	2,
To Isabela	6,
To Arecibo	1,
Total	13,

I have, so far as possible, seen personally to the issue of these supplies, and am that each town has formed a committee of responsible and honorable persons w will see that rations are properly issued to deserving individuals. At the pres writing there are on hand in this town for consumption the following:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Codfish	13,000	Sugar	1,000.
Peas	3,000	Salt	1,
Rice	530,000	Flour	10,
Pork	16,000	Beans	3,

These supplies are not sufficient for any prolonged siege of famine, and must be reenforced promptly by sea. No more rations of the Government will be issued. The necessity for more salt is especially noted. Another article of food, cheap and desired here, is codfish.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.—The railroad bridge at Manati is reported as gone. A smaller bridge, the western one at river Grande here, is out. From this point west to Camuy, the terminus, the track is not seriously damaged, though one culvert is out some 3 miles west of here, in front of Mr. Abrell's house.

The river Arecibo, as well as the Manati, cuts all roads leading to the capital. These rivers are still swollen and difficult of passage. A flat ferryboat can be arranged here, if necessary, and I presume one at river Manati, on main road crossing.

The main road to Aguadilla is quite uneven and soft from sand, Arecibo to Hatillo. Beyond that point the road is good and practicable.

The bridges across Camuy and Guajataca rivers are in excellent condition.

One important culvert being much damaged at the Quebrada Guineo, some 3 miles west of Camuy, I made a contract to have it put in excellent condition for 60 pesos ($36).

The main road from here to Utuado is badly washed and at present impracti-
ble for all purposes. It crosses the river, which is still high, some seven times
reaching Utuado.
The new road Arecibo to Utuado, which passes along the slope of rocky hills on
e west bank of the Rio Grande, though not practicable for wheels, can be used
pack trains, but with difficulty.
The road from Lares to Arecibo is never practicable for wagons on account of
e deep rocky gorge of the Camuy River and rocky ground from there into
res, some 12 miles. The Camuy River at this gorge is up, but can, I think, be
w safely forded. The complete new roads can be used for pack animals, but is
avy in some places from clay.
Telegraph lines.—The telegraph lines everywhere are broken down. I have par-
s out and expect the line from here to Isabela will be in working condition by
e evening of August 15. Upon the return of my parties the wire will be repaired
Barceloneta. I shall expect the commanding officer of Manati to put the wire
shape east of Barceloneta, and the commanding officer of Isabela to repair the
e from Isabela to Aguadilla.
Some 300 yards east of the Guajataca River, which is about 2½ miles west of
uebradillas, the launch *Willie*, of New York, is wrecked. She is a new, strong
at, but is "stove in" on port side forward and on port side aft. The rocks have
erced her bow as well and passed through her bottom. The deck was separated
om the timbers on the port side. The boat is fast upon the rocks. I consider
r a total wreck, and believe, if repaired, she could not be floated. One anchor
nd chain I shall endeavor to save and bring to Arecibo.
The sanitary condition of Isabela, Quebradillas, Camuy, and Hatillo is entirely
atisfactory. At Arecibo, from the amount of flooded district, an evil smell may
e noted when south of town. This comes from decaying vegetable matter.
The prevailing breeze blows this bad air away from the town, and I apprehend
o evil results. But, as a wise precaution, the alcalde is having all that part of
he town that was flooded cleared out and will then wash it with his fire engine.
The conditions here are good, and unless people are weakened from famine I see
o reason to look for unusual sickness.
Your order of August 11, 1899, placing in this jurisdiction Barceloneta and
emoving it from Isabela, is just received. The plain country lying between the
ivers Grande and Manati is a great swamp, bounded on the south by the railroad
nd on the north by a range of low hills, separating it from the sea. In the time
f flood this section discharges its waters into the Arecibo River, near its mouth,
y the Cano Tiburones, and similarly into the Manati River by the extension of
he same water way.
There is a fringe of houses along the coast hills, and also along the hills just
outh of the railroad. The small town of Barceloneta lies on a little higher
round, east of the true swamp, and on the west bank of the Manati River.
There are two good roads connecting this town with the town of Barceloneta, one
ying along the coast and one just south of the railroad; but it is not practicable
o use these roads for supply of that town, as the river Arecibo is not passable for
agons at present. Without definite knowledge I should imagine Manati might
upply Barceloneta by wagons to the bank of the river Manati, very near the
own. These supplies could be crossed in boats to that town.
A committee has just reached me from the town of Utuado with a most appall-
ng story of death, hunger, and suffering. They state that some 1,500 persons in
he jurisdiction have perished and that to-day the food supply is gone and starva-
ion stares them in the face. They state that the road to Adjuntas is impassable
nd the road to this town, Arecibo—only fit for packs—is difficult. I expect to
end medicine and provisions to Utuado to-morrow morning on pack animals.
The population of that district being 40,000, the supplying them with rations
rom this point will draw heavily upon the food supplies here. Counting upon
sabela, which has been supplied from here thus far, and Utuado, the population
rawing food from here will be something over 125,000 persons.
The daily supply to this number will require not less than—

	Pounds.
Of rice	60,000
Of peas	40,000
Of codfish	60,000
Of sugar	30,000
Of salt	15,000

And though the relief rations will now meet these figures, the supply of food here
available will be rapidly reduced. *I suggest that* a shipload of supplies be sent
here *without delay.*

Should the people be brought to some central points designated ir parts of the districts to receive food, they will pass a great part of traveling to and fro, which will be so much to be deducted from t should give to labor and wage earning. It seems to me a system thr a certain amount of wages and board (rations) to the men for work c roads or other works, if such a one can be devised, would go far to preve of the idea that men are to be supported and encouraged in idleness by of the Government. In such a scheme, while the board (rations) wo the laborer and keep him in condition to work, the wages would e support his family.

The money which the department commander was considerate enou to me, before he could possibly know anything about the situation he bursed strictly in accordance with his instructions; but I am very that the placing of this money in the hands of the heads of families its being spent for rum or squandered in gambling and the helples children left to suffer. To intrust it to the officers of the towns w defeat the object of the fund, as is well understood by those familiar toms of the country.

I have been asked by some ladies of the relief society organized l the request of some of the Porto Rican ladies belonging to the asso my best endeavors to prevent any relief supplies that may be sent he placed at the disposal of the mayor or council believing as they supplies should be controlled and disposed of either by the military the Red Cross Society in order to prevent a misuse of them.

Very respectfully,

C. C. C

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Cavalry, Co

POST OF MAYAGUEZ, P. R., *Aug*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a messenger arrived here at 4 afternoon from Ponce and delivered to me the following commu your office viz:

Department of Porto Rico, August 9, 1899.
General Orders, No. 115, Department of Porto Rico, August 11, 18
Notice, Department of Porto Rico, August 14, 1899.
Letters of August 11, 1899, Department of Porto Rico.
Letters of August 14, 1899.
Circular letters of August 19th, 1899.
General Orders, No. 117, c. s., Department of Porto Rico.

ple, who have been for a long time unemployed. Of course there will be many ple who will have to be fed for a while, but the number of these in Mayaguez roportion to the whole number in the district, including Anasco, La Vega, Marias, and Maricao, is comparatively small. La Vega is a barrio or ward Mayaguez, and, although a hamlet, the loss of life, principally by drowning, is orted to have amounted to 33 lives. The destitute in the village and its imme- e vicinity number about 200. Anasco, although the center of a large sugar ustry, appears to have been badly managed for some years past, and now that as received this additional and expensive blow it is in a very bad condition eed.

he mayor, feeling himself unable to compel the council to do anything to relieve situation, tendered his resignation. A committee of citizens sent a petition to to ask that I send an army officer to take charge of the mayoralty, which uest I promptly refused to grant—first, because I considered it contrary to good lic policy, and, second, because I had no officer to spare for such a purpose.

he town of Las Marias was generally wrecked, and as the village already owes ut 20,000 pesos, it can obtain no money to help the needy citizens in repairing damage done, paying the police, maintaining lights, etc.

he rural population about Las Marias has been in a poverty-stricken condition r since I first heard of the place, and will require a considerable amount of plies to put the people in a condition to undertake work of any kind.

laricao, from the very best information I have been able to obtain, has been years the victim of officeholders, who have either so managed affairs in their n interests, or mismanaged them as regards the interest of the public, that the tress at present existing among the laboring class must be very great and in d of immediate relief.

ormigueros, since last year, when it was annexed, on petition of the property ners, to Mayaguez, forms a barrio of the latter, and, so far as relief work is con- ned, is included in it. Whatever distress there is must exist among the people ng on the sugar and coffee plantations, for what is known as the town of Hor- gueros consists of a few houses only, collected about the church.

n view of the urgent instructions of the department commander to see that no is allowed to actually suffer for want of food, and seeing that the relief sup- s promised have not yet arrived, and may not arrive for a day or two, I have en the responsibility to order the immediate distribution among those without d of a portion of the hard bread in the commissary here. Of this there is more n 9,000 pounds, which was submitted to a board of survey some months ago. board recommended that it be submitted to the action of an inspector. After ing it examined myself, and finding that only a part of it was affected, we di- ted that it be kept, and when issuing it, if a box was found unfit for use, it be aside and then inspected, instead of having it condemned all at once. The ad was inspected again to-day, with the following result: Twenty-five hundred nds of old square crackers are in fair condition; the remainder consists of ll crackers in pasteboard boxes, in good condition.

he portion which I have ordered issued to the poor is the 2,500 pounds of square ckers, which are not needed here and will probably spoil if kept in store.

have already sent some of them to Anasco; the others will go to La Vega, Las rias, and Maricao by pack train to-morrow.

have ordered this issue—or distribution, rather—for the reasons given, and h the belief that it will meet with the approval of the department commander. s the only means I have of relieving the actual suffering of women and children.

he telegraph is now in operation between here and San German, and will be rking through to Ponce to-morrow evening. Work will begin on the telegraph between Mayaguez and Aguadilla to-morrow morning. According to the st reliable information, much of the wire and many of the poles on that line be used again. The wires to Las Marias will, I think, be in operation again hin two days.

have heard nothing directly from Sergeant-Major Zimmerman, sent with one n on August 13 with my official report to you of the condition existing here r the hurricane. Some one reported that he (Zimmerman) had been seen north ares struggling with the difficulties of the deep streams and obstructed trails is effort to get through to San Juan, but the report has not been verified.

his letter will be sent by currier via Ponce, as the most direct and practicable e known at present.

Very respectfully,

C. C. C. CARR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifth Cavalry, Commanding.

nce the departure of the currier for Ponce with the original of this letter the *afellow* has arrived in port, and this will be sent by her.

P. S.—I inclose a telegram just received from Captain Schuyler, the first to pass over the reconstructed line, showing the condition of affairs at Cabo Rojo:

"The wire seems to be connected for dry weather. Rode to Cabo Rojo this morning. That district did not suffer much, but I did not see it all."

SAN GERMAN, P. R., *August 17, 1899.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Mayaguez, P. R.*

SIR: I received the order last night about the issue of rations, etc. I find I have pretty well anticipated them in what I have done, having ridden over most of the division myself and having begun the organization of committees on the principle of boards of charities. From what I can hear from other parts of the island, I judge we are very fortunate here. The most serious loss is on the crops of bananas and other small stuff usually depended on for food supply. This is a great coffee country, and the damage to the plantations will take four or five years to repair, being chiefly in the destruction of the shade trees. The crop this year was to have been a good average crop.

About 25 per cent of the berries are now on the ground, thrashed off by the wind, and about 35 per cent will hereafter drop off by reason of the sunburn. I have met some of the largest and most intelligent planters, and they agree on that point. I have seen some of the planters, and expect to see a great many more when I get a look at the country above Sabana Grande. It is apparent that the trees are gone, all broken off and thrown down on the coffee. The people have suffered most where the water could reach them in the river valleys. Along the Hosario there is apparent destruction. It is going to be a serious problem how to keep the poor in this country without helping them too much. All the people here agree, and I think they are right, that if rations are issued freely the laborers will not work, not even to repair their own homes. The planters need hands to clear up their plantations and save the crops, and they are afraid they can not get them. Even now the windfall has put so much fruit in the peons' way that it is hard to get them to do anything until that is gone and they are actually starving. The sugar planters will suffer very little, as all they need do is to shovel the sand out of their districts, but with the coffee in the mountains it is different. It is not necessary to enlarge on the labor question further than to say that in my opinion the wise plan would be to devise a method by which no rations should be issued (except to the sick and aged) unless there be an equivalent in labor, either on the roads or on the plantations or somewhere.

Suppose we say to the man with a wife and three children, "I will give you five rations of rice (one for your whole family) if you do a half day's work (five hours)." I am told there are plenty of men who would let their families starve before they would work, even under these conditions. The island would be the richer should such men die, but I suppose we can not stand by and see them do it. I do not believe that we ought to issue one ounce of foodstuff to any able-bodied

UNITED STATES ARMY POST, AIBONITO.

The formal and unvarnished language of a military report in its ery formality produces an impression which carries conviction. Hunreds of other reports, covering this period and the progress of the ork, have been received from civil authorities as well as other ources. Every effort was made to so perfect the service of informaon that no step should be taken in the dark. But in spite of this, he difficulty of ascertaining what the exact situation was at any given eriod of the work from the beginning was extreme. The difference a language was perhaps the greatest barrier, but the difference in erything else except our common ancestor Adam made exact inforation almost as hard of attainment as in campaign.

There was neither hesitancy in formulating a plan of relief nor indeision in executing it. In the absence of exact information it was sumed that one-fourth of the population would in a few days be odless and would remain so until the bananas and plantains could reproduced.

Habitations and clothing, though everywhere desirable, are not so ential in the Tropics as in more northerly latitudes. But food is a e qua non to existence anywhere, and its getting and distribution re the two subjects which most concerned the military government most before the hurricane had fully spent its force.

The details of organization for relief are set forth in a previous port (see p. 298) and are unnecessary to repeat here. The plan suf- d from the beginning to accomplish its object, i. e., to feed the ople. Wide latitude was given to the division inspectors of relief my officers), who were on the ground and responsible for the work their respective divisions. Exact accountability for supplies was manded, and all accounts are being duly audited.

It will be observed by reference to the original estimate that the mit of time set for the continuance of relief was four months. This as based upon the best information then obtainable as to when the ananas and plantains would probably be reproduced.

This information was erroneous, due doubtless to the fact that damge to these plants was much more radical than supposed. Indeed, ost of these had to be cut down to the ground, and only now, after early a year, are bananas and plantains beginning to ripen.

OUTLINE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The administrative work of the board of charities of Porto Rico mbraced two departments:

First. General relief.

Second. The charitable institutions.

The former sprang into existence in a day and had to be organized b initio.

The latter demanded a reorganization so radical that it may be said o be de novo.

While in the beginning it was not anticipated that the necessity or relief would extend beyond the year 1899, it was realized that a sufficiently comprehensive headquarters organization would be necesary to enable the work to be carried on intelligently.

Methods, books, blanks, and all the paraphernalia of a business involving the expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars monthly nd the distribution of food to a number exceeding that of the entire Jnited States Army everywhere had not only to be obtained, but ctually created under conditions not of quiet preparation, but of

immense stress and current demands that could not be put off. Not only had the people to be fed, but a system of accountability devised by which the authorities could be assured that the material received had reached the ultimate individual for whom it was intended.

Cash books, ledgers, journals, letters sent and received, and indorsement books, invoices, receipts, returns, all the thousand and one things that make the orderly conduct of a great business possible, had to be improvised. The number and variety of blanks alone will furnish sufficient evidence of the thoroughness of the administrative work of this board. A detailed account of the organization of the relief work will be found by reference to the preliminary report of September 25, 1899 (p. 298). The plan therein outlined was continued throughout the period of relief, except that after the permanent organization of the municipal boards of charities (coincident with that of the civil government) no responsibility was assumed for the chronic poor beyond the issue of food for them to the local boards.

It was the object of the board to avoid any unnecessary concentration of authority or the hampering in any way of the work in the divisions by confining the inspectors within too narrow limits, as shown in the accompanying circular letter:

The COMMANDING OFFICER,

_____, _____.

SIR: By reference to a letter from the adjutant-general of the Department of Porto Rico, dated August 13, 1899, it will be seen that you are made responsible for the distribution of relief supplies in your division and that you are authorized and urged to employ all lawful means in the accomplishment of the work.

The adjutant-general informs me that the intent of this letter was to enable you to so control the actual distribution that so far as possible relief should reach the indigent only.

You are under no obligation to honor a request for rations which is issued to an unworthy person; on the contrary, it is important that such should not receive relief.

If the boards of charity and the barrio committee are neglectful of this duty, you should endeavor to bring them to a realization of that fact; and if they still fail, then suspend them wholly or in part and appoint others provisionally, notifying this board of your action.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of Board.

imary interest. It was our constant endeavor to so regulate the lotment of supplies to the divisions and so manage shipments as to ne and route as to cause them to arrive in the most regular and peditious manner.

Before the arrival of the first cargo complete arrangements had en made for its ultimate distribution by the following communica-ns:

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., August 17, 1899.

j. THOMAS CRUSE, U. S. A.,
In Charge of General Depot, Board of Charities.

IR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a memorandum showing the amount supplies to arrive by the *McPherson*, which is to be distributed to the various ots. Please send by the *Borinquen* the material for Fajardo, Humacao, and royo, and the detachment (an officer and 20 men), with their equipments and plies, ordered to Fajardo. After this boat has discharged at Arroyo (where will leave a noncommissioned officer in charge of the stores until its return) ill proceed to Ponce for the detachment ordered for duty at Arroyo and carry that point, after which the *Borinquen* will return to this port.

nd by the *Slocum* the supplies for Manati (which should be landed by lighter he mouth of the Manati River); Arecibo and Lares via Arecibo; Aguadilla, yaguez, and San German via Mayaguez; Ponce and Adjuntas via Ponce. Upon ching Ponce the boat will go to Guanica with the detachment and supplies nded for that point, and will thereafter return to San Juan or proceed to such nts as the quartermaster may direct.

ou will please at once arrange for transportation to interior divisions as fol-: San Juan, Bayamon, Caguas, Cayey, and Aibonito, and notify the com-ding officer at Arecibo to forward supplies for Lares, the commanding officer Mayaguez those for San German, and the commanding officer at Ponce those for juntas. Division inspectors (local commanders) are responsible for the trans-tation of material within their own district.

reliable noncommissioned officer will accompany each boat to distribute the plies for each port, and take receipts for same.

he one on the *Borinquen*, as above indicated, should remain at Arroyo in charge naterial pertaining to that depot, until the officer in charge shall arrive from nce.

tation cards and books should be sent to each point and will be furnished m this office.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.,
President Board of Charities of Porto Rico.

This was supplemented by the following letter to the several com-nding officers:

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., August 16, 1899.

the COMMANDING OFFICER,

———— — ——.

IR: I have the honor to inform you that immediately upon the arrival of the pply ship, material will be transferred to the *Slocum*, going west, and the *rinquen*, going east. These boats will call at ports on their respective routes, d will there land the material for the sufferers. It would be well for you, if ssible, to send one man by the boat for each of your municipalities that can be ched by water. I inclose you an arbitrary estimate of the indigents, which doubtedly experience will alter; also an issue card, a supply of which will be nt you as soon as possible, but which you should at once have printed in ade-ate quantity if you have a press in your neighborhood. I also inclose a copy of ulations governing issues, etc. Additional distributing depots will be estab-hed at Fajardo, Arroyo, Caguas, Guanica, and Bayamon for the supply of micipalities in their neighborhood, of which you will receive notice at the liest practicable moment. Please keep the board informed of anything that will ilitate the work, and oblige,

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.,
President Board of Charities of Porto Rico.

As the organization developed, the board found it necessary to establish additional depots and to rearrange some of the divisions for the purpose of facilitating distribution. With this end in view, Comerio was transferred to the division of Bayamon on August 20, and Barceloneta from Arecibo to Manati on the 25th.

It was of course desired to place the distribution on a regular and systematic basis as soon as possible. This, however, was made almost an impossibility by a temporarily insufficient supply of means of transportation, even for the few roads that could be made available. The original assignment from the chief quartermaster proving insufficient, on August 23 the following letter was sent to the adjutant-general urging an increase:

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., August 23, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: The hurricane has so seriously interfered with communication by usual routes of travel that in distributing material this board finds it necessary to recommend that additional wheel and water transportation be provided for its work. There should be two wagon trains organized of 30 wagons each, and pack trains at Arecibo, Manati, Mayaguez, and Adjuntas, if such are not now there. There should also be two schooners chartered, one for use at San Juan and the other on the eastern coast. The former can presently be dispensed with but the latter will probably have to be continued in service for some time.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.,
President Board of Charities.

The foregoing recommendations having been approved by the department commander, were put into effect as soon as practicable and at once resulted in considerable improvement. A schooner was chartered by the quartermaster's department and stationed at Humacao, to transport rations to neighboring municipalities and Vieques, also one for Manati and Arecibo, both of which proved extremely valuable, and were indispensable adjuncts to the service of the steam-

ll cloth in pieces and like material should be sent to the Woman's Aid Society, re it will be made up, packed, and returned to you for distribution.
ll clothing sent from home should be repacked by you and distributed as cted.
o avoid confusion, no relief material of any kind should be shipped except by authority of this board.
lease inform this board at once of any difficulty that may arise in the perform- of your arduous work that it can assist in removing.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.,
President Board of Charities Porto Rico.

hereafter it was merely a question of maintaining the adopted plan operation. This was not an easy proposition, for the resources e, especially in the beginning of the work, always taxed to the ost, and a slight disarrangement resulted in a disproportionate unt of inconvenience.

he ultimate distribution was entirely in charge of the division pectors, and was usually accomplished by the municipalities erested, who pressed into service such pack trains and ox carts as e available. In certain cases where this was declared impracble by the division inspector, the quartermaster's department s called upon to pay the expenses incurred. In at least one innce this board considered it necessary to order issues to a municiity to cease until it should furnish sufficient transportation. The nsportation was furnished. On many other occasions like difficties arose throughout the island and were met according to each ticular case.

he following letter was indicative of a general plan followed in ch cases, which was to take advantage of every condition in the deavor to supply stations expeditiously:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 24, 1899.

MMANDING OFFICER, *Arroyo, P. R.*

IR: The department commander directs that upon the arrival of the ship from maica, loaded with vegetables for the relief work, you will take charge of her, d go yourself or send a reliable noncommissioned officer with the ship to the llowing-named ports, and distribute the material as indicated. The distribun is made by percentage of the total weight of the cargo, the amount and aracter of which are unknown in this office at present.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
royo	4.5	Arecibo	14.24
nce	12.67	San Juan	28.98
anica	4.2	Fajardo	3.40
yaguez	15.24	Humacao	6.80
uadilla	9.92		

his order is contingent upon authority being granted by consignee; in other nt the cargo should come to San Juan, or as a last resource be unloaded at royo.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.,
President Board of Charities of Porto Rico.

The method of distribution, with adequate facilities, now became a tter of requisition by a division inspector on the board of chari-s, Porto Rico, which placed the order with the supply depot, to be pped in weekly and regular amounts; and this applied as well to terial other than food. Medicines were received in quantity. A

large requisition had been filled in New York, in compliance with the following letter:

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., August 25, 1899.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a requisition for medicines based upon the estimated requirements of the probable sick here for the ensuing three months, with the request that the material mentioned may be furnished at the earliest practicable moment.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.,
President Board of Charities of Porto Rico.

These were transferred to the medical supply depot, where they were repacked on order from this board and shipped with food supplies. This was early realized to be a most important branch of the relief work. The poverty of the municipalities made the purchase of medicine or the engagement of practitioners by them impossible. Until the above requisition could be filled, authority was granted to the surgeons to issue from the medical stores of the Army, according to the letter of the chief surgeon of the 28th of August, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., August 28, 1899.

To the SURGEON,

_____.

SIR: Such remedies as may be supplied for the treatment of the indigent Porto Ricans will be issued to you, and from these requisitions made by the inspector of the division in which you are located, or from neighboring divisions in which there is no military hospital, will be filled. Until these supplies arrive, you are authorized to furnish such simple remedies from your hospital as can be spared without immediate detriment to the service, resupplying yourself when necessary by special requisition, and ultimately replacing the issue from the relief medicines furnished you as above set forth. You will keep an accurate account of all material received and issues made, giving and taking receipts for the same in duplicate on the regular form and rendering a return to the board of charities of Porto Rico upon completion of the relief work.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon.

The following letter explains itself:

[redacted]

SAN JUAN, P. R., *September 7, 1899.*

THE COMMANDING OFFICER, *Manati, P. R.*

SIR: Physician at Ciales reports the lack of medicines there. Please investigate and send such as may be necessary, as suggested in a previous communication.

Very respectfully,

J. VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of Board.

Reports of such need were closely investigated by the respective commanding officers, and upon their recommendation a sufficient quantity of medicines and medical supplies were forwarded.

As a corollary to this work the board impressed upon all concerned the vital necessity for sanitation, or at least simple cleanliness. There was a noticeable lack of endeavor on the part of local authorities in this direction, and reports frequently reached the office such as to prompt a reply similar to the following:

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 31, 1899.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Fajardo, P. R.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that the following report has reached this office:

"RIO GRANDE.

"No resumption of sanitary work; the streets are full of filth, as are also the back yards and ruined houses."

Please have the matter investigated, and if necessary corrected.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of Board.

This was just the class of work that was expected in return for rations, especially in the early days. As elsewhere and frequently noted, how to make the able-bodied work was a most difficult problem. The first system of food distribution embraced a complete plan to secure work for rations, and this vital feature was being constantly harped upon by the board.

On August 28 the following circular letter was issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
San Juan, August 28, 1899.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
———, ———.

SIR: I have the honor to suggest the following as some of the many ways, which have doubtless occurred to you, of employing the indigent able-bodied men of your division.

1. Repairing dwellings, especially huts of the poor.
2. Cleaning the streets, public places, and yards, and removing wastes of all kinds.
3. Repairing gutters, making ditches to drain stagnant water in or about towns.
4. Building stone dikes to divert the overflow of rivers, repairing the approaches to fords.
5. Planting trees in and about towns and on the public highways, etc.

A suitable man should be detailed from the detachment to supervise the laborers, and he should have as many assistants as necessary to direct the assigned work. Time tickets should be issued or some other plan devised by which those who work can be identified and given food, while those who do not will be prevented from getting it. The whole problem is of the utmost importance and its only solution lies in discovering the most effective way of getting a due amount of work for a given amount of food.

The board will be very much obliged for suggestions covering this and other points in its work, looking to an improvement in the service, and so far as possible an avoidance of pauperization of the people.

Perhaps it would be as well to add that the board has no funds except for food and medicines, and will be happy if the amount collected will be adequate for those purposes; it certainly will not be for anything additional.

Medicines when received here will, as a rule, be distributed to the various post hospitals, upon which requisition can be made for such remedies as may be actually needed.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of the Board.

And for the benefit of those indigent, who saw no necessity for working, of which there were many, this circular was issued on the following day:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., August 29, 1899.

The attention of the able-bodied is called to the fact that idleness will not be tolerated in Porto Rico.

All men dependent upon the wages of labor for a livelihood must work for wages or for food; and if any such man refuse to labor, his name will be reported to the inspector of his division, who will investigate the case and, if the facts are found to be as alleged, will place his name on a black list and will thereafter permit no food to be issued to him or his family until he returns to work.

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

In too many cases reliance in the matter of work for food was necessarily placed upon the local authorities. Results were never entirely satisfactory, and the board was in constant receipt of reports of idleness in return for rations. All were brought to the attention of the division inspector—usually by telegraph, as the following illustrates:

SAN JUAN, P. R., *September, 1899.*

The COMMANDING OFFICER, *Humacao, P. R.*

SIR: Reported that no work is being done in Yabucoa, and able-bodied men in plenty are eating relief supplies. Can not this be stopped?

HOFF, *President.*

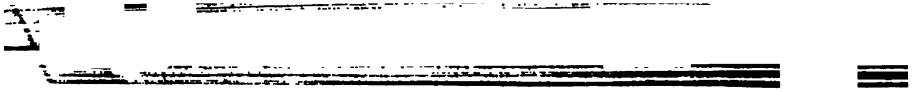
Several reports from the district about Ciales, where a deplorable condition of vagrancy was reported, elicited the following letter from the board:

SAN JUAN, P. R., *September 19, 1899.*

The COMMANDING OFFICER, *Manati, P. R.*

SIR: Various reports which have reached this office indicate that no work is being done at Ciales and Morovis in return for food given through this board

PLAZA, YABUCOA.



regulation. In fact, so much depended upon their efficient serv-, and reports having reached the board that indicated an insuffi-t appreciation of their responsibilities, that the following printed ructions were issued September 20:

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., September 20, 1899.

ructions to noncommissioned officers in charge of subposts of the board of charities of Porto Rico.

irst. Food is issued to prevent starvation. It is intended for the worthy poor, no able-bodied man shall receive any unless he gives a full day's work in rn.

cond. A day's ration consists of 1 pound of food. For convenience, food will rally be issued weekly. Three pounds of rice, 3 pounds of beans, and 1 pound dfish or bacon constitutes the usual allowance for one person for one week. regulation tin cup holds about 1¼ pounds.

ird. A receipt and issue book must be kept at each depot, in which will be red in detail all the material received and all rations issued.

urth. The local board of charities will furnish the noncommissioned officers harge with an alphabetical list of the indigents in each barrio to whom issues be made on a specific day in the presence of the commissario of that barrio.

th. Issue will be made on ration request signed by the chairman of the local d of charities, and the exact amount given will be noted on the request. After irst week the request must be accompanied by six checks or certificates from arrio committee of absence or sickness for each able-bodied man mentioned e request. Without these checks or certificates no rations will be issued.

th. No food will be issued on a request if the noncommissioned officer in ge has reason to believe that the applicant is unworthy, and the request will ken up.

venth. Noncommissioned officers on this duty will take pains to inform them-s upon the conditions of the poor in their district, will see that the boards of ities and the barrio committees perform their duty, and will at once report to r immediate commanders any irregularities observed.

ghth. They will observe the organization and work of the indigent laborers refuse food to those who fail to work, reporting such cases to the alcaldes their immediate commanders, who will cause such to be arrested and to work er guard.

inth. They will at once cause the arrest of anyone who misapplies the supplies nished by this board under General Orders, No. 124, Headquarters Department Porto Rico, dated August 19, 1899, and report the fact to higher authority.

enth. They will submit to their immediate commander a weekly report on nks furnished by this board and will sign receipts and account for all property eived by them.

leventh. Noncommissioned officers and privates on relief duty are officials of e board. They are in no sense under the control of the municipal authorities d in the performance of their duties will take no orders from them. They will tch over the interest of the board in every way and will carry out to the best their ability its rule of action, which is that: "No person shall die of starvation d no able-bodied man shall eat the bread of idleness."

By order of the board of charities of Porto Rico.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
President of Board.

The shattered condition of the island early impressed the board ith the fact that issues would necessarily have to be continued much nger than the originally intended three months. Notwithstanding he fact that all inspectors, all depot commanders, and all others con-ected intimately with the distribution realized that the earliest ossible cessation was absolutely essential, it was generally agreed y those best enabled to judge that the continuance of food issues would e necessary until the time that the actual suspension was consum-ated, more than six months after the originally estimated period.

As noted above, the board relied upon the men on the ground, who

were best able to judge, and whose recommendations were a as final on questions relating to their own divisions.

The chief consideration in this connection was the time wi crops of fruits and vegetables could be expected. Reports we lutely misleading and contradictory. No one seemed to be when another was due. The ignorance on this point was rem It was found to be very difficult to induce the peons to plant, was never accomplished to a very great extent. What shou been used for this purpose was instead consumed as the only a food.

A food supply had to be grown before issues could cease, August 24 the following circular letter was sent to the comi officers on this point:

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will instruct your subpost c ers and all alcaldes and boards of charities in your division to see tha tables issued in your division which are suitable for this purpose are us and at once planted. The importance of this is emphasized when it i that only through a new crop can these people become self-supporting i future, and there can be no crop without planting.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. H
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of

And the matter was further emphasized by the letter of ber 6:

COMMANDING OFFICER,

SIR: I have the honor to invite special attention to the recommendatio sent you in regard to the necessity for an immediate replanting for a Should you find any scarcity of seed, such as native rice, beans, corn, e hands of the people for this purpose, you are authorized to purchase thes quantities from the local dealers, for seeding, taking care that they ar no other purpose.

Bills for material purchased for seeding will be sent to this board, in with vouchers receipted.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. H
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of

The board was led to believe that three months would see ciently advanced crop to enable issues to cease. To effect th end of December the circular letter of November 16 was dir the various commanding officers:

DIVISION INSPECTOR,

SIR: Referring to the issue of rations to needy proprietors, you are re informed that such rations are to be issued only for one week at a time no back rations will be issued. This board does not intend to continue of rations after the 31st of December, 1899, and desires to materially r issue of relief supplies after December 1, 1899.

By direction of the board of charities of Porto Rico.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF, *Pr*

This was followed by such reports of distress and absolute of other food supply that definite information was sought by nicating as follows:

DIVISION INSPECTOR,

SIR: Reports have reached this board that in certain districts of the will be necessary to continue the distribution of relief supplies after instant.

Please notify me if there will be any such necessity in your division.

By direction of the board.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF, *Pre*

The existing conditions in the several divisions were clearly given reports by inspectors. Suffice it to say that a continuance in e coffee region was shown to be absolutely necessary. The same ndition faced the board a month later, and hopes of discontinnce in January were abandoned. It was thereafter merely a quesn of waiting for a new crop of plantains and bananas. No prospect its advent was apparent in February, when the following notifican was issued:

SAN JUAN, P. R., *February 21, 1899.*

OMMANDING OFFICER, SAN JUAN, P. R.

IR: In view of the report that much distress and shortage of food yet exist at lous points in the island, I have the honor to inform you that the issue of food ll continue through the month of March to such persons and in such amount as u may deem necessary.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of Board.

y the end of March it was fully realized that issues could not cease il the long delayed crop of plantains and bananas had ripened, ich would be in the latter part of June or early in July. With s end in view, the following letter was sent:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., April 17, 1899.

OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE GENERAL SUPPLY DEPOT,
Board of Charities of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

R: I have the honor to state that the following is the estimated weekly requirets of food distribution until June 1, when it is hoped that issues to planters y be brought to a close:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
nJuan	50,000	Arecibo	100,000
yamon	100,000	Aibonito	70,000
yaguez	113,000	Other places	50,000
nce	100,000		
nati	70,000	Total	653,000

After that date it is believed that the distribution of 100 tons weekly will feed chronic poor until June 30, when we hope to finish the relief work in this form. You will please arrange your shipping plans accordingly.

By direction of the board of charities of Porto Rico.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF, *President.*

As the month of May passed the plan to be followed in closing came clearly defined, and the 15th of June was set as the date for e last issue to planters. Thereafter issues were to be made only to e local boards for their chronic poor, sick, and infirm. The course procedure is well explained in the following letter to the commandg officer, Mayaguez:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
OFFICE OF PORTO RICO RELIEF,
San Juan, June 5, 1900.

OMMANDING OFFICER, *Mayaguez, P. R.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of 1st instant, which I at nce answered by telegraph, as follows: "Am sending you about 200,000 pounds s final shipment for both your divisions (Mayaguez and San German). If Mayaguez requires more food now it will get less later. Please use your own judgment s to amounts and notify this office." As you know, we propose to stop all issues o planters by the 15th instant. To meet these issues I am assured that there is ow sufficient food at the various depots. We have in depot here 600 tons, which ill be divided according to needy population, and of which you will get, say, 100 ns for your eight municipalities. This should last until about the middle of

next month, when all of the native food the people have ever had will be rip
the island can not then take care of its own people, when will it ever be able to
Trusting that you are not too weary in well doing, I remain,
Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major, Surgeon, U. S. A., in Charge of Porto Rican Re

On the 20th of June a letter was forwarded to Washington as
authority to cease on the 15th of July. The recommendation
approved, according to the following cablegram, which caused
issues to cease on that date:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
OFFICE OF PORTO RICO RELIEF,
San Juan, P. R., June 22, 1

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concern
the relief work:

[Cablegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 22, 1*

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO:

Secretary of War approves recommendation your letter June 2, 1900. Yo
cease distribution of rations in Porto Rico on the 15th of July. Give as
notice as possible of this intention, so that all citizens may understand the
sity of making other arrangements. Communicate this dispatch to Gov
Allen promptly.
By command of Secretary of War.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-Gene*

Official copy.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., in Charge of Re

Any supplies remaining on hand at the different depots on the
of July were divided proportionately among the local boards of
ities in the respective divisions, to be disposed of as seemed to
best.

Several of the divisions were closed before this date. Althoug
board was most desirous of bringing the issues to an end, it
in large degree upon the division inspectors for the final dec
When their definite recommendations to this effect were received

following letter was addressed to the Adjutant-General of the partment:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
OFFICE PORTO RICO RELIEF.
San Juan, June 15, 1900.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

r: As the public relief work in Porto Rico under military control is drawing close. I have the honor to suggest that an officer be detailed to audit all the ounts pertaining to the work which come under the supervision of the depart- t commander. It is requested that every detail of the work be examined into a report thereon made.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., in Charge of Relief.

An officer was detailed as requested, and a complete audit is now in gress. (See p. 196.)

On the 9th of August, 1899, a letter was forwarded to each alcalde, ing that three charitable men be appointed in each municipality ct as a local board of charities. A universal compliance followed, thereafter these boards were in close touch with the central nization. The responsibility of investigating cases of indigency issuing ration requests rested with them. Our methods were not ays compatible with their ideas, as evidenced by the frequent nges in their membership. The original appointment and every nge required the approval of this board, whereupon an official ointment was forwarded through the division inspectors to the rested persons. Resignations were frequent. Perhaps too much required, according to their ideas on the subject. They resented methods of accuracy, personal accountability, and inspections en applied to themselves. In many cases they were earnest, in- ligent men, who lent their best efforts to the work, and this board s in constant correspondence with them, encouraging, instructing, d urging them. It was not until April, 1900, that a general order de these bodies part of the local governments.

The following letter of instruction was, on April 14, 1900, promul- ted by this board:

CIRCULAR.

e MUNICIPAL BOARD OF CHARITIES,

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is invited to General Orders, 74, current series, from ese headquarters, which permanently organizes the municipal boards of chari- s and makes them part of the local government.

The functions of the board are set forth in a general way in the aforesaid order, t at this moment the most important function you have to perform is to look ter the sick, the infirm, the chronic poor, who are always with us, are always a blic charge, and who at this moment are even greater sufferers because of the stressful condition of the entire population.

This board desires to place in your hands for distribution a sufficient amount of od to feed the sick and infirm, and requests you to make it your duty to see that one others receive it. The plan of distribution of food through the planters and ork on the public roads, it is believed, will supply subsistence for all others. he board therefore requests that you will at once perfect your organization to sist the chronic indigent, giving special attention to the promotion of barrio mmittees, which should come into direct contact with the individual poor, and pon the recommendation of which you will largely have to depend in making sues. Your attention is invited to paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 124, 1899, as llows:

"II. Any person who misapplies any material furnished for the relief of the stitute by fraudulently obtaining or by selling or otherwise disposing of the me will be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 for each offense or by imprison- ent for a period not exceeding one year."

[illegible] on August 9 last, when the first board of charities was organized
We have learned through trying experience the necessity for carefu
of alleged indigency and honest supervision of the distribution o
relief. We have seen that injudicious charity may be a curse as mu
charity is a blessing to the recipient, and we know now that pub
public trust, which must be faithfully administered to obtain the

This board asks your hearty, well-considered, and unbiased
charity work. It asks that as Porto Ricans you will think of yo
whole and all Porto Ricans as fellow-countrymen, mayhap in need
extend to the needy a helping hand because they are Porto Ricans a
they come from the east or west or the north or the south; not beca
to this political faction or that, but solely because they are your b
in need.

By direction of the Board of Charities of Porto Rico:

JOHN VAN
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A

These local organizations now remain the only instrun
the municipalities by which the civil government can c
general relief work.

The board devised a complete system of invoices and
all supplies and instituted a system of reports, returns, a
by which it is now enabled to account for approximately
of food issued. The division inspector receipted to the offi
of the general supply depot for relief supplies received,
transferred his accountability to the subdepots, where t
finally distributed, and the men in charge of which h
vouchers the "requests" or "orders" upon which their
made. Upon the closing of any division or the transfe
manding officer a return was required which gave a comp
of all receipts and issues, with the necessary vouchers ac

Besides routine and expected administration work pert
various above-mentioned branches, there were daily occ
special consideration. The board was constantly investiga
of frauds, political schemes of advancement by means of
statements of unfairness in distribution, and reports of e

In addition to the relief work, which of course receive
greater amount of time and attention, the board was ca

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

REPORT OF OFFICER IN CHARGE OF GENERAL SUPPLY DEPOT.

The question of distribution, as has been the case in all cases, has proved to be the most difficult that confronted the Board. The following report of Major Cruse, who was in charge of the supply depot during the relief work, gives a concise account of the manner in which this work was managed at the general supply depot, San Juan, and a summary of the receipts and issues of supplies and a statement of the expense thereto attached:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN JUAN, P. R.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Medical Department, U. S. A.,
President Board of Porto Rican Relief, San Juan, P. R.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a detailed summary of the operations of the relief supply depot at this point from August 16, 1899, to June 30, 1900. The great hurricane, which caused so much devastation and loss of life on this island, occurred on August 8, 1899. On August 16, 1899, I was detailed by General Order No. 120, headquarter's department of Porto Rico, to take charge of a general depot of relief supplies that was to be established at this point, where it was intended that all supplies intended for the relief of the stricken people should be received, sorted over if necessary, repacked, and then distributed properly in accordance with the needs of the people at the various points on the island and as directed by the Central Board of Charities. On the same day, at my request, Commissary Sergeant Adams was assigned to me as my assistant. As the necessity for immediate relief was urgent, negotiations were entered into by which Col. C. Nye, chief commissary of the department, turned over to me all of the rice, beans, and corned beef that could be spared and the distribution commenced on that date and has gone on steadily until the present time.

At the time of starting in this work many discouraging facts presented themselves, which showed that the work was to be a very exhausting one. In the first place, in addition to doing great damage to houses, crops, etc., the storm had been especially destructive to all large bridges in the country, and the military road, at a great many points, was filled in with débris, caused by washouts and landslides; the ordinary country roads obliterated; the railroads of the country were entirely gone for miles; all railroad bridges over large rivers were gone, and the shipping was badly demoralized; then, too, during the whole month of August, the weather on the sea was very stormy, and sailors, fearing another storm like the great hurricane, did not want to take cargoes, so that it was practically impossible to hire coasting schooners.

As for the depot itself, it existed only on paper, and, as it had no warehouse and the shed at the dock was small and open, storage facilities were very inadequate. This state of affairs, however, was soon remedied, a large new shed being built between September 1 and 25, by the Quartermaster's Department, and the storehouse known as No. 16 was built and turned over by the middle of October, 1899. This latter building (photograph herewith) was used as an office and storehouse for clothing and perishable articles.

To distribute the supplies around the island I had the U. S. tug *Slocum* and two barges. The *Slocum* herself, however, had been out in the great storm and was damaged to such an extent that our first official act after her arrival at this port was to send her to the island of St. Thomas to be overhauled and put in condition; so she went to St. Thomas for this purpose on the 16th day of August, 1899. In the meantime the *Boriquen*, a small harbor boat, able to carry about 100 tons, was, by order of the department commander, placed at our disposal.

I take occasion to say right here that her captain and crew did some of the hardest and most dangerous work that was done during the year, and landed supplies in stormy weather and under most difficult circumstances at Manati, Arecibo, and other points of the island. The *Boriquen*, during the month of October, was found to be badly in need of repairs and permission was obtained and she was sent to the island of St. Thomas for this purpose. In the meantime Maj. Allen L. Clem, chief quartermaster of the department of Porto Rico, had placed

one time during the month of September it looked as if we would be sw
the large amount of these supplies; however, the wagon trains were k
the roads, which were now, to some extent, passable, and the *Slocum* an
quen were not allowed, under any conditions, to stay in port more tha
time to get a new load and start for a new destination, so that the supp
the persons and the points where they were needed before any deat
from actual outright starvation, so far as known. Anyway, all requ
supplies were promptly filled.

On the 8th day of September occurred the second storm, which, s
Juan itself was concerned, caused more damage and greater fright tha
of August 8, and put the sea in such a condition that it was practicall
to do anything or send the ships out for about a week. The *Burnside*
left New York two or three days before this, caught the full fury o
and had to lay to for three or four days, and as she was heavily loaded
supplies she reached here with these supplies in very poor conditic
mention especially of this because it was the only one that occurred in
and distribution of these supplies where there was any such loss. All
of the most contrary conditions and weather.

On November 30, 1899, the work had become so systematized and w
so well that the *Borinquen* was discharged. On November 19, 1899, i
of a squall, the *Slocum* went aground on a reef in Fajardo Harbor, and
four hours it seemed as if she would be a loss altogether, but she s
getting off on the 21st of November, and was then sent to St. Tho
repairs were made, and she returned to work on December 27, 1899. I
time the U. S. naval tug *Uncas* was loaned to us by the Navy Depa
made several trips, which were of the greatest assistance at this particul
On January 12, 1900, the French railway succeeded in building a bridg
Manati River, and, much to my delight, we were enabled to ship sup
to Arecibo, which, being as it was, the headquarters for issue to some
dangerous districts—Utuado and vicinity—was a source of gratificati
least. So far as the railroad is concerned, it did very good work until
20, 1900, when this temporary bridge over the river at Manati was ag
out and has not yet been repaired, and I do not know when it will
nately we have had very little supplies to ship to Arecibo.

Very soon after the beginning of the distribution of this food a series
receipts, invoices, and other necessary papers were gotten up by the bo
ities, and I say here I have never seen anything better adapted for
work. The time when the demand was the greatest for supplies an
greater part of them were coming in a semiweekly report was requir
thing on hand at the depot and everything issued. These reports are
3 p. m. every Wednesday and at 4 p. m. every Saturday. Later on t
tion slacked up somewhat, and these reports were rendered weekly. I
these the board of charities could tell at any time what it had distr
where the articles came from.

I submit herewith detailed statement showing each and every arti

h the first distribution the articles were distributed according to the same thod, namely, by packages irrespective of weight. Later on, however, every- hg was taken up on a return and distributed by weight. Appendixes B and C, ich are abstracts of articles received and issued, do not agree exactly, for the son that on the abstract of articles received the articles were taken sometimes m the ship's manifest; at others, from the marks on the boxes or barrels, and h of these designations would turn out to be wrong when opportunity came examination prior to issue. For example, a flour barrel, taken up as flour on tract of articles received, having been marked and carried on as such prior sue, might, when carefully checked, be found to contain either hominy, corn l, or rice. It was then issued exactly as was right, no matter if it had been d wrongly in the first place. These errors were corrected at the time as far racticable, but there are many cases in which the real contents of boxes or els was not known until finally issued at a distributing point. But the total ber of packages will be found to check out exactly. One point to be noticed e large amount of material taken up at various times as "found at depot." surplusage arose from many causes—lack of proper manifests giving weights; rs in shipment, and, in one instance, taking kilograms for pounds. All the erial found upon taking inventory was religiously taken up at the proper , and to the proper credit it finally appeared when this inventory was taken. ce I can truthfully say that every pound of every article was taken up and unted for and just as carefully as issued.

several instances rice and beans were placed in very poor packages, and I was pelled to make complaint of this, as the loss was such that I thought it my duty ake complaint. As soon as this complaint was made, however, it was reme- l in New York and the loss stopped. At no time have I ever found it necessary ake as much as one-half of 1 per cent for wastage, which, considering the fact the articles had to be unloaded from the steamer, stored in an open shed, and n reloaded either on wagon trains, cars, or steamers, was very small. While aking of this I take occasion to express through you my thanks to the Mer- nts' Relief Association, in New York, for the great care exercised in forward- all materials and food supplies intrusted to their care. Every box was marked how exactly what it contained, and every barrel and case was marked with its tents and weight, and it was real refreshing to have a shipment from them, ause we knew exactly what we had when it came to hand.

uring the month of September I had to combat a period of petty thieving at warehouse on account of the false idea which pervaded the country that the ef supplies were for the people and could be taken by whoever was able to get m, and I spent very uncomfortable nights on account of this, but after I had ght about a half dozen natives with stolen articles in their possession, and also American, who was working for me on the dock, and put them before the pro- ional court, where they were tried, found guilty, and sentenced to prison for iods varying from three to six months, the state of affairs ceased to exist, and ink it was remarkable that such a small amount was lost by theft, considering fact that these supplies were stored in open shed where the sneak thief had nderful opportunities.

have been very fortunate in the employees that I have had under me, and for volume of business handled I claim that our salary list has been small. The ployees have been: Commissary Sergeant Adams, one clerk for returns (Mr. chardson), one check clerk, one storekeeper (at first Mr. Dormitt and later on . Goodwin), at the following salaries:

	Per month.
e clerk at	$60.00
e check clerk at	60.00
e storekeeper at	27.50
	Per week.
e laborer at	7.50

casionally an additional laborer at $7.50 per week, amounting to a grand total $240 per month; but I must explain that this amount was expended but for a y few months, most of the time being but $200 per month. Appendix D shows total receipts and expenditures of funds during the time the relief depot was ning.

n occasion when the *Slocum* was not available, more especially since her arture for New York on May 1, 1900, to be gone permanently, I have made ment by civilian lines. The expenses that have been incurred in the distribu- of these supplies, as far as my office is concerned, gives a grand total of

$36,002.73 expended by the quartermaster's department, none of which, date, has been paid by the relief committee, and are as follows:

Hire of stevedores	$15.
Railroad transportation, as shown by bill of lading	13,
Water transportation, as shown by bill of lading	4,
Hire of miscellaneous transportion (bull carts, schooners, and small boats)	1,
Pay of the crew of the *Borinquen*, from August 16, 1899, to November 30, 1899	1,
	36,

These figures give a total of actual expenditure.

In addition, there were relief supplies delivered by Government transport as follows:

Slocum—6,600,000 pounds (3,300 tons), which at lowest rate paid civilian lines would be $2 per ton	$6,
Wright—1,206,000 pounds (603 tons), at same rate	1,
Wagon train from San Juan—3,800,000 pounds (1,900 tons), at a low average rate of $6 per ton	11,
Total	19,

The grand total, $55,208.73, should be repaid to the quartermaster's d ment by some one having the proper authority to do so. I am not aware arrangements have been made to that effect.

In the case of the hire of the stevedores we obtained very advantageous ra hiring in connection with ordinary work done for the quartermaster's d ment and having them under the same check clerks and bosses. The la these check clerks and bosses is not counted against the relief fund, as th permanent employees of the quartermaster's department.

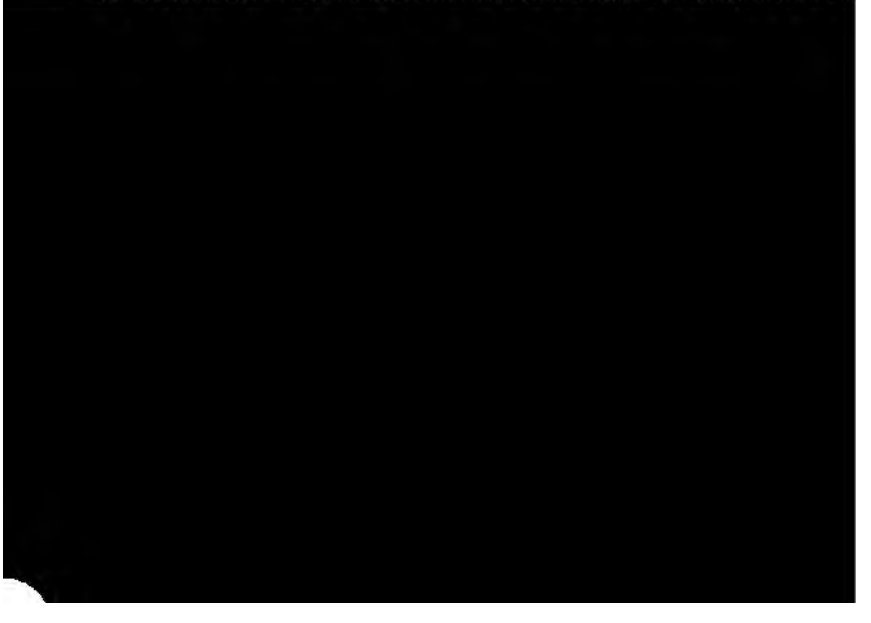
In conclusion, I take great pleasure in stating that the employees I ha under me have worked with great zeal and willingness, day or night or Su when necessary, in receiving and distributing these supplies, and I feel grateful to them for it, more especially to Commissary-Sergeant Adams, Mr. Zimmerman, who succeeded him in charge of the depot, and also t Goodwin, who, while supercargo of the *Borinquen*, delivered the supplies without the loss of a single pound at some of the most dangerous points island.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS CRUSE,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S

APPENDIX A.

Relief supplies received from different ships from August 18, 1899, to June 15



Consolidated report of receipts and issues of relief supplies.

	Grand total receipts.	Grand total issues.
——pounds	9,983,029	9,983,029
——do	16,132,863	16,132,863
——do	3,114,822	3,114,822
——do	1,123,522	1,123,522
barrels	260	260
pounds	499,334	499,334
barrels	21	21
sacks	2	2
barrels	188	188
ed ——boxes	914	906
——do	65	73
sacks	3,338	3,338
barrels	69	69
ad——boxes	6,604	6,664
pounds	46,200	46,200
bags	1	1
barrels	1	1
ked ——boxes	536	536
barrels	95	82
boxes	127	127
barrels	158	158
lted——do	8	8
boxes	194½	194½
boxes	664	665
sup- baskets	7	7
carboys	6	6
hhds	1	1
pkgs	81	86
barrels	58	55
bags	5	3
boxes	244	232
——boxes	56	67
——do	39	38
——do	12	12
——tubs	14	14
boards	2,066	2,066
scantling	500	500
goods——bales	2	4
cases	25	19
——barrels	14	14
——rolls	400	400
——kegs	300	300
——boxes	161	161
od ——do	50	50
barrels	5	5
neous parcels	8	8
cans	4	4
boxes	212	212
——barrels	71	71
——boxes	1	1
sacks	41	41
——barrels	147	147
le ——do	5	5
s——do	6	6
boxes	16	17
bags	2	2
——boxes	1	1

	Grand total receipts.	Grand total issues.
Ears corn——bags	2	2
Wheat——do	1	1
Hominy barrels	9	9
Hominy sacks	122	122
Hominy boxes	1	1
Canned vegetables——bxs	480	480
Cornstarch——boxes	2	1
Pepper——do	1	1
Hardware——do	7	7
Hardware bundles	1	1
Macaroni barrels	17	16
Macaroni boxes	5	5
Baking powder——do	2	2
Salt fish——do	1	1
Turnips——sacks	20	30
Beef——barrels	15	14
Drugs——boxes	2	———
Tomatoes——cans	177	177
Supplies boxes	1	1
Supplies barrels	5	5
Meat, smoked——bags	1	1
Lemons——boxes	7	7
Sheeting——bales	10	10
Can openers——boxes	1	1
Cotton batting——bales	9	9
Candles——cases	3	3
Corn flour——boxes	2	2
Flakes——barrels	5	5
Glassware——cases	1	1
Wire netting——bdls	9	9
Apples——barrels	6	6
Wrapping paper——bdls	10	10
Pins——cases	1	1
Thread——boxes	1	1
Soup——do	40½	41½
Spring cots——number	15	15
Blotting paper——bdls	10	10
Tea cases	2	2
Tea boxes	1	1
Stationery——do	1	39
Sulphur——barrels	10	10
Shredded codfish——bxs	1	1
Sugar——barrels	1	1
Coffee——sacks	2	2
Ham——barrels	1	1
Onions——do	3	3
Apples——boxes	1	1
Prunes——do	2	2
Muslin——do	1	1
Towels——do	2	2
Ink——do	2	2
Shaving brushes——do	1	1
Assorted vials——do	1,200	1,200
Garden seeds——do	1	1
Books——do	4	4
Hominy——pounds	30,400	30,400

APPENDIX D.

s and expenditures of funds on account of distribution of relief supplies at the central depot during existence of that depot.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1899.		
ber	$452.84	$409.50
	447.50	454.10
er	414.76	439.50
er	380.60	380.60
1900.		
	350.00	278.10
r	207.50	247.16
1900.		
March	$257.50	$375.10
April	265.00	268.70
May	302.50	291.30
June	302.50	291.30
July	40.88	93.33
Do	20.00	———
Total	3,440.98	3,440.98

It will be observed by reference to the following order tha was divided into 17 inspection divisions, each commanded officer, who was known as inspector of relief. He had und diate charge a food depot, and in the principal town of e of his division a subdepot where a noncommissioned offi private soldiers were on duty.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 119. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORT *San Juan, Aug*

I. In addition to the military post upon the island the following pl nated as depots of supplies for the destitute in their neighborhoo Fajardo, Caguas, Arroyo, Guanica.

A detachment of 1 officer and 25 men will be sent to each of th receive, care for, and distribute supplies. The officer in charge will rent suitable buildings for the proper transaction of his duties and to these headquarters requisitions as indicated by paragraph 8, Ge No. 117, current series, these headquarters, and will be governed and such other instructions as may be given.

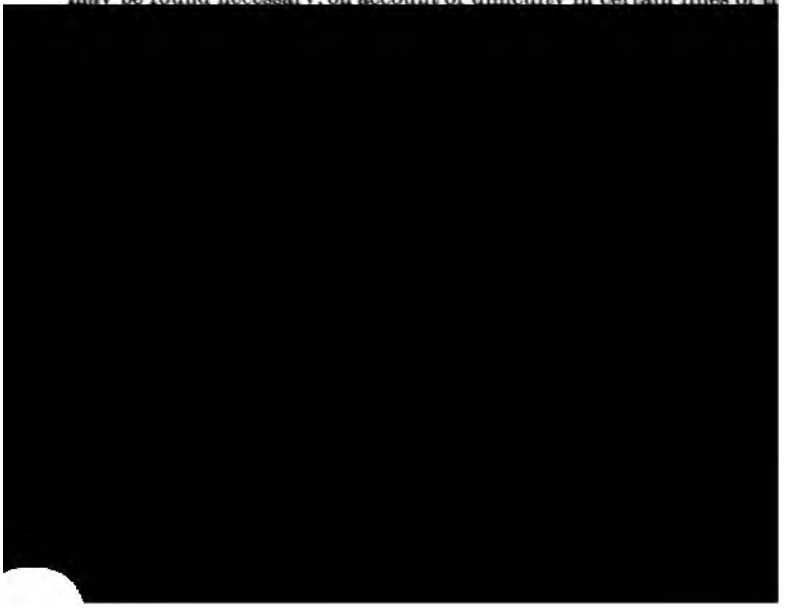
II. The commanding officers of San Juan and Ponce will supply fr the officers and detachments for these points, as follows:

From San Juan, Bayamon, Caguas, Fajardo; from Ponce, Arroyo

III. The destitute in the various municipalities will be supplied f subdepots, as follows:

San Juan: Rio Piedras, Carolina, Loiza, Trujillo Alto.
Bayamon: Toa Baja, Toa Alta, Naranjito, Dorado, Corozal.
San German: Sabana Grande, Lajas.
Fajardo: Rio Grande, Luquillo, Ceiba.
Mayaguez: Cabo Rojo, Hormigueros, Las Marias, Maricao, Añasc
Caguas: Gurabo, San Lorenzo, Aguas Buenas, Juncos.
Adjuntas.
Arroyo: Guayama, Salinas, Patillas.
Lares.
Guanica: Yauco, Guayanilla.
Manati: Morovis, Ciales, Vega Baja, Vega Alta.
Arecibo: Utuado, Hatillo, Camuy, Quebradillas, Barceloneta.
Ponce: Juana Diaz, Santa Isabel, Peñuelas, Coamo.
Humacao: Yabucoa, Naguabo, Piedras, Maunabo.
Aibonito: Barros, Barranquitas.
Cayey: Sabana del Palmar, Cidra.
Aguadilla: Moca, Aguada, Rincon, Isabela, San Sebastian.

IV. While this plan of distribution will be followed as near as p may be found necessary, on account of difficulty in certain lines of tr



Many plans to employ labor were discussed and tried, seemed to promise so much from every point of view as tl afterwards became so generally known under the designatio ers' relief."

In the very beginning of the work this plan came up for c tion, but was temporarily put aside because of the allegati would be delivering the laborer over to the none too tender n his employer, who not only would cheat him, but, by withhol might even deprive him of existence.

But the farms must be restored and planting must go on could not be raised. All this meant the employment of l labor was not obtainable without an equivalent in somethi something the farmers had not, and could not get, unless t would come to their assistance by making them its agents t ute food under well-defined restrictions. The employment in the haphazard way which obtained in the period immedi lowing the hurricane had proved anything but a success. I our every effort the country was being pauperized, and the reaching that stage when he refused employment from the had the wherewithal to buy labor. The situation was most ising, and its logic was to force the board to a closer study o of planters' relief.

After due deliberation the board addressed the following the Agricultural Bank, the Spanish Bank, and De Ford & Co., all of San Juan, and to Credito Ahorro y Ponceño of Ponce

SEPTEMBER

SIR: The board of charities, after serious study of relief problems n ing in Porto Rico, has concluded that the extensive distribution of destitute, rendered necessary by the recent hurricane, and which, unle managed, threatens to pauperize the laboring classes, may be made to b and the proprietary class, upon which in any event they must ultimat

The proposition shapes itself somewhat as follows:

The board will furnish to proprietors whose lands have been dev who are in financial stress, enough food to feed a stated number of peo lawful families, as long as there is food at its disposal, or until a new

ur personal interest in individuals, will actuate your answer in so vital a matt, I have the honor to ask that you will kindly furnish this board with the mes of such proprietors as you believe will undertake to carry out this proposim with due consideration of their employees and appreciation of the efforts of board to carry out the rule of action it has laid down, that "No Porto Rican ll die of starvation and no able-bodied man shall eat the bread of idleness."

I remain, very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of the Board.

These were answered as follows:

BANCO TERRITORIAL Y AGRICOLA DE PORTO RICO,
September 15, 1899.

IDENT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
San Juan, P. R.

R:. We highly appreciate the contents of your favor received yesterday, and the pleasure to extend to you our congratulations upon your wise conclusions rding the distribution of the relief supplies which the charitable Americans donated to the destitute of this island who were sufferers from the recent ricane.

he proposed measure will furnish food and clothing to the indigent laborers at the same time will be a great help to the proprietors who from lack of s are unable to restore their farms. These will also prevent able-bodied men refuse to labor from getting food. There is no doubt that the planters will the requirements of the board over which you so fittingly preside, properly sing of the material issued to them, not only for their own benefit but for of the people at large. This bank, with view to most efficiently aiding your rd, will request the planters whom we believe reputable to give their opinion n this matter, and we shall impress them with the efforts the board is making his end. We would be very glad to furnish you with any information that may think we can give, in order to carry out your plans.

Very respectfully,

VICENTE ANTONETTO,
Director and Manager.

CREDITO Y AHORRO PONCEÑO,
Ponce, September 28, 1899.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
President of the Board of Charities of Porto Rico.

EAR SIR: Having acquainted ourselves thoroughly with the plan contained in ir favor of the 14th, the purpose of which being the making more effective the tribution of provisions to the working classes in the country, we beg to state t we consider it very opportune, and that its results will be almost instaneous.

Complying with your request, we beg to inclose a list of the proprietors of the rrios of Ponce whose properties have suffered to a greater or less degree on count of the hurricane of the 8th of August, and I have no doubt that these ntlemen will accept the conditions of your board and comply honorably with at which is intrusted to them.

Applauding the noble purposes of the board in favor of this country, we beg to n ourselves,

Yours, very respectfully,

E. SOLAVA,
Managing Director.

BANCO ESPAÑOL OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., September 29, 1899.

SIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO.

IR: Your circular of the 14th instant was duly received and put before the ncil of the bank for its consideration and careful examination was made of its tents.

The bank appreciates the kindness of the president of the board in having furnished them with a copy of the documents above mentioned, and realizes the great interests displayed in carrying out the laborious task intrusted to the board. They consider it most difficult, because all the efforts and best desires of the charitable people of the North American continent will be unfruitful if the food contributed by them does not reach the hands of the needy, or is made the subject of sordid speculation, or instead of mitigating the hunger of the sick and of the worthy indigents it is turned over to the idle and shiftless.

The bank feels that the board will meet with great difficulties in the course of the relief work.

Perhaps, honorable sir, you are not ignorant of the fact that great trouble has already arisen from the distribution of food, despite the supervision of persons invested with authority. This is the reason why, in many cases, charitable people have refused to accept any charge connected with said work as the only way to avoid the trouble, and even hatred, that the duties of such a position would cost.

Another reason is that our laborers have always been paid at least part of their wages in cash, and consequently they now refuse to work in many instances.

In consideration of the foregoing the bank would advise that part of the relief material be sold and the money so obtained be given in payment of part of their wages. By so doing labor would be easily obtained and the actual condition of the merchants would improve; the free distribution of food constitutes a great danger to the merchant as well.

It has been the custom of the planters for many years to assign to their laborers, who are generally known as "agregados," small parcels of ground in which to plant seed, etc. This is done in many parts of the island, but in the districts of Humacao, for instance, the planters refuse to do it, owing to the great damage that the so-called agregados caused to their farms.

The bank begs to submit the inclosed list of planters, who are known to be worthy people, and at the same time recommends that the alcalde and municipalities be requested to send their reports upon the same matter.

We beg to remain, very respectfully, yours,

CARLOS M. SOLER, *Subgovernor.*

On the next day the board published the following open letter, addressed to the reputable planters of Porto Rico who were in financial distress:

With a view to the mutual benefit of the proprietors and the peons, and to enable this board to so distribute its supplies that no person shall be permitted to die of starvation and no able-bodied man to receive food without working for it, the following is submitted for your consideration:

The board of charities of Porto Rico will furnish to reputable proprietors, whose lands have been devastated and who are in financial distress, enough food to feed a stated number of peons, now destitute, and their lawful families—the number of

[redacted]

fth. They will report to this board at the end of each month the number of employed, the number in their families, and the total amount of food received ued.

h. And finally they will be required to transport the food issued to them for ove purpose, at their own expense, from the most convenient official depot board to their plantations.

hing hereinbefore written will be considered as preventing proprietors from ing into any proper agreement with their laborers which may be to their al interests—such as future payments in money at the usual rates for present , etc.

uld the foregoing meet your approval, and should you desire to avail your- f the privilege herein set forth, you will please advise this board accord- , giving the following information:

Name.
Address.
Number of acres cultivated.
Character of crops.
Percentage of loss from hurricane.
Number of laborers required.
Most accessible food depot.
Probable time assistance will be required.
Reference in the city of San Juan.

copy of this letter was transmitted to each division inspector of for his information.

ptember 18 the following letter was received from the division ector, Humacao:

ve received your kind letter. It has been my intention to write to you ever the hurricane and to try to set forth a few things which have been troubling

I have taken a good many rides over the country and conversed with every ligent man I could find. Probably I will not say anything that is new, but ll have eased my mind anyway, so I am obliged to you for the chance.

the first place, we should look on this country as practically in a state of ry, where the peons are still the slaves and retain the name, and the planters the masters. The peons squat on the land, and their right to do so is not tioned. They plant each a small patch of corn or beans or potatoes against vation's day. They look to the masters for work at 50 centavos a day with kfast, and 55 centavos without breakfast. This cash is the easy change from ery by which the planter transfers the labor of finding his peons. The money ent at once in buying codfish from Nova Scotia, rice from India, and beans n the United States. This is simply because it is cheaper to do so than to raise stuff. The land is too valuable to be used in raising food. Considering for moment that cattle is not a food, just think of the pasturage when an acre of l will raise and support a steer. I speak of cattle in this way because it is not or man's food and is principally raised for export.

his state of affairs is logical—i. e., not raising food because a more valuable p is possible—but it is logical only so long as there is money in circulation. If an has no money, he is not benefited by the cheapness of food and would be ch better off if he had planted. Another reason why food is not raised in rto Rico is the fact that nothing in the line of provisions can be stored and kept m one season to another. We see how soon our commissary supplies spoil in is damp climate. Flour three months on this island has to be condemned, corn al grows musty, beans the same, pork and bacon get skippery. Potatoes rot in ground as well as out of the ground. Corn kept in the crib for years, as in ncis, is impossible, and every ear must be hung up by itself. A planter can not in his winter stock of provisions, as in the United States.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of provisions, therefore, we may count on things ning along as usual, for it is simply the natural state of affairs, if the land- ners continue to employ the peons. The danger lies not in the ruin of the poor, t in the ruin of the rich. The poor rebuild their shacks in a day and have a ter home than before; but as soon as some event causes the rich to cease the e of labor the trouble begins here, as elsewhere, for the poor soon use up their all supply and will have no money to buy more.

n this district of Humacao sugar is the principal crop. At the outside it is naged 15 per cent. At this time of the year it must be weeded and worked, rding a chance for a large number of hands. But there is not more than one nney from here to Arroyo; not one sugar mill is in condition to grind the cane.

If some way could be devised to get American capital available for
ation of these sugar mills, it would do much more good than a fleet
loaded with food.

Coffee, so far as I have seen, is ruined for this season at least. It i
product of this district, though. The trees are stripped of their berrie
the shade trees are blown down. I have seen many trees putting o
leaves, but the question of their utter ruin can not be determined for s
I believe. Coffee picking is off; all work is practically suspended for
and consequently people depending on coffee for work are without a

Cocoanuts have lost 90 per cent, but I do not think a great many peo
upon them. Plantains and bananas are about gone. They were a
article of food. The plantain has a very rapid growth, though.
sweet potato patches are the best and safest source of food raised in
They are practically uninjured by the hurricane. I am told potatoes
the hurricane are now ripe—a not very likely story, but in the line of
Rice is a small crop here; some good fields are to be seen. The fisher
along the coast with nets, baskets, and some seines and boats.

Looking at the district to-day it is hard to see how it is in any wo
than before the 8th of August, except in the dangerous losses sust
lords of the land. From what I have seen of the eastern end of the isl
say that Fajardo, Ceiba, and Juncos have suffered a loss that is not
so far as the necessity for relief is concerned. Arroyo and Piedras ha
little and need a little relief. Humacao, Yabucoa, and Maunabo ha
great deal. Comparison with the figures in your recent circular is n
Yabucoa seems to have been the center. The place is utterly desolat
I see no chance for it to repair its injuries. In Yabucoa 26 people w
one house.

In my district the places which have suffered least have been cryi
and actually getting the most supplies sometimes. I must say that I
want and suffering as greatly exaggerated, and I freely admit so much
as I am responsible for. I don't know that I understand what is me
gent people. In my opinion the whole barefoot population is indig
they are idle, shiftless, without ambition, and will not work, excep
prospect of starvation. This does not mean that they ought to be fed
issue of rations is missing its good intent. It seems impossible to bet
by a new and strict rule. It is too much to expect these commissari
ity boards to have high ideas of duty when they are not working
every time they refuse rations they make an enemy in the place whe

I propose then a new rule for the entire island of Porto Rico, su
exception. The rule is, give no rations except to sick, wounded, wido
aged, and paupers.

ch was replied to at once as follows:

you for your very valuable and interesting letter, which reached me nd upon which I have pondered. Your propositions are incontrovertible. co can not be rehabilitated until the proprietors are on their feet again, y of them can not be placed there until some laws now obtaining are and new ones made. Just at this moment the board is preparing a scheme we will, so to speak, enter into partnership with the proprietors by fur- hem food to feed their laborers while a new crop is being produced. The not absolutely ideal, but we must try everything to get these people to we must feed them to keep them alive. and much of that work should go into the farms of those who at present have not the wherewithal to r. The proposed plan accords with the patriarchal scheme set forth in er, for, as you say, the relation between the peon and the planter is prac- e same as between master and slave, with a difference in favor of the What you say about food production seems to me to be open to certain ions. I am impressed with the idea that most of the food Porto Ricans sed on the island, and that it has practically all been destroyed. The reported destitute is an ever-increasing one. and I can not believe that we universally deceived. On the contrary, I have expected this from the g, for when the meager supply of food that this people had was consumed windfalls of fruit from the storm had disappeared there seemed to be eft but importation or starvation.

worse is to come, and unless we perfect our organization and get every- nning smoothly we are likely to have riot, bloodshed, and murder. As says: "A man will not go hungry or allow his family to suffer if his has anything that will prevent it. I think you wouldn't, and I am sure 't, even if it came to a life or death question. You say that your district worse condition to-day than before August 8, except in the dangerous tained by the lords of the land; which goes without saying, since they l anything to lose, save in one direction, food—which bounteous nature for all and destroyed in a night. To be sure, if the proprietors had ley could employ labor, and labor could then buy food with its wages, ould have made a simple problem for us; but, alas, they have no money ust as a consequence, I fear, feed not less than 250,000 people for many t.

standards the whole peon population here is indigent: but my definition ord for present use is starving. It seems to me that the habitations and are secondary to the one essential—food; for mankind must eat to live, over they should eat by the sweat of their brows, and here is the proposi- nut shell—food for the hungry and work for the able-bodied men.

tainly can not let people starve to death, and most of these people are on of starvation all their lives. Your rule is a good one, but it is too com- ve—sick, wounded, widows, orphans, aged, and paupers. Who are left? 10 per cent of the able-bodied men, who, if not surreptitiously fed by the med will starve, whereby we lose the only wage-earning part of the on.

st part of your letter is practically embraced in the scheme of which I ou a copy, and I hope it will work. Certainly if the proprietors take it will see that the peons work, while we can see that they are not misused. thanking you for your letter and the good work already done by you, I

ry sincerely,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon U. S. A., Chief Surgeon.

soon after the publication of the open letter applications from ed planters began to arrive in numbers far surpassing expec- for the board, basing its calculations on the best obtainable tion, had estimated that not more than 500 planters would vantage of the plan, whereas it actually received and now has 12,000 applications.

estimate of the number of distressed planters was about as s that of the time of the arrival of a new crop of bananas. ere based upon such public opinion as we came in contact with, ch were far wrong. Evidently only the great plantations, some number, were considered.

The following estimate, based upon information obtained duri the progress of the work, is believed to be approximately correct:

Estimated number of farms in Porto Rico.

Divisions.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Fru
Bayamon, including San Juan	88	275	.....	2,
Arecibo, including Manati	38	396	66	2,
Aguadilla, including Lares	40	300	.....	2,
Mayaguez, including San German	90	778	.....	2,
Ponce	49	7,453	570	9,
Guayama, including Arroyo, Caguas, and Cayey	38	2,034	40	3,
Humacao, including Fajardo	.....	317	.....	1,
	403	11,553	676	24,

Grand total, 37,571 plantations of all kinds.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the number of planters wh applied furnishes a very fair index of the amount of general indigen in Porto Rico, about 33 per cent.

The service of information in this department of the work consist in the statement of the applicant, which embraced the facts requir in the open letter above quoted, the confidential statement by a r erence, and an investigation and report by the division inspector.

If the replies were all favorable, an agreement was filled up (in dupl cate) and returned for signature.

It will be seen from the following translation that this agreemen was quite comprehensive:

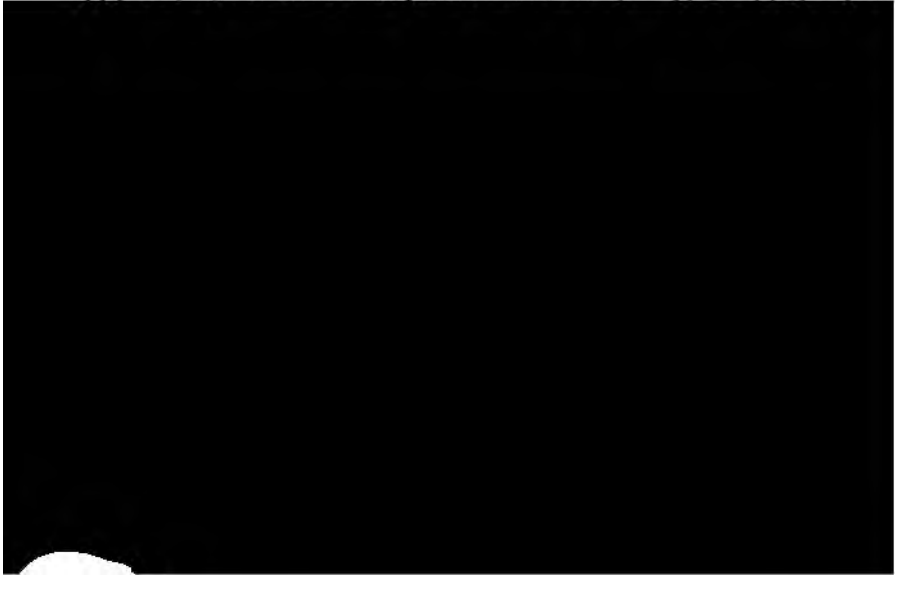
SAN JUAN, P. R.. ———, *1899.*

I, ——— ———, manager (or proprietor) of ——— acres of cultivated proper in the barrio of ———, municipality of ———, Porto Rico, for consideration her inafter named, do hereby agree to the following:

1st. To provide work on my plantation for ——— able-bodied men for —— weeks, requiring from them at least eight (8) hours' work each day for six (6 days each week.

2nd. To render assistance to these laborers in the reconstruction of their hom and towards making them and their families at least as comfortable as before th hurricane of the 8th day of August, 1899.

3rd. To assign to each a small parcel of land, not less than 10,000 square feet, i



It is further understood that any misapplication of relief supplies by the proprietor or his agents will be cause for the prompt annulment of this agreement and his prosecution under the requirements of General Order, 124, Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, dated August 19th, 1899.

_____

_____

_____

_____ _____,
[Signature of proprietor or manager.]

Witness:

_____ _____.

(Duplicates.)

DIRECTIONS.—This agreement must be signed and witnessed in duplicate. Both copies will be sent to the board of charities of Porto Rico at San Juan, and, if approved, one copy will be returned to the signer.

If honestly kept the results could not fail to be satisfactory.

Certainly something had to be done with the means at our command, food, to avoid a dilemma, one horn of which was starvation and the other pauperization.

It must be understood that the board had little or no money and absolutely no means of obtaining any, and its fear was that even the food would not be available. But it never failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation.

The Rev. A. B. Rudd, special inspector of this board, wrote September 20:

Allow me to repeat what I have said in former reports. Unless some plan can be devised whereby the landowners may begin work on their plantations this charity work will have to go on indefinitely, and each day it is continued the condition of the people will be rendered more critical. The plan spoken of in a recent issue of the San Juan News (Planters' Relief) seems to me to look in the right direction.

October 18 the alcalde, Ciales, forwarded a resolution of the municipal council asking that the planters who had solicited assistance from the board be helped at the earliest practicable moment, as the present situation does not admit of delay, which might be fatal to the maintenance of public order.

It is absolutely impossible for planters to employ laborers at their own expense, as the hurricane has left them without means.

This paper was referred to the division inspector, Manati, and returned with the following indorsement:

Respectfully returned. The local board wishes the planters to have the rations for distribution, as they think in this way the deserving will be more likely to get them. Under the present method in many cases it is impossible for the local board to discriminate the deserving from the undeserving. Rations have been sent all over this district, medicines have been supplied, and everything possible is being done.

October 9 Mr. Echevarria, a planter of Gurabo, who ultimately received a large amount of food from the board, wrote:

I have just received your esteemed circular, which I have filled out, and confiding in your condescension I take the liberty of making the following observations: The harmony which is so necessary between proprietor and peon can not now exist in this island as it always has to such an extent as to be envied by other countries. The reason is very simple; the proprietor is deprived of his credit on account of the loss not only of his crops of coffee and minor products, but also everything he planted, making it necessary, so to speak, for him to begin all over again, such was the intensity of the hurricane which wrecked everything. I, who had invested everything I had in plantations, remain without even enough

resources to support my family; therefore, if I am not able to get the ba... lend me three or four hundred dollars for the purpose of building my ho... barns, of very little use would it be to me to clear my coffee plantati... large trees.

The laborer will demand wages besides his food and the ration of 1 po... himself and family, and where am I going to get it? It is necessary to be in hi... tion in order to be able to know what the proprietor of moderate means suff...

Nobody is able to sustain himself with provisions only: it is necessary to d... For this reason I asked in one of my former letters for common clothes for me... women, in order to pay wages with these. I believe that the twelve laborers w... I stated I required for three months for the first cultivation in the plant... will be contented as soon as they know that besides food they will have clot...

As regards what I have stated about my farm: Its value to-day is $6,000, ... ing lost $9,000 of the $15,000 it was valued at in the tax assessments of 189... If I am helped with 30 per cent of the $6,000 I will begin to repay this amoun... years from the present time, at the rate of $300 a year, until the debt is can... always giving this debt the preference. The period of three months is nec... for the first weeding and the replanting of the plantations, bananas, and c... trees, which have been torn up.

I have given the name of Dooley & Co., because they know me, that of J. O... & Co., because I have sold them coffee, and the firm of Esquiaga, to whom I... merly sold coffee. I make these explanations in case they are required. A... the provisions it would be well to send some corn meal, which is a strong fo... the peons. Some native chewing tobacco in coils would also be very accep... for all like it.

Last Tuesday, September 26, an American was here, and he inspected the ... with my son and saw the damage done by the hurricane. I hope you will a... to my request. I am at your orders.

October 12 Mr. Amadeo, of Barros, wrote:

Since I had the honor of an interview with you a few days ago I have foun... on returning to my native town that the food stuffs so generously donated i... United States for the relief of our starving poor are either not wisely distrib... or else do not reach the remote districts, where roads are nonexistent and mi... is dominant.

In order to remedy this evil, I beg to propose the following remedy, which ... both afford relief to the hungry and to the agriculturist left without crop... capital by the hurricane. The remedy is:

First. To hand over portions of provisions and clothing to agriculturist... known probity, who will employ labor on their farms, paying therefor in p... visions; thus renewing the cultivation of their crops, and giving food to deserv... workers.

Second. Allowing said agriculturists to exchange food for clothing, or v... versa, at the merchants' stores, when either is more urgently required than t...

division in which the planter resides, asking that he have the man investigated and submit a recommendation of approval or disapproval of the application. Through this means the board is enabled to take intelligent action upon each case. That the planters do not always appreciate the objects of the charity now being extended to the starving in Porto Rico is evidenced by the following cases which the board is happy to say are exceptional.

Application No. 1.

Señor ——— ———, of ———, applied for food for his laborers and their families under the provisions of a circular letter from the board of charities of Porto Rico dated September 14, 1899.

He reports that he has 200 acres of land under cultivation, chiefly in sugar cane; that his losses from the hurricane amounted to 24½ per cent of the value of his property; that he requires 100 laborers to work his farm; that the food deposit most accessible to his is at ———, and that he will require food for twelve weeks.

He refers to ———, of ———.

Application No. 2.

Señor ———, of ———, reports that he has 150 acres of land under cultivation, chiefly in coffee; that his losses from the hurricane amounted to 75 per cent of the value of his property; that he requires 25 laborers, etc.

The references in the above cases were written to, but as their communications were confidential nothing further will be said concerning them. The commanding officer of the division in which these distressed proprietors reside was then addressed as follows:

"Will you kindly investigate the standing of these applicants in their community and the statistics above set forth and submit your recommendations in regard to placing them on the distressed proprietors list of this board. Upon receipt of your communication (if favorable) agreements to be signed by the applicants will be transmitted through you, which, when signed, you will please return to this board," etc.

In reply to the above the following was received:

"SIR: Your communication of October 7, 1899, and received October 12, 1899, relative to the standing and losses sustained by Mr. ——— ———, is hereby replied to.

"Mr. ——— ——— and Mr. ——— ———, the gentlemen mentioned in your letter of inquiry of October 7, 1899, are of excellent standing, and as far as I can ascertain their statements of losses sustained during the storm of August 8, 1899, are fair and conservative.

"Mr. ——— has, I am informed, some 4,000 acres of land near ——— and vicinity devoted to ———. He has sugar plantations very near ——— of some hundred acres; on this was his greatest loss sustained.

"Mr. ——— has a coffee plantation near ———. His estimate of 75 per cent to be destroyed is conservative.

"As to your question of Government aid in issuing rations to laborers, the employees on these places, I am at a loss for an answer.

"Mr. ——— is reputed to be the richest man in this section of the country. His wealth is estimated to be $1,000,000 (Porto Rican money).

"Mr. ——— is also by common repute wealthy. He now contemplates sending two sons to school in the United States, and himself announces his intention of spending a year in the United States and in France.

"There are men with much less money than these men who are actively working to repair the damage done by the storm.

"Of all men in this township they are the most able to get men and pay them in cash for their work.

"Others (———, ———) have all the men they want at 40 cents per day (Porto Rican money).

"I think after gathering all the facts that I can, that this is the most outrageous demand I ever heard of.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant, "———."

What hope is there for the present generation in Porto Rico if the conspicuous men on the island have so little appreciation of honor, indeed of common honesty, that they can permit themselves to descend to such practices? We occasionally hear of the misapplication of the relief supplies by the lower classes—poor people who are hungry every day all their lives—but what can be expected of them if those they have been taught to look up to, almost as slave to master, ask charity

from a kindly people, masquerading as suffering for the necessaries of li in reality they are living in the lap of luxury. The representative men Rico must learn that before they and their citizens can take their place line with the enlightened people of the world, they will have to adopt t standards of honesty and truthfulness that actuate such people.

The first applicant approved by the board (September 2(refused to sign the agreement for reasons as follows:

I have the honor to state that as the hurricane destroyed my plantat house and left me without resources of any kind, it is evident that, having coming crop of coffee—all I had on which to borrow money—I will in no able to resume my agricultural pursuits.

Having examined the conditions of the agreement with the board, decided that the above circumstances do not permit my signing it. I tl respectfully return it, because I do not wish to have to render bad acc such a sacred trust as that which would be confided to my care.

The second applicant approved also declined to sign for the reason that if he kept his agreement it would cost more than i to. But those who declined were but a small proportion of tho applied.

Some hitches occurred in the distribution of food to plant illustrated in the following:

I have the honor to state that up to the present date I have been unabl the provisions which are to be delivered to me according to my contract v board. At a cost of $12 1 sent pack trains to fetch these on two occasion first time they were not delivered because the provisions had not yet ar Bayamon, the second time because the order for their delivery was addr the corporal in charge of depot in Naranjito instead of to the first lieut Bayamon. I therefore request the board to give me an order to receive the once a month in Bayamon, as, on account of the rains, the river La Plat has to be passed, becomes so swollen that the crossing of it is very difficul

This letter was referred to the noncommissioned officer at Ba who returned it with the following indorsement:

NOVEMBER 2,

Respectfully returned to the board of charities of Porto Rico.

Mr. Modesto Archilla applied here for rations on the 30th of last month were issued to him in compliance with an official order from the board ties. He also applied for rations once before, which were not issued, as t for issue was not at this office, and I was not aware that such order h

ould be rendered. In fact, it made excellent rules, many of which found difficult in having obeyed, for the inspectorate was not ng enough to watch the majority of a million people, who were apparently struggling "to get something for nothing."

It will be recalled that in the beginning it was estimated that relief uld be necessary until the 31st of December, 1899, and its ending uld be marked by the arrival of the bananas, or money in some m, and on November 16 the following circular letter was issued:

Referring to the issue of rations to needy proprietors, you are respectfully med that such rations are to be issued only for one week at a time, and that ek rations will be issued. This board does not intend to continue the issue tions after the 31st of December, 1899, and desires to materially reduce the of relief supplies after December 1, 1899.

But neither bananas nor money appeared, and month by month the e of closure was reluctantly extended, though no new orders to nters were issued.

Finally, early in March, when conditions were quite as bad as any ne during the course of the work, the following was received by the litary governor:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 27, 1899.

R: I have to-day telegraphed you as follows: "I have ordered 500 tons pro- ons shipped by next transport. You are authorized to largely increase issues tions through coffee planters to all persons who will work on their planta- s. Further explanation by mail." A great deal of delay will evidently ensue re final action by Congress on legislation to Porto Rico, and it is evident that ought to give such relief as is possible in the meantime. We have about ,700,000 of the War Department emergency fund placed at the discretion of the esident by Congress at the last session, and out of which we have been paying the rations already furnished. The Senate Committee on Porto Rico is strous that a considerable portion of this should be applied toward the relief of distress and. if possible, securing much-needed work on the coffee plantations; d to secure this they have unanimously reported to the Senate a proposed amend- nt to their bill to provide civil government authorizing the new government to ue bonds "and to reimburse the United States for all moneys which have been, may be, expended out of the emergency fund of the War Department for the lief work of the industrial conditions of the island caused by the hurricane of gust 8, 1899." This, of course, carries an approval of the application of the ergency fund for the purpose indicated, and we have secured the assent of the esident to further expenditures on a liberal scale.

Mr. Amadeo informs me that work is now being done to some extent on 60 per nt of the coffee plantations of the island, and that this has been made possible by the distribution through the coffee planters to the laborers, who have really worked on the plantations for the rations.

I suggest for your consideration, with your greater practical knowledge of the nditions, that this method should be extended; that communication should be ened with the owners of the other plantations, so far as practicable, and that regular system be inaugurated of furnishing rations through the coffee planters to laborers who will put the plantations in the necessary condition for raising coffee; that this should be done to as great an extent as rations can be made prac- tically effective in producing this result, thus at the same time feeding the hungry and securing the improvement of the plantations, and that you take from the planters an obligation to pay to the government of Porto Rico the value of the rations, with the proper proportion of the cost of distribution, with interest, within some specified time, the obligation to be a charge against the land or the crop, or both. Mr. Amadeo thinks that this would be effective. If in your judg- ment it would be, you are authorized to take such action, making such modifi- cations in the plan as appear to you to be desirable and regulating your expenditures for the time being upon the basis of the application of, say, $1,000,000.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of War.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Military Governor of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

At the time of the receipt of the above letter rations were being issued to planters as follows:

Divisions.	Agreements.	Rations.	Divisions.	Agreements.	Rations.
Arecibo	71	5,626	Mayaguez	140	7,[illegible]
Aguadilla	1	10	Manati	402	15,[illegible]
Aibonito	21	775	Ponce	104	9,[illegible]
Adjuntas	43	947	San Juan	76	3,[illegible]
Aguas Buenas	23	1,293	San German	8	
Bayamon	362	8,803			
Humacao	5	235	Total	1,155	52,[illegible]

Already hundreds of thousands of pounds of food had been gratuitously issued to planters, and, aside from the complicated legal machinery involved in the execution of the scheme proposed by Mr. Amade, it seemed that for the comparatively short time it would be necessary to carry on the relief the plan already in operation had better be continued. Moreover, in the opinion of this board, if money was available, it was far better to give it to the peon for his labor on the public roads than to sell it to the planter in the form of food, perhaps to be reconverted into money, and thus fail to subserve the very aim and object of the appropriation.

In this view of the case the military governor sent the following cable:

SAN JUAN, *March 13, 1900.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Your letter February 27 received to-day. I recommend that, until all the coffee farms are cleared, the distribution to planters be continued under present scheme. * * * This will take about two months and cost about $250,000 in food and transportation. Meantime contracts may be let for road work covering $750,000 work to begin within a month and continue for about eight months. This, I believe, will relieve the distress and enable all coffee planters to clean up. To stop issues on present plan, which involves no cash payments by beneficiaries, and now demand lien on property of same and other planters to secure food will be attended with great difficulty, discontent, and irritation. * * * Expenditures on roads in employment surplus labor is best method of relief I can suggest. Such investment of capital gives visible and permanent assets.

[redacted]

On March 22 the board addressed the following communication:

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your instructions this board is completing the necessary inquiries to enable it to supply food to some 3,000 additional coffee farmers, who have not yet directly been supplied with food, to enable them to get labor to clear their farms. It is presumed that this will require an additional issue of 100,000 rations daily. If, then, we continue to issue to the planters now receiving, the total requirements on this account will be 200,000 rations daily, and if we add to this 500 rations for the chronic poor for each of the 70 municipalities, 35,000 rations, we find that the extreme demand will be 117 tons daily or 235,000 rations.

So large an amount of food has not yet been required, and it is not believed that the demand will exceed or even equal 500 tons weekly; nevertheless it will not be far from this amount. The board believes that the continuance of this undesirable, but under the circumstances most necessary, method of relief should be brought to a conclusion at the earliest practicable date.

Each month since the beginning of the year we have announced that the food distribution would cease with the month, only to find that the new month brought no relief to the distressing situation, and we must continue a form of assistance most demoralizing to the people but absolutely necessary to preserve them from death by starvation.

The seventeen weeks we estimated that relief would be necessary are now rapidly extending to eight months, and the end is not yet.

We trust, sir, that the time has now come when the board can authoritatively announce a date after which no food will be issued, and we beg that you will inform us accordingly.

The first indorsement from the governor read:

Respectfully returned to the board of charities.

It is the opinion of the military governor that, under the authority of the President, as conveyed in the inclosed letter from the Secretary of War (February 27), issues should continue to the helpless poor until such time as it is known that relief in some active form is reaching the needy. In other words, it is desired that at present food issues be continued to those whose starvation would otherwise result, and to the extent of saving their lives. The proposal of the board to add to the list of coffee planters the names of those who have not hitherto been assisted is approved, and the help given to the previously assisted planters should be discontinued as rapidly as practicable.

The aggregate of issues weekly should not exceed 500 tons of all kinds, this to be reduced as it may be found practicable to do so.

Let requisitions be made on the Department for such additional medicines as may, in the judgment of the board, be necessary for three or four months; and as some time must elapse before requisitions for medicines can be filled, recourse should be had to medical supplies in the hands of local druggists at the best purchase rates obtainable.

The military governor does not believe that it will be practicable to wholly discontinue food and medicine issues before the 1st of July, though the volume of issues can probably be greatly reduced below 500 tons per week.

By direction of the military governor:

J. S. BATTLE, *Aid-de-Camp.*

The necessity for careful investigation is illustrated in the following letter:

I have the honor to call your attention to the exceeding discrepancies between the statements made by applicants for charity and the records of the municipality. As far as I can understand, the better class of people do not apply, while the lazy and shiftless are most urgent in their appeals for charity that should have become unnecessary long since. I would recommend some system of investigation before issuing rations to this class, many of whom are evidently making false statements in their efforts to get free rations.

As to the amount of rations to be issued, I would suggest that this be settled in our office, as I have forwarded you the necessary information for deciding upon the matter. As yet I have no idea what amount of rations should be estimated for. *The applications will be forwarded* promptly to you, with the information as to *the land actually owned and actually* cultivated, and the actual products thereof,

as shown by the records of the municipality. The sentiment of this commun is against the further issue of free rations.

In the management of the depots and issues the officer on the grou had the widest liberty. He was authorized to suspend issues to planter at any time when in his judgment such were no longer necessary the agreement was not being observed.

As the agreements were rarely observed, this arbitrary power w never a cause for legitimate complaint, and indeed it was seldem exe cised when the conditions did not clearly demand it.

In certain of the municipalities the authorities made every effort facilitate the applications of their constituents by having blan printed and furnishing all required information.

In one case the board was so impressed with this fact, and son information it had received from various sources that the facilitatin of planters' applications had become a business, that the followin letter was sent:

The board is receiving a large number of applications from planters, such inclosed, which someone has gone to the trouble to have printed.

The board will be glad to have you investigate the matter, with view to asce taining if any charge is made for having these applications filled up.

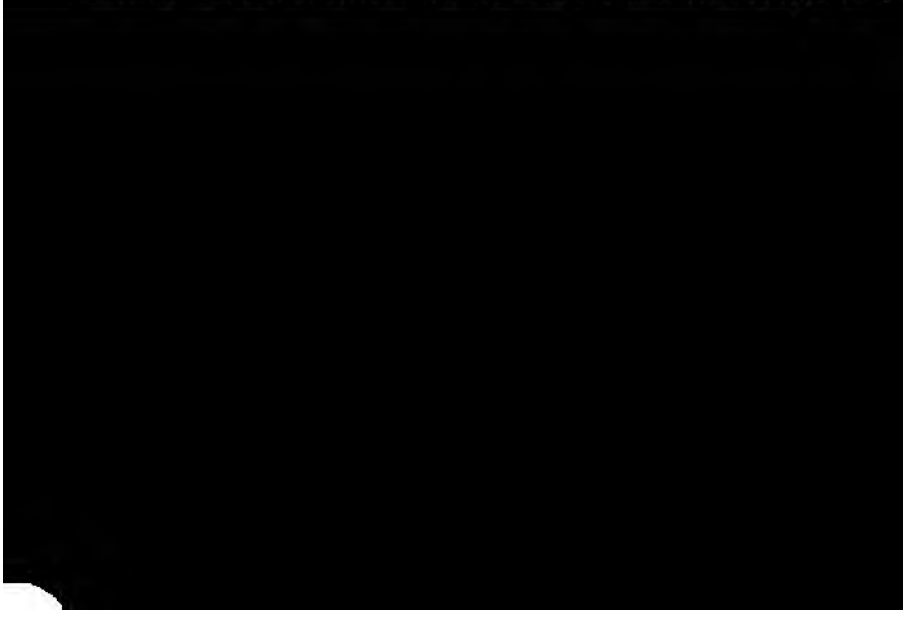
To which answer was received as follows:

I have the honor to inform you that I have investigated the subject of your le ter of the 28th of March, 1900, and have the following report to make: The alcal of Bayamon and the leaders of the Republican party here had the blank form printed, and sent them out into the surrounding districts with a letter, saying f all Republicans who had not received rations to fill out the blanks and send the to San Juan.

As far as I can learn there is no charge made for the blank forms.

From which it would appear to have been a matter of politics, n business.

The interest taken by some of the local officials in forwarding tha of their constituents resulted in giving certain districts an apparentl disproportionately large number of "contracting" planters. Thi condition was also contributed to by those of the division inspectors o



commendation to be filled in and signed in duplicate. Please return all these ers completed to this office.
Planters who have agreements can present them to the commanding officer, cibo, and secure food if the commanding officer deems necessary. A certificate m you would be of assistance to him and them.
No back rations will be issued.

It was out of the question to enter into an agreement with a planter ithout investigating him, and this was often found almost impossible. April 6, 1900, the following petition was referred to the board:

BARRANQUITAS, *March 31, 1900.*

ANUEL CARVAJOL et al.:

Respectfully explain the disastrous agricultural and social conditions of the ality, and request the Government to afford them means and relief.
There are a large number of small farmers who own coffee plantations and ld be helped with provisions to feed a certain number of laborers.
mpulse should also be given to public works, as a means of giving work to the

There is a great need of a road connecting this town with the "Central Road," good work might be done in this sense.

This was referred to the division inspector of Aibonito, and returned h the following indorsement:

I am issuing about 2,500 rations weekly at Barranquitas, which is all that I can k over. Am working about 300 men. At least 150 are working in the Aibonito rict and are drawing rations from that point. If rations were issued only to e who need them, 3,000 rations weekly would be sufficient to carry these peo- through until bananas and plantains are plentiful, which will not be until June. s to the plantation owners, there is no doubt but that they need assistance, but s hard to tell who needs rations, for they all tell the same pitiful story, and I sorry to say that they do not hesitate to prevaricate. Now, if one is issued tions they all should receive them. This would be an immense undertaking, r I have over 30,000 people in my district.
I have come to the conclusion that as long as we can not feed them all, we had tter cut the planters off and continue to issue rations as we have been doing. here have been about 150 applications for rations sent me to investigate; some 25 e from Barranquitas, while most of the others are from Barros. This munici- ality has a population af about 15,000.
I have recommended with a few exceptions that rations be issued to 4 laborers r 25 acres of land for eight weeks, and their families do not exceed 5 each. I id this because the people have not been receiving their share of rations. I did ot think at the time there would be so many applicants. If rations were issued o all the laborers called for and for the number of weeks they would require hem, each plantation owner would receive rations for at least 15 laborers and they would require them for at least four or five months. They do not hesitate to ask for as many laborers as they have acres of land, and some of them more. About one-third of the road is already completed. If I had the tools which I asked for March 25, I would set more men to work, but probably would not use many more rations. I have no trouble in getting men to work.

An acknowledgement was sent to the writers, stating that food would be issued to the planters who were properly recommended; but that this board had nothing to do with roads, which are controlled by the board of public works.

The following correspondence shows a not uncommon phase of the work which made it oftentimes exceedingly disagreeable to our officers. I find no evidence that the example of the sons of Jacob, who in time of famine went up into Egypt to purchase food, had any effect here. These people, whom we are striving with might and main to help, seem to have taken it as a right rather than a favor, and I question whether there is any widespread gratitude to the United States for all that they have done, but rather general dissatisfaction that more was not done.

I have the honor to report that I have so far been able to draw but two weeks' *supply, though I always reported* to the relief depot every week without fail. The *irst week I was issued 1 bag of* rice and 37 pounds codfish, not weighed. The sec- *d week I received 75 pounds* beans, 40 pounds rice, and 8 pounds codfish, which *re weighed at Mr. José* Colon's store.

This amount is not sufficient, and I can not comply with what I have agreed to. I know not whether these irregularities are due to the animosity existing on the part of the man in charge—Mr. Britapaja—against me, or are merely orders from the board of charities of Porto Rico. I return the order for rations, which may be canceled in case the board refuses to modify same.

This letter was referred to the division inspector, and returned with the following indorsement:

I do not understand the man's statements. He has presented himself at this office but twice, and has drawn his full allowance each time. I have his receipt for both issues for 245 pounds each. I trust that you will pay no further attention to such false statements as these. My business books are open for inspection, and I would like to have you send some one up to inspect my methods.

I have no scales, but we can guess approximately at weights, which, under the circumstances, I think should be near enough measure. I can not always be present at each issue, as my duties in the custom-house take me away, but I make it a point to spend a portion of each day superintending the issue. The interpreter is a man I have the utmost confidence in.

April 4 the division inspector, Manati, reported as follows:

I have the honor to transmit herewith some of the applications for contracts from Manati, with my recommendations on the last page of each application.

The signature appearing above mine is that of the alcalde of Manati, to whom all applications in this municipality were referred for remarks concerning the official records.

I do not favor the issuing of any more rations on contracts, other than on those now approved as I believe that this new list will be as hard to discontinue as the old one has been. I am now issuing rations to alcaldes and comisarios of barrios, and I believe this plan is working very well. There is much fraud perpetrated under the contract system, and I do not believe in 50 per cent of the cases that the peons get what they are entitled to.

There are many, too, living on the farms of contractors who are also drawing rations as proprietors.

I have given the people of this locality to understand that all rations will cease on April 30, and do not believe in issuing contracts extending beyond that date under any conditions. Bananas will be quite plentiful by that time, and work on the roads in the eastern, western, and southern sections of the division begun, so that all rations then necessary to be issued can be done by alcades and comisarios.

If they misapply the rations they are responsible to the people and no one else.

The inclosed 24 applications for contracts are only a few that I have had time to investigate. I still have some 575 new applications, which I will forward as soon as I can give them my attention, but as I have before stated this will be followed by another flood of similar applications from others who have not made them, provided there are any proprietors left who have not done this. I inclose herewith a letter from the alcade of Vega Baha acknowledging the receipt of the 3,000 rations sent him to work his unemployed.

In his letter he says nothing about there being many in that condition in his municipality, nor did he when I passed through that town about two weeks ago.

I had one delegation of unemployed here. The entire delegation was put to work on the target range for a few days, and I have not seen a delegation since.

In regard to your telegram concerning transportation of supplies here. I have four or five army wagons here and can readily transfer 60,000 rations weekly from the depot to the storehouse with them. You will probably have a complaint from the person that has been drawing some $200 a month for his services that enough rations have not been issued here, and also from the French Railway Company, but this is but natural. I am endeavoring to get rations to the needy, and to keep them away from the rich and those who do not need them or dispose of them as soon as drawn. These last two are much more difficult to do than the first, but I hope to succeed in both before many weeks.

The following report is of interest as illustrating conditions in the more easterly section of the island:

HATO GRANDE, P. R., *April 6, 1900.*

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
Post San Juan, P. R.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the within-inclosed report of the inspection of planters, district of Hato Grande, P. R., who are receiving aid from the Government.

All planters named in this report live in the barrio of Quebrada Arens, which is one of the poorest of this district, they being small planters having from 2 to 6 men working.

I had an interview with the planters of this barrio Saturday last and interviewed the men working for them on Sunday and Tuesday, and find the men satisfied with what they get in rations, but in many cases the planters have neglected to give the acre of ground allowed them, but they are hastening to do so since they find there is an investigation being made.

In the case of planter 590, he has given the acre allowed by law, but the workmen state that they must give one-half of the products of this 1 acre to the planter. And the same case with planter 616, who only gave the acre to the workmen since I made the investigation one week ago.

While in many cases these planters have not lived up to their agreements, as far as giving the workmen a piece of ground, the workman himself seems to be satisfied, and to stop the issue of rations in any of these cases would cause a great deal of suffering among the working class, as the planters, as far as it is able to find out, have no money to work their ground.

Will submit report of other cases as soon as I can get information.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BROSE,
Corporal, Company I, Eleventh Infantry, Commanding Relief Station.

Had it been practicable to make as close an investigation into all cases as was done in the following, a much more accurate knowledge of the facts might have been obtained; but if anyone was starving, what would he have done in the meantime?

HENRY BARRACKS, *Cayay, P. R., April 8, 1900.*

POST ADJUTANT:

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honor to report that I have personally investigated the circumstances of Señor Juan José Baldrich, planter, living about 3 miles from Cayay, with a view of continuing the aid now rendered him in the way of relief supplies by the board of charities of Porto Rico.

From a thorough investigation of his affairs and from his own statements, I am of the opinion that the issue of rations to the gentleman named should cease at once, for the following reasons:

Baldrich owns in his own right and name the following list of property, which he claims is clear of incumbrances of any kind or character: Six hundred cuerdas of good land, 15 horses, 125 cattle, and a lot of miscellaneous personal property.

He claims not to owe a dollar in the world, and he evidently has some money, for he is paying his peons 25 centavos and Government rations per day. Prior to the hurricane he paid the same amount and rationed the men and their families.

Since the hurricane he has cleared the portion of his coffee not destroyed which he claims to have in good shape, and he has planted other products until he now claims 100 cuerdas coffee, 80 cuerdas bananas, breadfruit, etc., 4 cuerdas yautias, 6 cuerdas ready for rice, corn, etc.

I traveled over a good portion of his land, and believe he has approximately the amounts claimed in cultivation. He has been through his entire crop and cleaned it out once and is now ready to begin the second time, which will be all the cultivation necessary until harvest time. He states that he has been drawing rations for sixty days, and he has certainly made good use of them, judging from the appearance of his plantation. He admits that he would require about a 1,000-pesos expenditure for him to complete his crop if the rations were stopped, and insists that he must have rations for six months longer to prevent the men who are now working his place from starving. In my opinion this man has sufficient stock to enable him to raise the 1,000 pesos necessary to complete his crop.

Very respectfully,

F. HAWES,
Lieutenant, Porto Rico, U. S. V.

He is drawing rations for 25 or 30 laborers and families.

April 12 the division inspector, Humacao, wrote:

I have the honor to return to the board of charities of Porto Rico the following applications for rations with the recommendation that no supplies be issued, for *reasons hereafter enumerated:*

The applications inclosed are numbered as follows: 5060, 5061–2–3–4–5–6–7–8, *5091–3–4, 5150–1, 6362, 6554.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]. To keep those on the farms and their present in regular [illegible]
[illegible] consequent added misery, suffering, threatened epidemics and death.
[illegible]. To get the best working distribution of various plants which could nearly
[illegible] and accept through the assistance of the native planters
[illegible]. To keep the farms at work and restore the farms which must be made
[illegible] of treatment.
[illegible]. The financial status of the planters only very little figures in the matter
[illegible] of those who have means have already planted up their farms and now may
[illegible] be considered by employing their laborers further. Ordinarily these would fall
[illegible] upon the funds of the charities but in the instance now in the hands and pos-
[illegible]sion are put materials there is a source of the ordinary supplies and these
[illegible] must be lost or suffering and death from starvation will follow
[illegible] board proposes to use the loan funds of charities to substitute food, the
[illegible] seed, stock, and tools. They will issue their orders from the nearest
[illegible] on personal requisitions, invoice and receipt and will forward a weekly
[illegible] and distribution to this board.
[illegible] planters will continue as now as in the judgment of the
[illegible], that some may be necessary. Taking into consideration the points
[illegible] set forth.
[illegible] board to continue to give loans of the various practicable amounts not to
[illegible] farms that no one shall starve to death.

[illegible] the question that charity begins at home has a practical
[illegible] Rico, is illustrated by the following

[illegible] the honor to acknowledge receipt of communications dated the 22d
[illegible], and to express to you all that in my power lies to relieve my neighbors
[illegible] without me a certain amount of provisions for the maintenance of peace
[illegible] on my farm, but the time came when the provisions ceased and the work
[illegible] was stopped. My farm is the only thing I have to depend on for a living,
[illegible] I would deeply appreciate the favor of your kindly to use my property
[illegible] charitable distribution. This I could have done with perfect propriety to
[illegible] farm good. I would also state that the account of materials received by me
[illegible], although in succession, as a great many pieces have been [illegible]
[illegible] the town in payment of assistance.

The following case, in which the board took special interest, is cited to show that the best intentions are often misunderstood:
Early in April Mr. Jaime Annexy, of Utuado, made application for assistance under the newly planters plan of application, which took usual course, was approved by all references and especially heard by General Stone, who stated that Mr. Annexy had been constantly helpful to him during the invasion of the island, and entitled to special consideration.
The agreements were made out and mailed to Mr. Annexy for signature, but were never received back. Doubtless they lie in some pigeon-hole in Porto Rico this moment. Of course Mr. Annexy never had the requisitioned funds, as set forth in the following letter:

UTUADO, P. R., *May 15, 1900.*

Hon. ANTONIO CHUMAN,
President Board of Charities Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

My Distinguished Friend: I have read of your appointment as president of board of charities and congratulate you. Please direct that orders be given to me provisions loaned me, as the distribution of supplies has hitherto been so slow as to give irritations to some.
Don Jaime Iglesias and his applications have been pending for the past five months. My contracts were returned signed about ten days ago.
Very respectfully,

JAIME ANNEXY.

Mr. Iglesias, above referred to, whom also General Stone recommended, had signed his agreement several months before and drawn from it.

The following correspondence shows another phase of pl relief:

In compliance with the orders of the board of charities of San Juan, we fully submit the following:

We had a farm consisting of 162 cuerdas, and having 125 cuerdas of sa planted with coffee which was destroyed by the hurricane last August, having the ready money in hand with which to repair said damage, w application to the board of charities at San Juan for rations for 20 laborer board responded and gave us rations for only 5 laborers, which is not near cient. The first week we accepted and kept 175 pounds of rations, bu greatly insufficient.

We would be pleased if you would investigate this matter, sending a sion to our farm to fully investigate the matter, and would be pleased if transmit the report of said commission to the board of charities for their eration.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to the president of the board of charities, Sa P. R. If this statement is true, as I am told it is, I would have recom rations for more than 20 laborers. I request that my indorsement on this tion may be sent me, as I find it is not in my office; it is possible that a has been made in this case.

[Second indorsement.]

Respectfully returned. Ration order was issued on within referred to tion in accordance with the following recommendation:

"Respectfully returned to the president of the board of charities, Sa P. R. Approved for 5 laborers for twelve weeks."

[Third indorsement.]

Respectfully returned. Approved for 25 laborers. A mistake was mad case.

The following report submitted by Private Furey, Compa Eleventh Infantry, temporarily in charge of the subdepot at Buenas, gives an interesting statement of the condition of plan that district:

AGUAS BUENAS, P. R., *May 29*,

COMMANDING OFFICER, *San Juan, P. R.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to applic

Application No. 8753.

r. José Dolores Diaz, barrio of Cajuitas, has 7¼ acres of land, 3 acres in coffee, es in bananas, beans, etc. Requires 4 laborers to work his farm; their famiumber 12 persons. I believe this applicant could work his farm without f.

Application No. 8715.

. Antoleni Rodriquez, barrio of Cajuitas, has 25¼ acres of land, 5 acres in e, 5 acres in bananas, 2 acres in corn, rice, etc. Requires 6 laborers to work rm: their families number 24 persons. I believe that this applicant is in of relief.

Application No. 8749.

. Juan Ramos, barrio of Cajuitas, has 977 acres of land, 4 acres in coffee, 8 in bananas, 18 acres in potatoes, rice, and minor products. Requires 8 laborwork his farm; their families number 63 persons. I believe that this applis in need of relief.

Application No. 7583.

Gracía, barrio of Cajuitas, has 5 acres of land in coffee, bananas, etc. ires 3 laborers to work his farm; their families number 22 persons. I believe pplicant could work his farm without relief.

Application No. 9137.

. Lorenzo Rodriquez, barrio of Jayuyes, has 35 acres of land, 7 acres in e, 4 acres in bananas, etc. Requires 5 laborers to work his farm. Their famumber 20 persons. I believe that this applicant is in need of relief.

Application No. 5366.

r. Manuel Colon, barrio of Juan Asensio, has 122½ acres of land, 29 acres in e, bananas, corn, etc. Requires 4 laborers to work his farm. Their families aber 31 persons. I believe that this applicant is in need of relief.

Application No. 6805.

r. Santiago Medna, barrio of Jayuyes, has 16 acres of land, 4 acres in coffee, cres in bananas, etc. Requires 5 laborers to work his farm. Their families aber 28 persons. I believe this applicant is in need of relief.

Application No. 6307.

r. Juan Hernandez Aponte, barrio of Sonadova, has 14 acres of land, 3 acres offee, 2 acres in bananas, 1 acre in potatoes, etc. Requires 5 laborers to work farm. Their families number 12 persons. I believe this applicant is in need elief.

Very respectfully,

PRIVATE FUREY,
Company M, Eleventh Infantry, in charge temporarily.

May 29 this office issued the following circular:

The following letter is issued for your information and guidence. Please make o issues to planters in June, and continue those to municipal boards of chari- s for chronic poor and infirm until the supplies on hand are exhausted, which ll be about the middle of July.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, May 28, 1900.

on. CHARLES H. ALLEN,
Governor of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

SIR: Referring to our conversation this morning respecting the discontinuance f food issues to planters and proceeding in accordance with your advice to discontinue such issues, a course which my own judgment approves, I have the onor to advise your excellency that I have to-day given orders forbidding all ssues of food to planters after June 15, proximo, and that no more new names e added to those planters receiving subsistence supplies.

Very respectfully,

G. W. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

office, Manati, and which have been erroneously rated up and held re
the postmaster at that place. I have called on the postmaster as to
ters in question were held in spite of the general orders issued on the
This office regrets the delay to the inclosed correspondence, and trus
be no repetition of the occurrence in the future.

June 28 the officer in charge of the Porto Rican relief adc
following letter:

SAN JUAN, P. R., *Ju*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: Food issues to planters having ceased, I have the honor to rec
the houses of planters be inspected to ascertain who, if any, have re
remaining on hand. Should any be found, the names of the plante
reported to the proper civil authorities for the necessary action.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R.
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., in Charg

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to the governor of Porto Rico, San Juan, P.
If the recommendations of Major Hoff are approved, I would recc
instructions be given to the police to make investigation and find out
planters have not been issuing the rations donated to them for
Reports received would indicate that such has been the case in some i
any rations are found, I would recommend that they be seized by th
turned over to the boards of charity, and that any necessary punitive ac
with respect to violation of contract obligations which may be disc
investigation.

GEO. W.
Brigadier-General, Co

[Second indorsement.]

Respectfully returned to Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, commanding
ment of Porto Rico, with the advice that instructions given to the ch
police will result, it is hoped, in the apprehension of any person
deserving punishment.

By direction of the governor: WILLIAM H.

[Third indorsement.]

able-bodied work for food were unavailing. There were no means the insular treasury to employ labor on public works, and pauperion and demoralization of the poor classes, with the utter ruin of coffee industry, were threatening.

Something had to be done, and there was nothing else the board uld do but take the planter and the peon into partnership for their utual benefit. In theory this plan would feed, house, and clothe peon and his family, and, moreover, it would furnish him with a of food for future use.

It would reconstruct the farmer's buildings and recultivate his lds, upon the products of which his future and that of his farm ds depended.

From the standpoint of the board it would employ labor at the place ere it belonged and prevent the concentration of paupers in the st cities. It would bring the food to the people on the farms, often inaccessibly located that any means of transportation at the com- nd of this board would have been inadequate; and, finally, it would work to the able-bodied men, whose pauperization would mean ation.

It may be said that, all things considered, the plan has worked quite well as expected. Porto Rican planters are no more to be depended on than other men. To be sure, each of them signed an agreement do certain things, which agreement was not generally kept, either the letter or in the spirit. It doubtless would have been kept if it been practicable to maintain a system of inspection, but the tters were too many and often too inaccessible for our men to spect them, even if we knew their language and tricks, which we not. We were forced to trust them, and the temptation to mis- plication of food and evasion of agreement was too great for some resist.

Many farms were cleared which otherwise would not have been. ny laborers were employed who under any circumstances would e had to be fed, and thousands of people were kept at home and ve.

All planters' applications, with the papers relating thereto, are on in the office of the Porto Rican relief. A complete record is ered in the books of the office, from which the following statistics e compiled:

Report on applications received from each district.

	Applications received	Applications acted upon	Acres under cultivation	Approved and agreements signed	Rations allowed per day	Deserters	Not [illegible]	Not [illegible]	Refused to sign agreement but remained
[illegible]untas	602	54[illegible]	2[illegible]10	31	[illegible]	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]reyo	36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
ayama	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
linas	1	[illegible]	[illegible]						
[illegible]llas	181	144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	194	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ibonito	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
arros	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
arranquitas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	449	352	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Report on applications received from planters from districts—Continued

	Applications received.	Applications acted upon.	Acres under cultivation.	Approved and agreements signed.	Rations allowed per day.	Disapproved.	No reply to confidential letter.	No references.	Re to
Aguadilla	91	76	1,724	4	150	6	25	9	
Moca	171	30	1,442	.....	.....	1	3	8	
Aguada	32	3	198	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Rincon	38	8	983	.....	.....	1	1	2	
Isabela	62	10	257	.....	.....	4	1	1	
Total	394	127	4,604	4	150	12	31	21	
Arecibo	458	442	17,749	138	4,113	102	49	70	
Utuado	1,055	935	40,519	531	16,609	68	56	84	
Hatillo	96	76	1,632	12	175	12	2	1	
Camuy	84	47	3,231	.....	.....	2	1	43	
Quebradillas	69	68	1,079	2	65	3	.....	6	
Total	1,762	1,568	64,210	683	20,962	187	108	204	
Bayamon	479	460	6,259	226	4,628	18	98	28	
Toa Baja	3	3	76	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Toa Alta	18	15	284	6	175	1	2	1	
Naranjito	209	204	4,216	100	3,658	8	50	6	
Dorado	13	13	306	5	328	.....	7	1	
Corozal	316	303	8,033	30	1,210	10	199	14	
Comerio	192	192	6,479	81	3,905	3	77	6	
Total	1,230	1,190	25,653	448	13,904	40	436	56	
Caguas	76	40	2,134	19	1,067	.....	4	7	
Gurabo	100	86	1,179	39	761	3	5	5	
Aguas Buenas	155	148	5,049	54	2,328	12	27	14	
San Lorenzo	61	61	2,229	44	745	1	2	3	
Juncos	38	21	428	6	115	.....	4	8	
Total	430	362	11,019	162	5,016	16	42	37	
Cayey	109	74	6,068	35	1,505	10	4	4	
Cidra	90	77	4,360	20	605	8	17	6	
Total	199	151	10,428	55	2,110	18	21	10	
Mayaguez	892	760	28,522	332	12,368	99	37	66	
Cabo Rojo	131	113	3,729	13	675	18	7	50	
Hormigueros	5	5	183	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
Las Marias	209	169	10,775	76	2,875	11	11	7	
Maricao	99	68	6,402	23	1,708	8	10	8	

ort on applications received from planters from districts—Continued.

	Applications received.	Applications acted upon.	Acres under cultivation.	Approved and agreements signed.	Rations allowed per day.	Disapproved.	No reply to confidential letter.	No references.	Refused to sign or agreement not returned.
.....	336	270	12,500	119	5,530	44	18	38	51
stain ...	303	249	11,581	75	2,832	56	7	8	103
al.....	639	519	24,121	194	8,362	100	25	46	154
.....	170	165	17,926	13	1,435	7	40	41	64
az	342	301	22,978	21	3,411	7	81	29	163
abel	1	1	80	1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	154	142	4,709	5	110	6	17	9	105
.....	154	107	8,168	8	470	9	15	14	61
al.....	821	716	53,811	48	5,526	29	153	93	393
.....	3	3	85	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
as.....	13	12	469	3	85	.....	.....	3	6
.....	35	21	442	3	95	2	2	8	6
.....	6	2	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
ilto	5	4	92	2	65	.....	.....	.....	2
al.....	62	42	1,154	8	245	4	2	14	14
an.....	261	208	5,661	18	402	18	11	128	28
rande..	214	165	5,315	27	1,049	15	4	39	80
.....	31	22	1,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6
il.....	506	390	12,557	45	1,451	33	15	183	114

RECAPITULATION.

.....	692	540	29,300	300	9,750	33	49	56	102
.....	194	157	3,672	19	1,227	2	13	53	70
.....	449	352	14,346	157	6,341	18	45	49	83
.....	394	127	4,604	4	150	12	31	21	59
.....	1,762	1,568	64,210	683	20,962	187	108	204	386
.....	1,230	1,190	25,653	448	13,904	40	436	56	210
.....	430	362	11,019	162	5,016	16	42	37	105
.....	199	151	10,428	55	2,110	18	21	10	47
.....	48	30	1,745	17	815	1	.....	3	9
.....	295	226	13,184	13	798	5	19	13	176
.....	160	152	4,594	7	274	59	28	17	41
.....	639	519	24,121	194	8,362	100	25	46	154
:	1,749	1,408	56,690	574	20,484	160	88	152	434
.....	1,942	1,779	49,010	669	20,863	479	184	178	269
.....	821	716	53,811	48	5,526	29	153	93	393
.....	62	42	1,154	8	245	4	2	14	14
an.....	506	390	12,557	45	1,451	33	15	183	114
al.....	11,572	9,709	380,098	3,403	118,278	1,196	1,259	1,185	2,666

of applications acted upon	9,709
ons received too late to be acted upon	1,863
al received	11,572

HOSPITALS IN THEIR RELATION TO RELIEF.

ıitals in Porto Rico, have with scarcely an exception, been such .e only. Each municipality is supposed to support at least one. ılly consists of a small frame building, divided into two, three, · rooms, as the size permits. Of furnishings it may be said that are none, and of medical and surgical supplies, they are non- ıt. Food and care are not more than sufficient to meet the st needs. It is needless to say that sanitary and hygienic res are conspicuous by their total absence.

care of the sick, largely increased in number as a consequence hurricane, *was of course a* most important part of the general

work of relief under the board of charities. The existing condition made this a problem most difficult to solve satisfactorily. With view to ascertaining definitely the status of the island's hospital accommodations, and as a basis for any future allotments of funds appropriated for their care, the following circular letter was sent from the adjutant-general's office in October:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., October 25, 1899.

COMMANDING OFFICER AND DIVISION INSPECTOR,
——— ———.

SIR: The department commander requests that you will furnish the following information:

In which of your municipalities are there hospitals? ———.

Please describe the conditions of each, as follows:

1. (*a*) Size: ———. (*b*) Character: ———. (*c*) Location: ———. (*d*) Condition of building: ———.
2. Outbuildings: ———.
3. Furniture and appliances: ———.
4. Supplies: ———.
5. State, in order of importance, repairs needed, and submit estimate of cost material and labor. ———.
6. Give list of furniture and bedding needed. ———.
7. What is the present, average, and annual occupancy? ———.
8. What official is in charge of the hospital? ———.
9. How many nurses and other attendants are there? ———.
10. How is the hospital supplied with food and medicine? ———.
11. How can $500 be most effectively spent in improving the hospital? Give rough estimate. ———.
12. Recommendations: ———.

The replies were almost unanimous in their description of the hospitals, as totally unfit for their purpose, both as regards accommodation and facilities.

The following are a few communications in reply to the above, and others of later date apropos to the subject. They are inserted to give an idea of the general state of these institutions throughout the island. There were exceptions, but their number was insignificant.

POST OF LARES, P. R., *October 31, 1899.*

[redacted]

A STREET IN AGUADILLA.

How is the hospital supplied with food and medicines? Relief supplies solely.
How can $500 be most effectively spent in improving the hospital? For
named repairs, furniture, and bedding, and in providing a water tank or
with necessary gutter and spout to catch rain water; estimated cost of
, $75.
Recommendations: The present privy vault is simply a pit in the ground,
out outlet except seepage, underneath the rear end of building, and of an
own number of years standing. Improved sanitary arrangements seems to
first consideration.
Very respectfully,

HARRY R. LEE,
Captain, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, Division Inspector.

CAYEY, P. R., *December 14, 1899.*

ADJUTANT.

: I have the honor to report the condition of the building used for a hospital
linas, P. R., in the district of Cayey, in accordance with orders issued Decem-
, 1899.
building is an old, weather-beaten, wooden structure, about 12 feet square,
roofed, without doors, windows, and floor that deserve the name. No
n nor utensils of any kind. No beds, cots, nor any furnishings whatever.
unsanitary and vile.
r patients were found on the floor, suffering from anæmia and starvation.
teen centavos daily is the munificent sum expended by the council for the
ses of these four victims. * * *
Very respectfully,

H. A. EBERLE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

AIBONITO, P. R., *November 10, 1899.*

ANDING OFFICER,
Post of Aibonito, P. R.

: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to inspection of
ublic hospital at Aibonito, P. R.:
ere is no permanent hospital, and the hospital itself, which is only a tempo-
affair, is a building 24 feet long by 21 feet wide, divided by a partition in the
r, and one large room in the rear, which is used as a kitchen; the location is
, but building is foul and dirty and very poorly adapted for the purpose used,
n need of very extensive repairs to put it in a habitable condition.
e outbuilding, which is used for a water-closet, was in a dirty condition, and
odoriferous.
rniture consisted of one large table, a few broken chairs, and cots.
mall quantity of supplies and medicines on hand.
present there are only 6 patients in hospital.
e practicante in charge and one nurse on duty.
od and medicines supplied by municipal authorities and relief committee.
ould respectfully recommend that another building be obtained and fitted
ghout.
Very respectfully,

COMPTON WILSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

SAN SEBASTIAN, *December 21, 1899.*

ain LEE, *Lares:*

isited the hospital to-day and found it in very bad condition. There are 13
nts—8 men and 5 women. They have one bunk and were sleeping on the
without any covering. I have given them all the bean bags that I can spare
e as covering and bedding. Dr. Meguel Cancio, in charge of the hospital,
visits them two or three times a month. They scarcely have any clothing,
as we have none on hand can not supply them. It seems necessary to supply
1 with clothing soon as possible. They get only one meal a day, which is com-
d of beans, rice, and codfish.

MICHAEL GELSBURG,
Sergeant in Charge of District.

As elsewhere stated, large amounts of medicines were distribu throughout the island. These were transmitted through the seve post surgeons to such municipal physicians and hospitals as, a investigation, were found to need them. Such food and clothing came to hand, suitable for the purpose, was also reserved for t branch of the work. Further than this, and the engaging of phy cians for certain districts where absolutely necessary, the board co not go in the general administration of this department of relief. I in one case where there was an immense increase in sick, and an ab lute inability of the municipality to cope with the situation, it be necessary for the board to establish a temporary provisional ho This was at Ponce, where the hurricane had spent its force and the waters inundated the whole city. The civil hospitals had rendered entirely unserviceable. This extensive, thickly pop section was in a fair way to originate and spread broadcast di which at such a time could not have been successfully cont For the sake of the island as a whole the situation had to be me at once.

On August 25 the following telegram was sent to the surgeon, P

What have you done about emergency hospital for citizens? Organize hospital on site of old convalescent camp and take charge of it. Will se and medicine for sick to replace what you may use from stock on hand. bills for milk here. Hire Moret at $100 per month.

HOFF, *Preside*

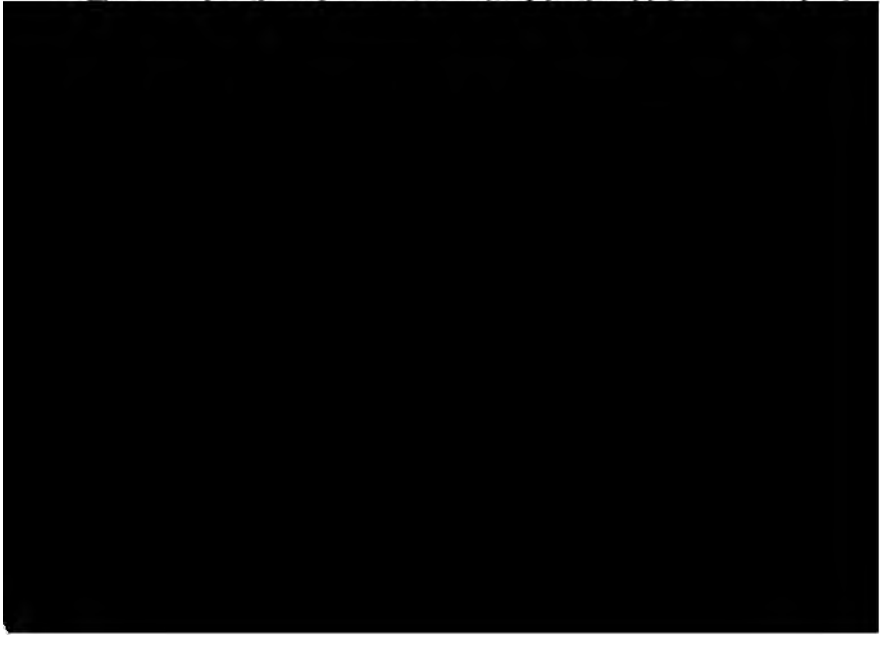
The preliminary report of the surgeon in charge gave a history its organization and an account of the difficulties met with. It w as follows:

POST HOSPITAL,
Ponce, P. R., September 13, 189

CHIEF SURGEON DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

(Through military channels.)

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 26th of August, 1899, the surgeo the post was notified by the post commander that the general commanding department had ordered the establishment of a field provisional hospital for Porto Rican sick who could not be admitted to the hospitals in the city.



UNITED STATES ARMY PROVISIONAL HOSPITAL, PONCE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

been discharged cured. I am informed that many more desire admittance, and that the recently completed fourth ward will soon be filled.

Very respectfully,

BAILEY K. ASHFORD,
First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Surgeon.

The hospital was established to meet an acute condition, and it was expected that a few weeks at most would be sufficient to tide over the emergency, but the demands upon it were so pressing during the following six months that its maintenance during that period was necessary.

Efforts were made from time to time to close the hospital, for as soon as the acute stage had passed its original purpose had been answered. But it had gradually become filled with subacute and chronic cases, with which Ponce was at that time crowded, and as there was no civil institution with unoccupied space to which these could be transferred, there was nothing to do but keep it open. The knowledge of the existence of the provisional hospital had spread throughout the surrounding district, resulting in great demands being made upon it from near and far. People came, or were brought, who were suffering from the prevailing chronic diseases, such as grave anæmia, dropsy from various causes, dysentery, etc. Many were in such a condition that a refusal to grant admission would have been a veritable death sentence. So it was that, notwithstanding the earnest desire of all concerned, the hospital was in active service for six months.

The following two telegrams from the surgeon, Ponce, are typical of the reports bearing on the closing of the institution:

PONCE, *November 11, 1899.*

CHIEF SURGEON, *San Juan:*

Native hospital fuller than ever. Cases worthy. City said to be without funds. Believed to be needed, and suggest continuance as long as funds can support it.

ASHFORD, *Surgeon.*

PONCE, *November 21, 1899.*

[redacted]

else they will lack the ordinary demands of humanity. Then there are also the nic, more or less helpless paupers, who will be discharged from the provisional pital, and for whom there seems to be no room in the almshouse of this town. ny of these sick and paupers have come to Ponce from outlying towns, which ns, or districts, might be required to report their destitute and sick, if unable are for them, and local treatment or subsistence furnished. A further report l be rendered as soon as possible concerning the condition herein mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. L. TEN EYCK,
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

POST HOSPITAL,
Ponce, P. R., January 27, 1900.

EF SURGEON,
Headquarters Department of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

R: I have the honor to report that there are about 60 patients now in the pro- nal hospital for natives of this place. These are mostly sick of chronic rrhea or chronic anæmia, with a few cases of recurrent fever, diagnosed as larial by the surgeon in charge. On account of the insufficiency of the present lic accommodation for the sick poor of this town and adjacent country, it s impossible to close the provisional hospital at present; and with occasional retion to the number of inmates from the acutely sick or from the helpless s of chronic illness the present number of inmates will be very slowly reduced. re is a very apparent need of more room for the sick poor and the old and help- poor of this town and its environs; i. e., an additional hospital and almshouse permanent use to take the place of the present provisional hospital.

ll cases discharged from said hospital have been inspected and their discharge roved by Dr. Moret, the attending physician. One discharged patient, 55 years ge, and with organic disease of the heart and brain quiescent stage, was found d eight days after leaving the hospital; but was in good condition as to strength d nutrition when discharged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. L. TEN EYCK,
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

POST HOSPITAL,
Ponce, P. R., February 14, 1900.

IEF SURGEON,
Headquarters Department Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

IR: I have the honor to report in relation to the provisional hospital at this ce that there are 3 men and 1 woman in the hospital. One orphan child, aged out 8 years, without friends or relations, is in good health, but is kept in the spital until otherwise provided for.

. recommend that an order be issued authorizing the closing of the hospital len, in the opinion of the surgeon in charge, no further need for it exists.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. L. TEN EYCK,
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

The closing of this hospital occurred on February 26, 1900, just six onths after its establishment was ordered.

POST HOSPITAL,
Ponce, P. R., February 26, 1900.

IEF SURGEON,
Headquarters Department Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

IR: I have the honor to report that the provisional hospital for natives at this ce was closed this afternoon by the taking down of the last three tents, which ve been used for a very few patients, for whom no other provisions could be de, during the past few weeks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. L. TEN EYCK,
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

There were 427 admissions to the hospital, exclusive of 30 child allowed to remain with their mothers who were patients. Of the ca treated 309 were male and 118 female.

The admissions and deaths for each month were as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	T
Admissions	6	181	106	68	28	38	0	
Deaths[a]	1	10	14	8	10	12	5	

[a] Five of the children admitted also died.

The following is a classification of the causes of admission deaths:

	Deaths.	A s
Typhoid fever	0	
Tuberculosis	6	
Malarial fever	0	
Rheumatism	1	
Ulcers and superficial abscesses	0	
Nutritive diseases	15	
Venereal diseases	2	
Genito-urinary diseases	0	
Intestinal diseases	28	
Glandular diseases	0	
Nervous diseases	0	
Respiratory diseases	3	
Circulatory diseases	3	
Injuries	0	
Unclassified	1	
Undiagnosed	1	

The assistance rendered to hospitals and sick poor may be jud by the amounts of relief medicines distributed throughout the isl The following is the report of the medical supply officer who wa charge of this distribution:

MEDICAL SUPPLY DEPOT, U. S. A.,
San Juan, P. R., June 30, 19

CHIEF SURGEON,
Department of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the employees of this depot have been al constantly employed in the receiving and shipping of relief medicines since September. The following are the amounts shipped to the various towns:

	Pounds.		Po
Adjuntas	6,420	Hato Grande	
Aguadilla	7,350	Humacao	
Aguas Buenas	156	Jayuya	
Aibonito	7,322	Lares	
Arecibo	7,263	Manati	
Arroyo	105	Mayaguez	1
Barceloneta	26	Morovis	
Barros	652	Naranjito	
Bayamon	849	Ponce	1
Camuy	640	Quebradilla	
Cayey	9,099	San German	
Ciales	312	Toa Alta	
Cialitos	22	Utuado	
Comerio	70	Vieques	
Corozal	764	Yabucoa	
Culebra	1,525	Yauco	
Dorado	269		
Guanica	110	Total	1

P. R. EGAN,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., Medical Supply Off

arch the following cablegram was sent by the military governor Secretary of War:

SAN JUAN, *March 30, 1900.*

RY OF WAR, *Washington:*

allotment from special emergency fund $25,000 placed with assistant r, New York, to credit Maj. P. R. Egan, surgeon, United States Army, ng officer, board of charities, and that I be authorized to expend that in purchase of medicines, clothing, payment expenses food distribution, and in aid of municipal hospitals that must be immediately closed unless

DAVIS.

hich the following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, *April 1, 1900.*

an Juan:

y-five thousand dollars[1] for expenditure, as requested, will be placed to gan at New York from appropriation for refunding customs revenue; ons mailed.

ROOT, *Secretary of War.*

the present time the following allotments from this fund have proved.

are for repairs and furnishings of the respective hospitals:

ality of Yauco	$500.00
ality of Quebradilla	250.00
ality of Corozal	300.00

assist in the maintenance of hospitals at—

a, for months of April and May	$60.00
s, for April, May, and June	87.20

a newly established orphanage at—

for April, May, June, and July	$100.00

to Rico Central Relief Committee, and the Contributions to Work of Relief.

uld be impossible to make adequate acknowledgment to the ds of contributors who so generously helped in the charitable ntrusted to this board. Certain it is that many here to-day ir lives to this charity.

eciating the necessity for an organization in the United States esent the relief work here, General Davis early addressed the ry of War, recommending the appointment of a central com- which was approved, and the Central Porto Rico Relief Com- " was constituted, for the purpose of securing method and a n understanding among the various committees engaged in the on of money and supplies for the work of relief, and prevent- ifusion and waste of effort."

indebted to Mr. William R. Corwine, the able secretary of the Rico central relief committee, for the following résumé of the f that committee, which, however, does not go into the infinite nor does it show the admirable manner in which the business of the committee were conducted:

General Henry returned to the United States from Porto Rico, in May, s. Henry organized a society known as the Colonial Aid Society of the

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otal amount expended from this allotment to November 20, 1900, when unt was closed, was $7,090.34. An account of these disbursements has idered by Maj. P. R. Egan, surgeon, United States Army, who was the ag officer of the board of charities.

United States. The object of this organization was to cooperate with the Wom
Aid Society of Porto Rico, with headquarters at San Juan, of which Mrs. He
had been the president, and in which office she was succeeded by Mrs. John
Rensselaer Hoff, the wife of Colonel Hoff, of the United States Army, chief
geon of the Department of Porto Rico.

The officers of the Colonial Aid Society of the United States were: Mrs. Gu
Henry, president; Miss Anna Rhodes, vice-president; Mrs. John Janvier Le
secretary, and Mrs. Horace See, treasurer.

An advisory board was named, consisting of Gen. Guy V. Henry, United S
Army; the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's C
and the Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of the Independent.

At the request of several gentlemen Mrs. Henry made a personal appeal
members of the Merchants' Association on behalf of the Colonial Aid Society
United States and of the Woman's Aid Society of Porto Rico. These gent
were members of the Merchants' Association of New York, and the appe
made at a meeting held at the rooms of that association Tuesday, July 18.

Hon. William L. Strong, ex-mayor of the city of New York, presided
meeting.

The result of this meeting was the appointment of a committee of the Merc
Association to aid Mrs. Henry in raising funds and clothing for the organi
which she represented. That committee was composed of Duncan D. Ch
chairman; S. Cristy Mead, treasurer; William R. Corwine, secretary; Joh
Eames, and H. D. Lockwood.

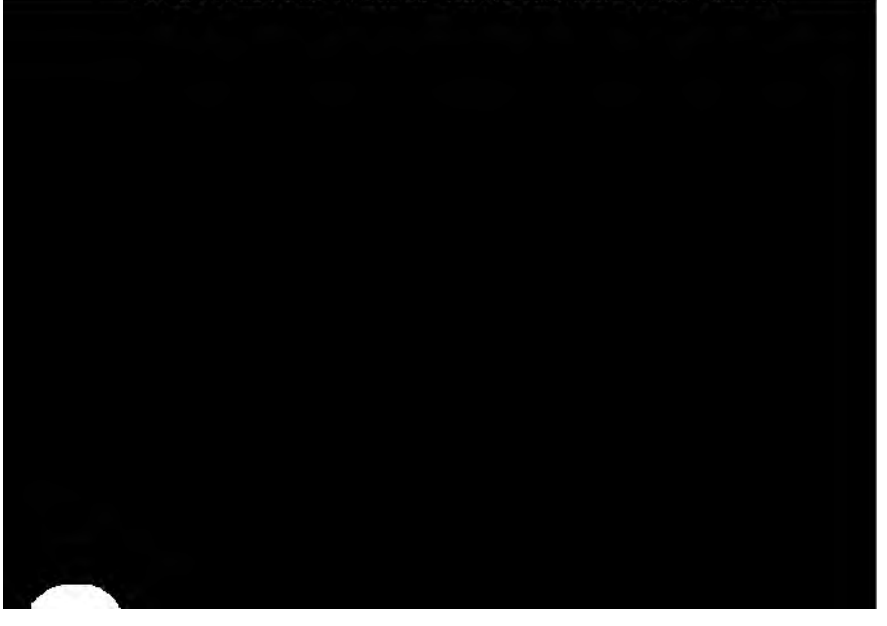
The committee issued a statement which was sent to the members of the
chants' Association and of the press. The result of this was the receipt of
$1,100 in money and a considerable amount of raw material to be made u
clothing, donated by merchants in lieu of money.

Shortly afterwards, or on the 8th of August, the hurricane of 1899, whic
passed into history, devastated a large portion of the island of Porto Rico.
Secretary of War of the United States, in his efforts to ameliorate the su
caused by the hurricane, telegraphed William R. Corwine, of the Merchants
ciation, asking him if that body would cooperate with the War Departm
raising money, food, clothing, and medical supplies.

The Merchants' Association immediately formed a committee for this pu
The Hon. Theo. Roosevelt, governor of the State of New York, accepted the
manship of that committee. The other officers of the committee were: S.
Mead, treasurer; William R. Corwine, assistant secretary of the Merch
Association, secretary.

The members of the committee in addition to those mentioned were:

Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior.
John Claflin, president H. B. Claflin Company.
A. D. Julliard, of A. D. Julliard Company.
Alvah Trowbridge, president North American Trust Company.



BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL, SANTURCE.

The appeal of this committee read as follows:

To the People of the City of New York:

More than 1,000,000 people of Porto Rico are dependent upon the charity of this country. They have been in a moment reduced to complete destitution; their crops have been swept away; their business prostrated; their occupations stopped. Thousands of families are without roofs, without clothing, and without food. They have no means of sustenance or protection. They can not help themselves; and we appeal to the people of the great city of New York to lead in giving them the relief so urgently needed.

The calamity which has befallen the people of Porto Rico is one of the greatest disasters of modern times, and many thousands will die from exposure, disease, and famine unless the generosity of our countrymen comes promptly and largely to their relief.

By request of the Secretary of War the Merchants' Association has undertaken the work, and we appeal to all patriotic citizens to show to the suffering people of our new possessions that the extent of our flag over their territory is to be of immediate material as well as moral benefit to them.

Large amounts of money are necessary to purchase food, clothing, and medical supplies immediately, which will be distributed under supervision of the United States Army officers.

Checks may be made payable to S. C. Mead, treasurer Poto Rican relief committee, care of the Merchants' Association of New York, 246 Broadway, New York City.

Meanwhile William R. Corwine, of the Merchants' Association, used the funds that were in the hands of the Merchants' Association committee for the benefit of the Colonial Aid Society in buying clothing and medicines. He immediately commenced shipping, and having used up the money in hand anticipated what might be received in response to the appeal of the committee, of which Governor Roosevelt was chairman, by buying freely, shipments to be sent by each transport and by the steamers of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, and by the Red D Line, which had volunteered to carry a certain amount of cargo for the island free of all freight charges.

His purchases were confined to medicines, such as quinine and other drugs used in such an emergency, and to general lines of clothing, such as women's calico caps and undershirts and men's undershirts and trousers.

The appeal which was prepared by the committee, of which Governor Roosevelt was chairman, was mailed to 12,000 merchants in the city of New York, and was sent generally to the press throughout the State. Almost immediately responses were received in the shape of money and clothing.

Within a very short time about $20,000 in cash had been received, of which Mr. Corwine had expended about $15,000 for supplies of the character above named, most of which had been shipped.

Meanwhile, the Secretary of War had appointed a committee known as the Central Porto Rico Relief Committee. This appointment was made on the 19th of August. The committee consisted of the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior; Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, United States Army, formerly governor-general of the Department of Porto Rico; the Right Rev. James H. Blenk, S. M., D. D., Bishop of Porto Rico, then temporarily sojourning in the United States; the Hon. Warner Van Norden, President National Bank of North America; William R. Corwine, of the Merchants' Association of New York; the mayor of Boston, or such representative as he might choose to designate; the mayor of New York, or such representative as he might choose to designate; the mayor of Philadelphia, or such representative as he might choose to designate, and the mayor of Baltimore, or such representative as he might choose to designate.

In his letter of appointment, the Secretary of War said:

"I have determined to request the following gentlemen to act as a Central Porto Rican Relief Committee, to which I shall request all local committees to report, and which may perform the very necessary duty of coordinating the procurement and furnishing of supplies, concentrating the money raised into one fund, to regulate its expenditure so that the supplies furnished may conform to the requirements in character and quantity and confusion of effort be avoided.

"The work of distribution in Porto Rico will continue under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, which will furnish or procure all the vessels required. Between these agents of distribution and transportation on the one hand and the great number of local committees, none of which knows what the others are doing, on the other hand, the new committee is expected to act.

Boston did not reply to the letter sent him asking him to be presei
mayor of Philadelphia had written declining the appointment on the
Others present at the meeting were, besides Mr. Bliss, Mr. Van Nord
Corwine, Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry and the Right Rev. James H. Blenl
The National Bank of North America was designated as the depository o
At this meeting Mr. William R. Corwine asked for and obtained the
of the committee to retain the balance of the fund which had been colle
Merchants' Association committee, to be placed to the credit of the
originally formed to cooperate with Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Hoff, to the e
charitable work which had been inaugurated might be carried on so
funds in hand would allow the committee to aid the Woman's Aid
Porto Rico.

The Central Porto Rican Relief Committee thereupon issued an ap
public at large. This appeal was headed "An Appeal to the People of
States." It read as follows:

"The greatest distress prevails in the island of Porto Rico. Tens of
of the inhabitants are without food or clothing. Their only hope of
famine and starvation lies in the patriotism, generosity, and broad cha
American people. That the Porto Ricans have the strongest claims o
in the awful affliction is beyond questioning. They gave themselves int
ing; they came to us with words and deeds of loyalty and with love for
can flag and all it stands for.

"Help has already been most generously extended to the sufferers, b
be continued until new crops can be raised on the lands devastated by
cane. It is estimated by the governor-general of the island that $1,500,
required to procure for the destitute the mere necessaries of life during
of prostration.

"The committee feel confident that this appeal will meet with a p
adequate response from the whole nation.

"The object of the committee is to carry on the work of purchasing
ping supplies to Porto Rico, but it is not in any way to supersede or t
place of any committees previously formed in any cities for the purpose
ing money or supplies for this laudable cause.

"It is expected that through this committee local committees may b
of just what is needed in Porto Rico. It will, if required, make purch
the funds which it has on hand and such other funds as the committees
cities or the officers of such cities may have collected or may collect to
charity, giving due credit to each official, person, or committee from wh
or supplies may be received.

"Contributions can be sent to mayors or executive officers of the con
their cities and towns, and can then be transmitted to the Nationa
North America, 25 Nassau street, New York City, from which place

committee, who was aided loyally by the various employees of the Merchants' ociation.

leanwhile the employees of the association received and forwarded a very large ber of boxes, barrels, and packages of all descriptions, which were sent in from itable organizations connected with churches or other societies throughout entire United States, and looked after large shipments of raw material which e donated by firms and factories in lieu of actual money subscriptions.

he purchases more than kept pace with the fund, until in December further ments were discontinued, the last shipment being a large amount of medical plies sent on requisition of Colonel Hoff, surgeon in charge of the department orto Rico, who had been acting as the president of the board of charities of island through all this trouble.

fter the sending of supplies had been discontinued, there was a small balance . This was swelled by further contributions, which kept coming in from rches and charitable organizations as well as from individuals.

he amount finally became so large that it was decided by the committee, after ultation with the Secretary of War, that it would be wise to send Mr. William Corwine, secretary of the committee, to Porto Rico, so that he might make a nal investigation of the conditions there and ascertain how this balance could be expended for the benefit of those who suffered directly from the hurri- or for the children of those who were killed by the hurricane and the floods ch accompanied it, it being the opinion of the committee, as well as of the Sec- y of War, that such children would be the proper beneficiaries of the fund. . Corwine volunteered to go as soon as he was able to leave his business. The tors of the merchants' association had their regular meeting in April and their consent for Mr. Corwine to make the trip. He left New York on the of April and went over the island as thoroughly as the time at his disposal ld allow him to do.

e returned on the 10th of May and made a report to the committee, the original hich was sent to the Secretary of War, and which in due course was approved hat official. In this report Mr. Corwine gave the details of his trip and inves- tion. In his conclusion he says:

In view of the conditions as set forth above, it seems to me that the best pos- use that can be made of the balance now in the hands of the committee would erect and equip with 200 beds an orphan asylum in the city of Ponce, under jurisdiction of the municipal authorities in that city, to be operated by a com- ion to be composed of the council of that city, president of the board of health, hief officers and the officers of the auxiliary branch in Ponce of the Woman's Society of Porto Rico and the Porto Rican Benevolent Society; that the plans mitted by Lieut. H. E. Eames, Eleventh Infantry, chief engineer officer of ity of Ponce, be adopted as the basis of the erection and equipment of such m; that the details of the work be left with Right Rev. James H. Blenk, op of Porto Rico, who is a member of the central Porto Rican relief commit- resident of the island of Porto Rico; that no bills for the work or equipment racted for in Porto Rico be paid except upon his indorsement; that the total e expended for this work should not exceed $6,000; that of the balance, there ld be set aside small amounts to be donated to some of the general hospitals he island, such as Bishop Blenk may be willing to appoint as being worthy pients of such amounts, and that the main portion of the balance be retained the support and maintenance of the orphan asylum for as long a period of time he money will allow it to be supported, in connection with such annual appro- tion as may be made by the city of Ponce for this work."

pon receipt of notification of the organization of the Porto Rican central relief mmittee, the following letter was addressed:

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., August 13, 1899.

MMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

IR: In order that the general committee in the United States, appointed by the retary of War at your request to receive such contributions as may be made the United States for the relief of the sufferers from the recent hurricane in rto Rico, may be enabled to appreciate the food requirements here, I have the or to submit the following estimate:

robable indigents requiring food, 250,000; probable length of time before food p can be raised, fifteen weeks. Allowing two weeks for contingencies, we will e to feed 250,000 people one hundred and twenty days.

ased *upon this estimate of* time and numbers, and allowing 1 pound of food per *for each individual, it will* be seen that 30,000,000 pounds of food will be *uired for the relief of hunger* in Porto Rico.

Unfortunately, the above-expressed hope of an early completion o the work of relief was not realized, and it yet dragged on for severa weary months.

As the originally estimated period of relief work was drawing to close, on the 19th of December, the secretary of the central committe wrote:

> We are discussing now the advisability of putting our surplus funds in th building of an asylum or hospital somewhere on the island where one or both wi do the most good. The suggestion for this came originally from General Davi with whom I communicated as to the best use which could be made of surpl funds.

Before the organization of the central committee many cities forme committees of their own, and money and material was sent direct fro them for the relief of Porto Rico.

August 27 the U. S. gunboat *Panther* brought a load of materi from Philadelphia at a most opportune moment and, what is mor distributed it from port to port under great difficulties. The seas was a tumultuous one, the water very rough, and landing often impo sible. The rain came in torrents, the air was filled with rumors approaching hurricanes, and the stevedores refused to work. Wh wonder that Captain Ward and his gallant crew were beset with dif culties; but he conquered them all and, with little loss of food, whi was compensated for by celerity of delivery, brought life and comfo from the City of Brotherly Love to Borinquen. Then came the U. transport *Wright* with the Baltimore and Washington contribution under charge of Mr. Leser, followed by the *Resolute*, under the com mand of the gallant Commander Kelley, U. S. N. Besides those th *Evelyn*, *Philadelphia*, *Hildeur*, and two schooners (consigned to D Ford & Co.) arrived with relief supplies.

As set forth in the foregoing statement of accounts, this boar received over $16,000 in cash from various sources, chiefly in th United States.

The Maritime Association of the Port of New York was the mos liberal contributor, through its chairman, Mr. Harry T. Knowlton.

The Porto Rico Steamship Company and the Red D Line not only contributed largely, but their ships were placed at our disposal fo the free transportation of relief supplies.

The cable companies all volunteered their lines for the free trans mission of messages.

The French railroad and those to Santurce and Bayamon helped i the battle against starvation.

England assisted with the contribution of £100 from Messrs. Starer Legomala & Co., of Manchester. Nor was Porto Rico unrepresented a few of her citizens contributing liberally to help their sufferin fellows.

A detailed list of contributors, so far as it was possible to obtain th names of such, is a part of this report.

The following is a summary of the receipts and disbursements o the "contribution fund," Porto Rico relief:

Receipts from subscriptions and sales of supplies and sacks	$16,336.8
Disbursements, as per vouchers	12,734.0
Balance	3,602.7
Deposited with De Ford & Co	178.1
Deposited with American Colonial Ban	3,424.5

THE WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY OF PORTO RICO.

This society, organized by Mrs. Henry during the incumbency of Mrs. Henry as military governor, had been meeting and overcoming some difficulties during the six months preceding the hurricane. Its members had organized for charity where organization for the purpose was unknown. They had entered a field which was entirely new—a field which was so broad in its possibilities and so sadly in need of attention in every direction that any undertaking for them with their extremely limited means seemed predestined to failure. Such a large proportion of the population was in need of assistance of one kind or another, and so few of those who knew the people and their language understood the methods of the society, that the usual obstacles met in organizing for any new work were greatly increased. But by unceasing and strenuous efforts these few American ladies surmounted every obstacle and long before August were working out a system of aid to worthy women in San Juan, which was an invaluable godsend to hundreds and the like of which was unknown to the Porto Ricans. Their self-imposed labor was continually being added to as the news of the good produced spread, and at the time of the hurricane it seemed that to add to their responsibilities was a physical impossibility. But the same tireless energy which carried them through the difficulties of the beginning enabled them to successfully meet the additional duties that naturally fell to their lot as a consequence of the storm of August.

The relations of the society to the board of charities were most intimate throughout the period of relief work. Their method of relief is clearly described in the first annual report of the society, a most interesting and valuable document. It was one by which they supervised the making and distribution of clothing.

The board received an abundance of clothing from the United States and also a large amount of material for such. This latter was invariably sent to the Woman's Aid Society, which supervised its manufacture into clothing and subsequent distribution.

Urgent requests for clothes of all kinds were being constantly received, both from division inspectors and the civil authorities. They were frequently referred to the Woman's Aid Society, which had perforce been transformed from a local to an insular charitable organization.

The following cases show the variety of sources of requests and the courses pursued:

On November 14 the division inspector, Aibonito, forwarded a request by some Porto Ricans for clothing, with the following indorsement:

Respectfully forwarded to the board of charities, San Juan, P. R. Would suggest that cloth be sent here and these people could make it up for their children.

This was referred to the aid society and returned indorsed as follows:

WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY OF SAN JUAN,
San Juan, November 19, 1899.

Respectfully returned to the board of charities of Porto Rico.
This society has no material to furnish, but will send 100 garments at the earliest possible date.

LAVINIA D. HOFF,
President Woman's Aid Society of Porto Rico.

In December the local board of charities at Aguas Buenas requested something. After due investigation the letter was referred to the aid

society and returned with the information that "the within-reque clothing will be furnished at the earliest possible moment."

In the same month the division inspector, Lares, forwarded a re of the noncommissioned officer at San Sebastian, stating that th patients in the municipal hospital were in a deplorable condition urgently requesting that clothing and bedding be sent.

The following indorsements show the course pursued:

[First indorsement.]

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, December 27, 18

Respectfully referred to the Woman's Aid Society, San Juan, there being clothing or other like material in possession of the board of charities.

By direction of the board of charities of Porto Rico:

P. R. EGAN,
Secretary Board of Charities of Porto Ri

[Second indorsement.]

Respectfully returned to the board of charities of Porto Rico.

The clothing and bedding, with the exception of cot covers, have been s requested.

LAVINIA D. HOFF,
President Woman's Aid Society of Porto R

SAN JUAN, P. R., *January 5, 1900.*

That the work of the society was becoming widely known thro out the island is evidenced by the following letter from Mor addresses to its president:

MOROVIS, P. R., *March 1, 19*

PRESIDENT OF THE WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY, *San Juan, P. R.*
(Through the board of charities of Porto Rico.)

MADAM: I have the honor to inform you that there is a great number of wo and girls in my parish who will not go out of their respective houses becau the absolute want of clothing; consequently I hereby apply to you as presider said society for the necessary material to supply 14 or 20 persons in each barri this district. I will take charge of the distribution myself so that the work be satisfactorily done.

I remain, madam, your obedient servant,

RAFAEL FUNTANE,

he following letter was received in February:

SAN JUAN, P. R.

D OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO.

TLEMEN: The Woman's Aid Society of Porto Rico desire to express to you grateful appreciation of the generous assistance you have rendered to their through all the months of this first year of the existence of their society. hope you can realize how much good you have helped them to do in every by the food, clothing, and materials you have supplied. They are specially ful for your kind response to their appeal at Christmas, making it possible m to give the poor people of San Juan such a memorable day. Hoping that ise connection between your work and ours will always enable us to keep confidence, we are,

Most gratefully, yours,

Mrs. EVELYN E. WHIPPLE,
Secretary Woman's Aid Society of Porto Rico.

RUARY 9, 1900.

which reply was made as follows:

SAN JUAN, P. R., *February 13, 1900.*

TARY OF THE WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

DAM: In acknowledging your kind letter of the 9th instant I am instructed board to express its highest appreciation of the assistance rendered it by society. Through all these months of struggle to keep the bodies and souls ousands of hungry, homeless, clotheless people together we could always pon the Woman's Aid to help effectively when help was most needed, and we never called for assistance that has not been speedily given. Trusting that admirable society may be able to continue indefinitely the excellent work by it during its year of existence, I remain, with assurances of distinguished ideration.

y direction of the Board of Charities.

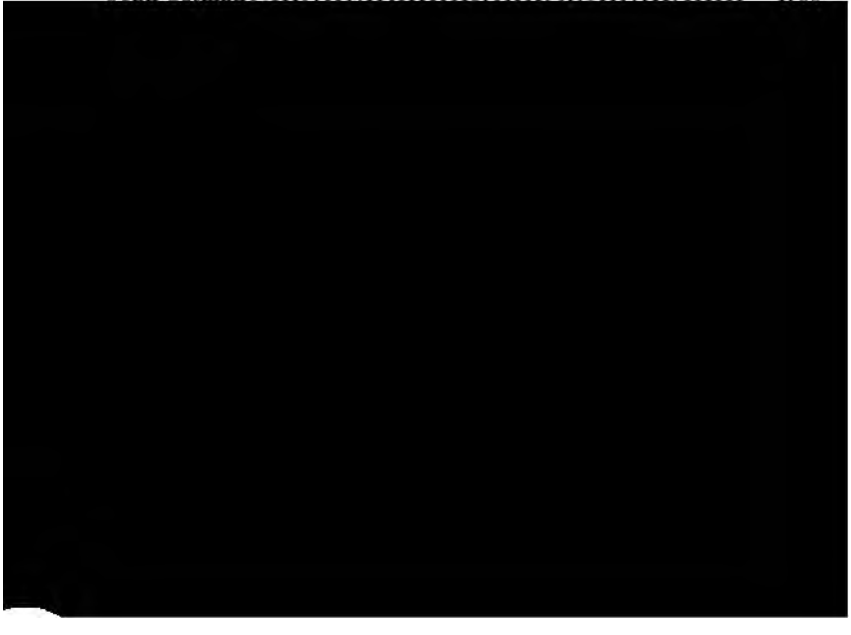
P. R. EGAN,
Secretary Board of Charities of Porto Rico.

Too much credit can not be given to the Woman's Aid Society of rto Rico for the valuable aid rendered to those who were under- ing the relief of the hurricane sufferers. It must be remembered t such general work was entirely beyond the original intentions of e society, and that its local charity work was at any time a large ndertaking, but had naturally greatly increased as a consequence of e storm.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO CONTRIBUTION FUND.

plin, A. L., Grand Rapids, Mich		$50.00
merican Book Company, New York		250.00
tter, John, commissary sergeant, U. S. A., San Juan		5.00
olton, Bliss & Dallet (Red D Steamship Company), New York		1,000.00
ruz, Eusebio Collago		2.40
rlanger, Baron, London, England		1,000.00
thers of Redemption, San Juan		10.00
hoff. George G., San Juan		10.00
eadquarters Department, personnel:		
Gen. George W. Davis	$25.00	
Col. C. H. Heyl	20.00	
Maj. J. V. R. Hoff	25.00	
Maj. Jas. Buchanan	20.00	
Maj. Thomas Cruse	5.00	
Capt. G. Langhorn	15.00	
Lieut. James J. Hornbrook	10.00	
W. Reeves	5.00	
R. W. Hettenger	2.00	
Z. V. Spinoza	5.00	

Headquarters Department personnel—Continued.	
Hulio F. Anduz	$5.00
J. E. Hinzman	5.00
I. Da Costa Gomez	5.00
F. W. Hawes	5.00
Isaac Hamilton	5.00
Edmund Brock	5.00
W. H. Evans	5.00
John Smith	5.00
P. W. Burnhorn	4.00
M. E. Hughes	5.00
Leon Chapuis	3.00
A. H. Hersey	5.00
C. H. Gray	5.00
H. F. Besosa	5.00
E. R. West	2.00
L. T. Zbinden	5.00
Harold W. Cowper	5.00
Joy, Lorenzo (from sale of contributed coffee)	
Kneedler, William L., New York	
Kurka, Frank	
Light-house keepers, Brinckend (Eulalio Hernandez, Lorenzo Castro)	
Ligomala, Stannert & Co., Manchester, England	
Lodge of Regeneration, San Juan, P. R	
Lyon & Healy	
Maritime Exchange, The	8,
Marxauch, Dr. Jose	
Miller, Bull & Knowlton, New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company	
Müller, Schall & Co	
Navy, officers and enlisted men of, San Juan:	
Marine Guard, N. S	$8.20
A. S. Snow	10.00
L. C. Lucas	5.00
C. W. Parks	5.00
W. R. Gheradi	5.00
F. W. F. Weiber	5.00
F. A. Sawyer	5.00
W. Y. O'Brien	3.00
B. Frenkel	1.00
S. Leroold	1.00
Robert E. Lindsay	5.00
A. Wilson	1.00
N. Mitchel	.60
John Ostman	1.00



itentiary, Porto Rico—Continued.

Eladio Mercado	$4.00
Ines Gonzalez	2.00
Raphael Vasquez	4.00
Tomas Diaz Torres	2.00
Benito Rojas	2.00
Nicolas de Tolenkins	2.00
Juan Hernandez Rivera	2.00
Francisco Lopez Ortiz	2.00
Juan Raphael Mercado	2.00
Jose Rodriquez Incognito	3.00
Jose Ramon Vargas	2.00
Antonio Lasalle	1.00
Venancio Adoma	2.00
Ramon Rivera Maldonado	2.00
Juan Cruz Melendez	2.00
Bermudo Tomey	2.00
Virgilio Maldonado	2.00
Sandalio Nieves	2.00
Jose Rodriquez Torres	2.00
Valentine Alisea	2.00
Remigio Alomar	2.00
Jose Viscarrondo	2.00
Juan Pagan	1.50
Franco Turino	1.50
Jose Lopez Incognito	2.00
Gil Arranzamendi	2.00
Juan del Valle Mojica	1.00
Jose Vincente Rivera	2.00
Ahafito Rivera Alvarez	2.00
Alejandro Osland	2.00
Genaro Garcia Perez	2.00
Antonio Sanchez Olizea	2.00
Juan Ferrer Pomales	2.00
Mateo Cubertier	1.00
Victorio Gomez	2.00
Damosa Carreras	1.00
Isaac Perez	2.00
Pedro Miguel Santiago	1.00
Jesus Marcano	1.00
Basilio Soltren	1.00
Marcos Serrano	2.00
Pedro Quinonez	.05
Jose Sonsa	1.00
Angel Bocachica	2.00
Ulncersleo Nieves	2.00
Juan Zaragoza Cruz	2.00
Juan Nicomedez Morales	1.00
Jose Hulian Mercado	3.00
Antonio Moler	4.00
Segundo Lopez Codero	1.00
Celestino Chavaria	2.00
Pedro Villegas	.50
Juan Mendez	1.00
Franco Perez Velez	2.00
Roque Passain	4.00
Franco Rivera Guchs	.50
Pedro Reveria	1.00
Jose Sepulveda Gonzaley	2.00
Ramon Acevedo	1.00
Tomas Acevido	1.00
Pedro Jose Calderon	2.00
Juan Garcia Maldito	1.00
Juan Caban Roman	3.00
Juan Torrez	2.00
Hginio Melendez	2.00
Placido Martinez	2.00
Franco Garcia Rivera	2.00

Penitentiary, Porto Rico—Continued.	
Juan de la cruz, Amdijar	$2.00
Sandelio Rivera	.25
Naticidad Oyola	.50
Franco Luis Lugo	1.00
Edurdo Rojas	2.00
Antonio Nieves	3.00
Isidoro Oliveros	2.00
Isaias Aceverdo	2.00
Emilio Alvarez	2.00
Antonio Lessalle Budro	.50
Franco Ortegadel Valle	3.00
Juan Arroyo	.50
Justo Arroyo	.50
Estevan Torres	.50
Pedro Vargas	1.00
Rufino Medino	1.00
Esteban Garcia	.50
Pablo Velez	.50
Quintin Cato	.50
Franco Marcano	.50
Demetrio Sedeno	3.00
Marcelino Melendez	1.00
Angel Perez	2.00
Lucanio Moralez	1.00
Livorio Garcia Flores	.50
Juan Gunenez, Saco	.50
Felipe Martinez Maduro	.50
Limons y Ribe	1.00
Joaquin Valle y Tanfa	2.00
Felix Rodriquez	2.00
Pedro Benchampt	1.00
Genero Lopez	.50
Ramon de Leon	1.00
Cesaro Vasque	1.00
Geronimo Rijos	.50
Eluetrio Terrato	2.00
Juan Rodriquez	1.00
Juan Evangelista Carrero	.25
Julio Colon	.50
Pedro Rivero Crespo	3.00
Serafin Siera	.50
Raphael de Leon Vasquez	.50
Juan Diaz Garcia	2.25

itentiary, Porto Rico—Continued.		
Camilo Perez	$1.50	
Juan Montanez	1.50	
Manuel Sanchez Soto	1.00	
Jesus Prez	.50	
Eduardo Vega	2.00	
Manuel Crespo	.50	
Conception Melendez	2.00	
Eusebio Sanchez	.50	
Wenceslas Candebaria	.50	
Guillernio Garcia Nieves	.50	
Nicamor Amada Pern	.50	
Hilarco del Valle	2.00	
Elutario Pagan	1.00	
Isidoro Marqiez	1.00	
Manuel Sulsona	.50	
Jaime Rios	1.00	
Fernando Diaz	.25	
Jose Astorio Mojica	.25	
Jacinto Gonzalez	.25	
Fermin Lopez Negron	.25	
Eucarmacion Santiago	.25	
Vencente Sulsona	2.00	
Unknown	2.45	
	238.00	$142.80
ra, Dias		3.00
Juan, P. R., citizens of		102.60
Juan Railroad Company		500.00
tt & Bownem		250.00
iety Los Amigos del Bien Publico		15.00
ylor & Williams, Louisville, Ky		20.00
aknown sources		55.00
an Rensselaer, Rev. M		5.00
iltwyck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution (Phoebe E. Roosa, treasurer)		187.35
oung, L. E		2.00

CONCLUSIONS.

RELIEF WORK.

The experience of the year of free food distribution in Porto Rico confirms the views advanced in the very beginning of the work, *that such a form of relief is but the least of two evils and demoralizing*, even though surrounded by every possible safeguard. As stated in the opening chapter of this report, we had a condition to meet—the people were starving. There was no money and no way to get any; only food, and how much of that even we did not know. So we were forced to employ the sole means at hand to keep these people from starving to death.

I believe it is necessary to reiterate this fact that all may understand the exact position of this board.

With this means only at command, what has been accomplished?

The board has received and distributed over 32,000,000 pounds of food and thousands of articles of clothing. It has furnished medicines and sick comforts to every municipality. In a word, it has kept a hundred thousand people here alive who otherwise would have been dead.

This is the absolute measure of its accomplishment.

With this food the board has cleared and cultivated over one-fourth of all the coffee plantations in Porto Rico; it has built or repaired

numerous trails leading in every direction through the mo regions of the island; it has cleaned up the towns, rebuilt of houses, and it might have done even more but for the la mere implements to put into the hands of the tens of tho laborers who were forced to work for their lives.

Such catastrophes as that of August 8, 1899, have not bee mon in Porto Rico. The official records covering less than dred years give accounts of more than thirty hurricanes wl devastated the island, an average of one every twelve years

This being the case, it seems right that I should succinctly conclusions as to the best method of relief under like condi

The work that had to be done after the last hurricane, the order of importance, was:

First. To reopen the roads and trails to render intercomm possible.

Second. To rebuild the houses, by which, to the largest meant the simple bark shacks of the peons.

Third. To clean up and cultivate the farms.

Fourth. To reconstruct and build new public highways a ings.

Immediately following such a catastrophe it may be assu for a short time, until matters readjust themselves, the di of some food will be absolutely necessary. The machiner by us for this work seemed entirely adequate, and no bette gested. This consisted of the division of the island into convenient number of so-called "relief divisions," which we subdivided into districts corresponding to the municipalitie of the division being determined by convenience in trans A general supply depot was established at San Juan, a dep relief division, a subdepot in each municipality, and in cer even in barrios.

With us the military posts became the depots, but that question of convenience. Under a civil government the de would be designated, as would also the relief divisions, boundaries of the latter would be determined by accessibil depot.

Under the present law a board of charities is a part of th

l business communities, and which would usually be adequate: from New York, through some produce exchange firm. Steam- to Porto Rico; any of several lines. Distribution in the island, boat and sailing vessels along the coast, and ox carts to the ior, beyond which the municipality would have to meet the ques- f transportation.

he meantime, possibly years in advance, plans and specifications e repair of every road and the construction of new roads should pared, and bids for the work then at once invited. Plans for pair or reconstruction of public buildings should also be pre- and contracts let.

i passu with these, the railroads and other undertakings of a ublic character would be getting ready to employ labor. Mer- , farmers, and other private employers would be laying their for further employment of labor. Everywhere labor would be and, and where labor is all occupied there dwells prosperity.

all this presupposes one thing—capital. There must be money labor or the old story of "beans, rice, and codfish" will be told

to Rico is intrinsically valuable enough to discount the future. ould borrow with reasonable freedom and repay with scarcely an

e money—but "that's another story."

der the suggested plan four months would be the limit of public distribution, even to the so-called poorhouse population; for e kindly people are very generous and freely share with their er neighbors even their last crust.

he relief work under the military authority in Porto Rico ceased y 15, 1900, in accordance with an order from the Secretary of War d June 22. Its record is made, whether for good or for evil, but tever may be the verdict of posterity, certain it is that those whose y it was made to execute this unfamiliar and distasteful task have, n the highest to the lowest, devoted their every effort to its successful mplishment. There is scarcely an officer or enlisted soldier in this ire command but who has given something of himself to this work, all are entitled to the thanks of the authorities as well as the grate- appreciation of the people of Porto Rico whom they have served saved.

desire especially to express my acknowledgment of the admirable k done by the following named, to whom in more than a propor- ate measure is due the success that has attended the work of ine relief in Porto Rico:

ol. William A. Rafferty, Fifth Cavalry.

ieut. Col. C. C. C. Carr, Fifth Cavalry (now colonel Fourth Cavalry), h of whom were, in turn, division inspectors of relief, Mayaguez, both were untiring in the work.

[aj. Thomas Cruse, Quartermaster's Department, who was in charge he general relief supply depot, San Juan, and the distribution of sup- s to the divisional depots. His work was untiring and invaluable.

[aj. P. R. Egan, Medical Department, United States Army, dis- sing officer of relief, who purchased a large proportion of the nearly 000 worth of medicine used and repacked and distributed it all.

aj. Eben Swift, Porto Rican Regiment Volunteer Infantry, some- inspector of the division of Humacoa, Cayey, and Arroyo.

apt. H. S. Bishop, Fifth Cavalry, inspector of relief at Manati, in se division the largest amount of food was distributed, an impor-

tant result of which was that thousands of people were kept at or their homes who otherwise would have flocked into the coast tow

Capt. H. W. Wheeler, Fifth Cavalry, inspector at Aibonito, w interest in the poor people of his division inspired their confidenc affection to an unusual degree.

Capt. H. R. Lee, Eleventh Infantry, inspector of Lares and s wards of Aguadilla, whose intelligent handling of the situation i jurisdiction was remarked by all who observed it.

First Lieut. J. L. Haines, Fifth Cavalry, who succeeded Ca Bishop as inspector, Manati, and who successfully closed up the in that important division.

Dr. H. W. Cowper, acting assistant surgeon, the first secret disbursing officer of the board of charities, Porto Rico, who himself to organizing the administration of the work of relief its earliest and most trying period.

Sergt. Gotlieb Williams, Troop F, Fifth Cavalry, noncommi officer in charge of the division of Bayamon, where his work w important and intelligent.

Corpl. Daniel G. Brose, Company I, Eleventh Infantry, who lished the first subdepot—that at Hato Grande—and whose wo reports were of the highest order.

Mr. William Reeves, chief clerk of the chief surgeon's office took charge of and managed with great skill the enormous amo office work connected with the department of planters' relief.

Messrs. J. W. Van Leenhoff, Angel Mattei, Carlos Batlle, and Seijo, Porto Rico coffee planters, who were appointed honorary in ors of relief in the most distressed districts and whose services we great value.

And, finally, the work is especially indebted to the Woman's Society of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., whose assistance in the ma and distribution of thousands of articles of clothing for the nake over the island and in a hundred other ways, was invaluable; a the Porto Rican Central Relief Committee, and particularly its and untiring secretary, William R. Corwine, Esq.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF.

PUERTA DE TIERRA, SAN JUAN.

SUPPLIES.

	Received.	Issued.	Remaining.
...tions ..... tons..	5,041	3,061	1,980
...ber ..... pieces..	2,566	2,566	.....
... . kegs..	301	219	82
...ofing ..... rolls..	400	341	59

...igent at date of last report, 252,750.

...t 12 m. on August 7, 1899, the following message was received at ... adjutant-general's office: "Hurricane signals 11 a. m., center ... of Dominica." By that hour on the following day the island had ...n devastated by the tempest and flood, hundreds of lives had been ...hilated, thousands of people rendered homeless, millions of prop... lost, and, most of all, the fruit and food crop destroyed.

...he most important problem that thrust itself upon you on the 8th ... of August was not economic, but humanitarian. It was a question ...aving human lives, not for a day or a week, but for many weeks.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO.

To meet this an instrument and immediate organization was neces... The instrument which you created for the purpose was this ...rd, over which I have the honor to preside and which was organ...d in compliance with the following order (received by this board ... August 9, 1899, and promulgated in paragraph 9, General Orders, ...o. 116, from these headquarters):

IX. All matters respecting charitable institutions, including homes and asylums ... succor of the poor, sick, or incurables who are supported by insular expendi...res, together with matters relating to assistance for the sufferers by the recent ...rricane, are committed to a board of charities.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Maj. John Van R. Hoff, chief surgeon, president.
Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, United States Navy.
Dr. Francisco del Valle Atiles.
Capt. G. M. Wells, assistant surgeon, United States Army.
Capt. F. P. Reynolds, assistant surgeon, United States Army.
Rev. J. De J. Nin, Catholic priest.
Rev. Henry A. Brown, chaplain, United States Army.
Harold W. Cowper, acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, secretary and disbursing officer.

To this board will be transferred the executive and administrative control of the insane asylum, the orphan asylum, and the leper colony. The board will report direct to the military governor. The funds available for expenditure for the branches of the public service above indicated are those carried by the budget for the current year, and will be disbursed and accounted for by the disbursing officer under the direction of the board of charities.

LOCAL BOARDS.

On the same day the following letter was addressed to each alcalde:

JUNTA DE CARIDAD DE PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., Agosto 9 de 1899.

...R. ALCALDE MUNICIPAL DE ———.

SEÑOR: El Gobernador-General ordena que por esa Alcaldía se remitan á esta ...unta los nombres de tres caballeros, caritativos, de esa municipalidad, con los ...uales se constituirá una Junta Local de Caridad para entender en todos aquellos

require assistance. This committee will report to the local board of charities will furnish each worthy indigent family, or individual if there be no fa with an inspection card (A), giving the date, name, residence, number in fa and especially the number of able-bodied adult males.

This inspection card (A) will be taken to the board of charities by the bea ary and exchanged for a ration request (B) and as many work tickets (C) as are able-bodied adult males in the family. The ration request will be tak the depot and the first week's rations will be drawn.

All of the above-mentioned tickets will have the same number, which wi put on them at the office of the board of charities. Upon receiving his ticket (which he must always carry with him) the able-bodied man will repo directed on the back of the ticket, and on completing his day's work will re from the overseer a time check (D) upon which is written the same numb that on the work ticket (C). These time checks (D) are vouchers to the n reuqests (B), and without them, or a certificate from the barrio committee a man is legitimately absent or ill, no rations will be issued after the first w If, however, the man be present with his family or the people with whom he and in good health, but refuses to report and work as directed, he will be arr and required to work under guard, and a certificate that he has so worked w a sufficient voucher for the issue of food to his indigent family.

The board realizes that no plan of relief that human ingenuity can devis be perfect, but it believes that with the assistance of the people who have th interest of the country at heart the plan here outlined will feed the worthy hu and make the lazy indigent man work for his food.

Trusting that such assistance will be freely given, and realizing that muc whatever success we may have depends upon the good women of the isla remain,

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of the Boa

A.

Núm. ——.

TARJETA DE INVESTIGACION.

Distrito de ——. Barrio de ——.

A LA JUNTA DE CARIDAD.

Señores:

—— —— de este barrio y cuya familia consiste de —— adultos, y —— niños, de los cuales hay —— varones adultos, hábiles para el trabajo, según investigación hecha, resultando ser indigentes y que necesitan provisiones para —— semanas.

—— ——,

Por el Comité del Barrio.

tarjeta es intrasmisible y solo sirve en este distrito. Debe presentarse depósito de provisiones con el correspondiente número de boletas de jornal, ser despatchada y constará en la última emisión. Si fuere necessario se á una nueva tarjeta por el presidente de la junta. Cada emisión se ano- en libro.

C.

BOLETA DE TRABAJO.

Fábrica de ———. Núm. ———

El portador de esta boleta se presentará en la Alcaldía mañana á las ete de la misma para trabajar. Si esta orden no se cumple, será arrestado.

Por orden:

———

Fecha:

———

INSTRUCCIONES.

Las boletas de trabajo se expedirán juntas con las tarjetas de ración, para los varones indigentes, aptos para el trabajo, que en ellas se expresan, debiendo corresponder el número de una y otra.

Los hombres se presentarán con sus boletas (que deberá conservar) según instrucciones al respaldo. Al concluri el trabajo del día se les expedirá una boleta de jornal con su número correspondiente á cada hombre. Estas tarjetas de jornal deberán acompañar la boleta de ración ó de lo contrario no se expedirán raciones.

D.

Boleta de jornal núm. ———

JUNTA DE CARIDAD,

———

Inspector.

INSTRUCCIONES.

El Inspector hará constar en esta tarjeta el número del jornalero, entregándosela firmada á éste al terminar el trabajo del día.

Esta tarjeta debe acompañar á la boleta de raciones, sin cuyo requisito no se pueden percibir éstas.

BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., September 20, 1899.

INSTRUCTIONS TO NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF SUBPOSTS OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO.

* * * * * * *

First. Food is issued to prevent starvation. It is intended for the worthy poor, and no able-bodied man shall receive any unless he gives a full day's work in return.

casos de necesidad ó miseria de mayor importancia que ocurrieren en su
ción dando á esta Junta el informe correspondiente.

Se les encargará así mismo, en caso de necesidad, de la distribución del
que fuere necesario para aliviar la miseria.

Se entiende, desde luego, que solamente aquellos casos de desastres de co
ción que las autoridades locales no pudieran remediar, se pondrán bajo l
de la Junta Insular pero cualquier información que sobre asuntos de su com
se le faciliten serán recibidos con gusto.

Convendría así mismo, la organización de comisiones locales, compu
señoras, para prestar su auxilio á los enfermos de su inmediata comunida

Las personas á quienes se ha de confiar esta humanitaria labor, serán
cuidadosamente pues su única recompensa será el convencimiento de haber
á nuestros prójimos.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, United States Army, Chief Surgeo
Presidente de la Junta de Ca

August 11, 1899, the following order was promulgated:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 115. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RIC
San Juan, August 11

For the purpose of ascertaining the exact conditions resulting from th
hurricane obtaining in the various municipal districts, the island is divi
twelve inspection divisions, corresponding to the twelve military pos
embracing the following-named municipalities:

I. SAN JUAN.

1. Bayamon.
2. Trujillo Alto.
3. Loiza.
4. Luquillo.
5. Rio Piedras.
6. Carolina.
7. Rio Grande.
8. Fajardo.

UMACAO.

1. Patillas.
2. Naguabo.
3. Juncos.
4. Maunabo.
5. Ceiba.
6. Piedras.
7. Yabucoa.
8. Arroyo.

III. CAYEY.

1. Salinas.
2. San Lorenzo.
3. Caguas.
4. Guayama.
5. Gurabo.

IV. AIBONITO.

All men dependent upon the wages of labor for a livelihood must work for wages or for food, and if any such man refuses to labor his name will be reported to the inspector of his division, who will investigate the case, and if the facts are found to be as alleged will place his name on a blacklist and will thereafter permit no food to be issued to him or his family until he returns to work.

GEO. W. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The board is now considering the question of an agreement with the planters which will be mutually beneficial to all concerned.

The probable misapplication of relief supplies early received consideration, and to meet such cases the following order was issued:

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 124. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO, *San Juan, August 19, 1899.*

I. It having been brought to the attention of the department commander that idle, able-bodied men are refusing work at fair wages, it is hereby ordered that no such man who so refuses will be permitted to draw food for himself or family. All men who receive food are required to do such work or service as their division inspector or his representative may direct.

II. Any person who misapplies any material furnished for the relief of the destitute by fraudulently obtaining or by selling or otherwise disposing of the same will be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 for each offense or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

III. When food can not be obtained from other sources, a division inspector is authorized to sell directly at cost price (commissary list) to the heads of families resident in his district such food from the supplies in his depot as is absolutely necessary to prevent hunger in said families. The amount of food thus sold must not exceed a week's supply at the rate of one (1) pound per day for each individual in the family. The money thus received will be accounted for to the board of charities for Porto Rico, San Juan, following the general method laid down in Army Regulations.

By command of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

Several reports of misapplication have been received, which are being investigated. Many rumors of the selling of aid supplies are rife, but thus far no notice of any convictions under this order has reached this office.

The organization of the administrative work of this board involved no difficulty. It followed army methods, which are being carried out by men who understand them. We hear much about "red tape," contemptuous definition of a system grown out of a thousand years' experience, but which, not being understood by the tyro in our trade, is derided as cumbersome and useless. Weekly reports are submitted by each division inspector, giving all the details necessary to enable this board to keep his division supplied and to form some idea of future requirements. A strict accountability for all property is demanded, for which invoices, receipts, and returns are made.

The question of transportation is of vital importance, and is rendered more difficult by the destruction of roads and railways. Upon the recommendation of this board the tug *Borenquen* was chartered by the Quartermaster's Department to work in connection with the *Slocum*, and the following letter was sent:

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R., August 23, 1899.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Porto Rico.

SIR: The hurricane has so seriously interfered with communication by usual routes of travel that in distributing relief material this board finds it necessary to recommend that additional wheel and water transportation be provided for its work. There should be two wagon trains organized of 30 wagons each and pack trains at Arecibo, Manati, Mayaguez, and Adjuntas, if such are not now there.

in assisting rebuild houses and huts and hire of help. I recommend
described in articles 134 A, 138, 139, 191, 192, 193, be placed on free list.
authorized employment labor rebuilding barracks at Cayey and Aibonito,
destroyed.

D

On the same date the following instructions were issued to
commanders:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, August 13, 1

COMMANDING OFFICER,

———— ————.

SIR: The department commander directs that you at once organize a de
your post for the receipt and distribution of supplies intended for the su
from the recent hurricane. This depot should be under your personal cha
You will also organize at the chief city in each of the municipalities i
division a subdepot, which will be under the command of a reliable nonco
sioned officer, with one or more privates to assist in the distribution of fo
other material. Strict account will be kept of receipts and issue, and the
will be made in accordance with regulations which will be published in or
You should at once arrange for the most satisfactory transportation obta
within your division for the transportation of material from your depot to the
pots. No delay should be permitted, and no failure to get the material
needy. The department commander relies upon your zeal and intelliger
carrying this work through, and no failure which human intelligence and
can overcome should be allowed to interfere with it. You are authorized
your entire personnel, if necessary, in this work, as well as public transport
etc., and you will hire such transportation and labor as may be necessary, ob
ing due economy, the object being to get the material to the points of dist
tion, and for this you are wholly responsible.
Issues will be facilitated by the use of measures. The soldier's tin cup will
about 1¼ pounds of rice or beans.
You will also urge the alcaldes of your division to submit the names of t
reputable and active citizens in each district to act as local boards of char
and you will give them a provisional appointment until their nominations ca
acted upon by the board of charities of Porto Rico, at San Juan, P. R.
Committees of charitable women should also be organized in the municipal
tricts and every effort made to bring speedy relief to the needy. Organizatio
a military specialty, and no unusual difficulty should be experienced in mal
such a one here that the result will be almost perfect.
Very respectfully,

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-Gener*

August 14 the distribution of food was placed in the hands of

d by the chairman to the needy of his district, giving date, name, and
adults and children in the family. On this card is a certificate stating
dividual named on the card is indigent and will require food for a stated
adults and children for a specified time, which must be signed by the

l is intended for four issues covering a period of four weeks, after which
aken up at the subdepot, and, if necessary, a new card will be issued by
pal board of charities.
rds will be furnished by the board of charities for Porto Rico at San

irregularities or misappropriation of relief material will be immediately
the board of charities, San Juan, by anyone cognizant of such.
epot of supplies will be established at San Juan and at each military
subdepot in the chief town of each municipal district, the post depot
pplies from San Juan and the subdepot from the post in its inspection

quisitions will at once be forwarded to these headquarters by the com-
fficer of each post covering the requirements of his division for one
he basis of 6.857 ounces of beans, 6.875 ounces of rice, and 2.285 ounces
sh or bacon for each daily ration.[1]
eceipt for and be responsible for the material invoiced to him.
l will be distributed in bulk from the post to each of its subdepots,
lepots will be in charge of a noncommissioned officer with two or more
ho will receive, receipt, and be responsible for and issue the material
m from the depot.
ns will be issued to the bearers of cards certified to by the chairman of
oard of charities, which issues will be entered when made upon the
and in a book to be kept at the subdepot, and no issue will be made
he bearer of an issue card or his authenticated representative, whose
ritten thereon. Accounts of issues will be rendered monthly by the
spectors.
ards should be taken up when filled and filed as vouchers to the issue
the subdepots.
nmanders of depots and subdepots will make timely requisitions for
nd will be held responsible that the food is brought to the needy with
promptness.
nand of Brigadier-General Davis:

W. P. HALL, *Adjutant-General.*

ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
119. } *San Juan, August 16, 1899.*

dition to the military post upon the island the following places are
as depots of supplies for the destitute in their neighborhoods: Bayamon,
aguas, Arroyo, Guanica.
hment of 1 officer and 25 men will be sent to each of these places to
re for, and distribute supplies. The officer in charge will, if necessary,
ble buildings for the proper transaction of his duties and will forward
eadquarters requisitions as indicated by paragraph 8, General Orders,
rrent series, these headquarters, and will be governed by this order and
instructions as may be given.
commanding officers of San Juan and Ponce will supply from their posts
s and detachments for these points as follows: From San Juan—Baya-
as, Fajardo; from Ponce—Arroyo, Guanica.
destitute in the various municipalities will be supplied from the depots
pots as follows:
n: Rio Piedras, Carolina, Loiza, Trujillo, Alto.
n: Toa Baja. Toa Alta, Naranjito, Dorado, Corozal.
man: Sabana Grande, Lajas.
: Rio Grande, Luquillo, Ceiba.
ez: Cabo Rojo, Hormigueros, Las Marias, Maricao, Añasco.
Gurabo, San Lorenzo, Aguas Buenas, Juncos.
s.
Guayama, Salinas, Patillas.

---

ion for one person for one week is 3 pounds each of rice and beans and
dried codfish or bacon.

strong must bear for the weak; we will keep them alive; we wi
them slowly, gently toward the light, and finally in half a hu
years they will catch the first glimmering ray which will show
what our standards are and what we wish theirs to be.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of Bo

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF PROGRESS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
BOARD OF CHARITIES,
San Juan, November 30, 18

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

GENERAL: In compliance with your instructions, I have the h
to submit the following report on the progress of the relief wor
Porto Rico since September 25, the date of my preliminary report

Cash received to date		$15,23
Cash expended to date		7,41
Balance on hand		7,80
Food received to date	pounds	17,162,
Food issued to date	do	16,548,
In depot at San Juan	do	614,
Population		918,
Average daily indigency		221,
Average weekly sick		17,
Average weekly deaths		6

Making an annual death rate of 35 per thousand, the normal rate being 26. Th
increased mortality is confined to the mountain districts, where in some instance

[redacted]

HENRY BARRACKS, CAYEY.

for the most part soon able to provide for its own wants. Not generously or even liberally, but still enough. Consequently, in the lowlands, the distribution of relief supplies has gradually been suspended until in nearly all the coast municipalities no food is being furnished except in very limited quantities to the chronic poor.

In the uplands a very different condition of affairs obtains. Here are located the coffee plantations, and here the wind, driven with irresistible force, swept everything in its course, uprooting the shade trees, denuding the coffee bushes, overturning the habitations, destroying the bananas, and leaving little or nothing for the thousands of hungry, homeless, clothless human beings but their lives and what we could give to them to prevent starvation.

This unfortunately was not a wealthy district. The planters spent freely when they had and borrowed freely when they had not, until borrowing had so far dulled the edge of husbandry that they could borrow no more. The peons, literally observing the scriptural teaching to take no heed of the morrow, never provide beyond the requirements of a day.

Thus it was that an unusual disturbance of the elements and the improvidence of the inhabitants brought about a condition that threatened thousands of human lives and forced upon you as the supreme authority here the necessity for taking immediate steps to prevent a catastrophe. That action was taken, and, thanks to the generosity of our Government and people at home, the catastrophe was averted. The poor—and none was ever poorer—have been fed and their lives preserved. But the end is not yet.

By reference to the consolidated weekly reports of this board it will be seen that though a large part of the island is no longer receiving relief, nevertheless the number of indigents requiring assistance remains about the same, and the amount of the weekly issues has not diminished. Indeed, from now until February the demand is quite likely to increase somewhat in the mountain districts, for until the bananas and plantains are ripe the relief work in Porto Rico must continue. In the uplands these fruits will not be ripe for two months yet.

A glance at the map of the island will illustrate the concentration of the relief work, and some knowledge of the inaccessibility of the interior will show the difficulties this board has to contend with in getting material to the starving.

From Aguas Buenas, on the east, to Lares, on the west, and from Adjuntas, on the south, into Arecibo, and on the north, there lies one of the most beautiful, thickly populated, and inaccessible regions in the world. It covers a space about 50 miles long by 20 wide; embraces 17 municipalities; has a population of about 250,000, and not a wagon road in any direction over which food can be transported. Every pound of food has to be carried on the back of a horse. Of this population 200,000 must be fed by us or starve. If they are not fed at home, the strong will emigrate to the coast cities, leaving the weak to die, their work undone, and their future hopeless.

But this is not all: Pestilence, the twin sister of famine, has appeared, and epidemic dysentery is claiming a considerable number of victims in the mountains. This epidemic will spread to the coast should a general movement of the people occur in that direction.

Fortunately all this was anticipated and is now being successfully controlled; but we can not relinquish our efforts at this critical period without losing much of what we have gained by the hardest kind of work, and relief must continue freely and generally in the mountain districts for all of December and, I believe, for the most of January.

PART II.

INSTITUTIONS.

ded. They passed to a subbureau of education, and remained
l until the formation of the superior board of health in June,
n the insane asylum was placed under its control. The hur-
August 8 prompted the military governor to institute an
ard of charities, whose principal object at that time was to
he work of relief which the great storm made necessary. It
theless designed that this board should be permanent, and
f all insular charities was transferred to it.
rd was so thoroughly occupied with the work of relief that
ıpelled to delegate to a committee the complete supervision
ne and orphan asylums with the understanding that grad-
ogressive improvement was in order, though radical changes
deferred until such time as the subject could be taken more
under consideration. Such changes were early recognized
ry, there being few of the existing conditions wholly com-
h the ideas of the board.
eficencia building itself is located excellently so far as
onditions are concerned, but the fact that it was within the
a thickly populated city made it impossible to provide for
exercise of the inmates. This was particularly applicable
the orphan asylums, although it is needless to say that it
ıgainst the physical health of the insane, and made the pos-
their ultimate recovery more remote.
rior arrangements were not satisfactory. The installation
n system of plumbing was required. There were no water
ıs. The closets were no better than was to have been
simply cesspools. A disregard of sanitation was apparent
rection. The bathing facilities, especially in the insane
ıt, were inadequate.
inor repairs were considered advisable, such as reflooring,
new walls, etc. There was a lack of properly arranged
ce.
ndry and kitchen departments were most complete, and the
ppearance of cleanliness in these departments, as well as
t the remainder of the building was notable.
contrary to American methods to permit religious influences
ate public institutions that the paramount importance
to all things Roman Catholic at the asylum naturally
the attention of the board. There was an order of sister-

in fact, the asylum itself had come to be considered in the li such an institution.

The establishment of this school was to have been one of th of the board's undertakings upon the cessation of the relief wor was intended to provide for it in the quarters occupied by the b the orphan asylum before their removal to Santurce. But, a denced by the first part of the report, the arduous work of rel the hurricane indigents remained undiminished until the boar place to its successor under the civil government, and indeed fo time thereafter.

Consequently the time and attention necessary to extend th manent charitable organizations could not be given, and the w the board along these lines was confined to such as related institutions that came to it upon its organization.

In the beginning the administration of these was of necessit ried on considerably according to the regulations in force und Spanish Government. This applies particularly to the admissio discharges and the internal management. However, everything minutest detail was under the direct supervision of a commit the board. The administration of the finances was radically ch to conform to the strict accountability demanded in all cases insular funds were disbursed.

A complete purchasing department was organized in the off the board, and every expenditure for materials was made throug department. The greatest possible economy was thereby obt The method in use required a monthly requisition for supplies each institution. If this was approved by the board it was t over to the purchasing agent, who placed a detailed list of th plies needed for all departments with the various merchants. submitted bids on each separate article, and the orders were accordingly.

Upon the removal of the children to Santurce a set of regul governing all departments was adopted, and a system of repor returns perfected.

A brief history outlining the progress under this board an report of the chairman of the committee of the beneficencia fo

ent of the interior, among the duties of which the care of the asylums s included. They passed to a subbureau of education, and remained erewith until the formation of the superior board of health in June, 99, when the insane asylum was placed under its control. The hur- ane of August 8 prompted the military governor to institute an ular board of charities, whose principal object at that time was to nage the work of relief which the great storm made necessary. It s nevertheless designed that this board should be permanent, and e care of all insular charities was transferred to it.

The board was so thoroughly occupied with the work of relief that was compelled to delegate to a committee the complete supervision f the insane and orphan asylums with the understanding that grad- al but progressive improvement was in order, though radical changes hould be deferred until such time as the subject could be taken more mpletely under consideration. Such changes were early recognized necessary, there being few of the existing conditions wholly com- tible with the ideas of the board.

The beneficencia building itself is located excellently so far as ygienic conditions are concerned, but the fact that it was within the ounds of a thickly populated city made it impossible to provide for e proper exercise of the inmates. This was particularly applicable those of the orphan asylums, although it is needless to say that it ilitated against the physical health of the insane, and made the pos- ibility of their ultimate recovery more remote.

The interior arrangements were not satisfactory. The installation f a modern system of plumbing was required. There were no water onnections. The closets were no better than was to have been pected, simply cesspools. A disregard of sanitation was apparent this direction. The bathing facilities, especially in the insane epartment, were inadequate.

Many minor repairs were considered advisable, such as reflooring, lacing of new walls, etc. There was a lack of properly arranged hool space.

The laundry and kitchen departments were most complete, and the eneral appearance of cleanliness in these departments, as well as roughout the remainder of the building was notable.

It is so contrary to American methods to permit religious influences permeate public institutions that the paramount importance ttached to all things Roman Catholic at the asylum naturally ttracted the attention of the board. There was an order of sister- ood represented, which literally controlled the entire institution om the preparation of the morning's coffee to the permitting of the perintendent to enter the building after a certain hour at night. he superintendent, by the way, was theoretically the head of the stitution. The Sisters of Charity were originally brought from Spain nder contract with the Government to serve at the Beneficencia. The sisters are excellent managers and know no end to their labors. lthough their contract was a most liberal instrument to them, their solute control of the internal arrangement was undoubtedly due to eir excellent personal qualities, which in the natural order of things ve them that which the superintendent, a political appointee and ssibly a party pensioner, was theoretically supposed to retain.

As regards the internal conduct of affairs, it may be said that the ief condition that appealed to the board was a certain indefinable irit of nonprogressiveness, a noticeable backwardness, as compared *the modern advancement of our* home institutions. In the insane *lum the absence of modern* methods in the care and treatment of

were simply small rooms, none padded or supplied with mo
ances. As before mentioned, the cesspools were offensi
plan of placing buckets in a ward and a small room where t
congregated, for the purpose of receiving their excreta
required alteration.

As regards the orphans, it might be said incidentally th
lum had come to be regarded by many as a house of corr
powerful influence always secured the admission of a child
of his fellows, whose applications may have been filed for n
In this way the original intention was perverted, and there
inmates who had no moral or legal right to enjoy the benefits
tution. They were composed largely of a class whose natur
were not of the highest order and whose prototype may be
industrial schools at home. Order was well maintained, b
stant restraint. Individualism seemed to be wanting, and
to encourage personal ambition was not apparent.

The educational features were certainly not modern. Tl
well-regulated system of grading. The books were obsole
facilities were inadequate. Children who had been inmate
were discharged unable to read. Many in the institution
read or write, and the attainments of the more learned w
more satisfactory. On one occasion a committee of the
ducted a superficial examination and it was discovered tha
reading was able to peruse certain schoolbooks, but mere
they not having an idea of the subject discussed.

The fact that all instruction was more or less religious ir
was noted.

Although the sexes were as strictly separated in both a
was possible, a certain amount of intercommunication wa
able, and the fact that orphans and insane were housed
roof and that the male and female orphan departments wer
position was not in conformity with the board's ideas, and
was made more urgent when suspicions arose that clandes
ings had been held by certain of the older boys and girls.

quent resignation as a member of the board, this committee was anized and constituted as follows: Surgeon Wieber, chairman; ain Brown and Father Nin, subcommittee on orphan depart- and Captain Wells and Señor Degetau on insane. Señor ico Degetau was appointed a board member by the governor to e vacancy caused by Señor Del Valle's departure.

he first part of September Chaplain Brown was relieved as a er of the board, and Captain Reynolds took his place as com- man.

committee investigated applications for admission and recom- tions for discharge. It approved the monthly expenses. Its ns regarding appointment of teachers and other employees ccepted by the board.

August 31 it submitted its estimate of expenses for the ensuing n which provision was made for an amount to cover the expense ly needed repairs. The estimate and report accompanying was ows:

Estimate of expenses for 1899 and 1900, orphan and insane asylums.

Administration.	Salaries.
r and chief physician	$2,000
it physician	900
	1,000
ante	600
	300
d and messenger	360
s of Charity	4,680
nts for the insane	2,400
ts	360
of Charity (pension)	72
SCHOOL.	
or	900
nt professor (first ayo)	600
l teacher	420
	300
garten teacher	480
or of music	500
nt professor of music	180
or of drawing	500
TRADE SCHOOL.	
ker	400
	400
ter	500
nder	400
	500
er	600
, for the carpenter, printer, and engineer, $300 each	900
LABORERS.	
eper and watchman	300
	120
SUPPLIES AND MATERIAL.	
nce	19,224
, bedding, and shoes	3,000
and sewing	576
and furniture	480
es, dressings, and instruments	700
	400
for the insane	60
	720
	300
nd religious service	550
library for orphan asylum	300
ry and schoolbooks	600
for trade school	2,300
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDING.	
e asylum (about)	10,000
an asylum, including new workshop (about)	28,000
tal	87,882

The repairs going on at the present time in the insane asylum are included in the *f expenses.*

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 31, 1899.*

PRESIDENT BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO.

SIR: The committee on the Beneficencia have the honor to submit the following report on that institution:

1. The building.—They find that the main building, which contains the administration and school rooms, also the dormitories and chapel, is unsanitary by reason of the presence of the old system of latrines, which are not connected with the city sewer. There is an insufficient water supply to the building. There are no lavatories or bathrooms. The dormitories are overcrowded. The floor in many places is rotten. One of the shop buildings is in ruins.

Recommendation.—The building should be repaired wherever necessary. The present latrines should be abolished as soon as possible. Proper flush closets and urinals, trapped and connected with the city sewer, should be substituted. Bathrooms and lavatories should be introduced.

Second. The school.—The school for the boys is at present badly organized. The number of teachers is inadequate to the number of pupils requiring instruction. While there are five teachers for the girls, there are only two available for the boys. The school is in want of books; it requires a rearrangement of its classes according to the ages of the pupils. For want of proper supervision of the inmates of the institution, a bad state of morality exists, which can only be suppressed by decided measures. All the workshops which were formerly used for the teaching of various trades to the boys after they had attained a certain age are now closed. A large amount of machinery which belongs to the Beneficencia is left on the grounds and requires careful attention to keep it from ruin.

In the insane asylum sanitary improvements are being made to better existing conditions. The building and all arrangements for the proper care of the insane, however, are altogether inadequate to the needs of an institution of its kind at the present time. Its wards are also overcrowded.

In order to improve existing conditions at the Beneficencia, the committee considered it essential that a physician of experience be placed at its head who, besides being its chief physician, shall be held responsible for the internal administration and the sanitary condition of the institution. He shall be held responsible to the board of charities. We suggest for this appointment Dr. F. de Goenaga, who, during the service of seven years as the physician of the Beneficencia, has become acquainted with its system of administration, its defects, and its needs. The salary of $2,000 is suggested as a proper remuneration for his services.

We further recommend that the position of assistant physician be created, with a salary of $900.

The positions of clerk, practicante, porter, steward, attendants, etc., as mentioned in the estimate of expenses, are recommended to be continued. For the school the following additional force is deemed necessary: One additional ayo, who shall be a qualified teacher; 1 kindergarten teacher; 1 professor of music and 1 assistant; 1 teacher of drawing.

If one of the objects of the institution, namely, that of teaching the older boys who have passed the school age various trades and thus make them useful members of the community, is to be respected, the trade schools must be reopened or else all the boys above the mentioned age must be discharged from the asylum.

We recommend that the trade schools be reopened; that the necessary building, which was destroyed by fire a short time ago, be rebuilt. The following shops can be reopened in a very short while: The shoemaker's shop, the tailor shop, the bookbinder shop. The other shops can not be worked until the necessary building and boiler has been set up. It is suggested that the work done in these shops should be, primarily, work for the Beneficencia; later, Government work of various kinds could be done. The following force is recommended: One shoemaker, 1 tailor, 1 carpenter, 1 bookbinder, 1 printer, 1 engineer, and 3 mechanics.

The storekeeper and helper are at present needed to look after tools and machinery.

At last we recommend that the item of a small library, to consist of select English and Spanish books for the use of the children, be allowed, to supply a pressing want. Out of school hours the children have nothing to occupy their mind. Their playgrounds are very limited, and as a consequence constant quarrels and still worse results of enforced idleness have come under observation.

We further recommend that all pupils on reaching the age of 18 should be discharged from the asylum.

Very respectfully,

THE COMMITTEE ON THE BENEFICENCIA.
F. W. F. WIEBER,
Surgeon, U. S. N., Chairman of Committee.
F. DEGETAU Y GONZALES.

The PRESIDENT BOARD OF CHARITIES.

his was forwarded to the military governor; approval recommended. The second indorsement by the governor was as follows:

spectfully returned to the president of the board of charities. Owing to the of the finances of the island and the island itself, as a result of the cyclone, sidered advisable that the expenses should not exceed what is provided the budget.
ommand Brigadier-General Davis:

J. S. BATTLE, *Aid-de-Camp.*

d a further indorsement from the same source stated that—

budget calls for the following:

n asylum	$27,017
n asylum and school	5,100
asylum	22,903
Total	55,020

estimate herewith, exclusive of the item of repairs, is $49,882, which, accord- Mr. Clark, who prepared the original estimate for the general budget, is in excess of such original estimate for these two institutions proper, omit- he educational features. But this difference is just about the original allow- for the orphan asylum school proper, and is approved, which brings the appropriation to the amount stated, to wit, $55,020 for the Beneficencia and nsane asylum.
t as respects the $38,000 for these repairs $13,200 is now all that can be appro- ted, and with this modification the budget as submitted within is approved.

The lack of the necessary funds, as evidenced by the above, was chief obstacle to the rapid advance of the physical improvements. lay was experienced in securing expert opinion from the bureau of blic works, which was unusually busy on property damaged by the rricane. Although the conditions requiring alteration were many d varied, there was no hesitancy in allotting the limited means ailable to the work of installing a sanitary system of plumbing at insane asylum. Because of the necessary formalities to be served, progress in the work was much delayed; but on September 16 committee reported that the architect of the bureau of public rks had at last been secured, and had visited the Beneficencia for purpose of instituting the necessary alterations, and such went ward gradually until the first week in the following January, en they were completed.

The committee's recommendations regarding the sanitary improvements in the orphans' department, submitted October 14, 1899, were follows:

n order to put the orphan asylum in good sanitary condition, the following nges are considered necessary:

. The building should be connected with the city water system.
. Proper sanitary water-closets and urinals should take the place of the present ines, and should be connected with the sewer.
. The old cesspools should be emptied and filled in after disinfection.
. Sanitary lavatories and bath rooms, with properly tapped sinks and bath angements for the two sides, the hospital wards, the director's and the sisters' rters, should be introduced as soon as possible.
. A verbal estimate of this work has been submitted by the board of public rks, which sets the cost of these changes at about $8,000. Similar repairs to insane asylum are estimated to cost about $7,200, making a total of $15,200. only $13,200 is set apart for repair work at the Beneficencia, the sum of $2,000 eeded to accomplish the wants of the institution in that line.
. It is respectfully requested that the necessary amount of money be allowed n funds already allowed for Beneficencia use to enable us to make these neces- y repairs.

Very respectfully,

F. W. F. WIEBER,
Chairman Committee Beneficencia.

The commanding general placed the following indorsement ther

An additional allotment of $2,000 for repairs of the orphan asylum and i asylum, as recommended within, is approved, but the aggregate of appropri for these two institutions as contained in the present budget must not be exce Other items in new appropriations for these two institutions must be dimin in the aggregate by the sum of $2,000.

It will be noted that economy was still of the first considerati

The board of public works was about to commence these re when the proposition to remove the children into other quarters brought prominently before the authorities. This prompted the lowing communication from the governor, which caused the cessa of all action in this direction:

Respectfully returned to the president of the board of public works.

The $2,000 referred to was to be expended by the board of public work addition to the $13,280 allowed in the budget. No special items were to be di ished, but the board of charities was to so cut down expenses at the orphan insane asylum as to allow this additional amount for repairs.

However, as there is a chance of the orphans being removed to the Ecuelas P the repairs to the orphan asylum will be for the present deferred.

Official copy respectfully furnished to the president of the board of charities

The administrative history of the institution up to the time of t removal of the schools to Santurce was as follows: The regulati previously governing therein remained in force as a whole, but p tions that were incompatible with the views of the board, or wh the exigencies of the case demanded, were disregarded and its de sions upon the subject substituted.

The internal administration remained the same. There were changes in methods of procedure in the purchasing or accounti departments, except that the vouchers for such expenses were subje to the approval of the committee.

The admissions and discharges were made according to the form routine, but all were passed on by the board, and personal influen was no longer a factor in such action.

The position of superintendent had become a sinecure and wa openly considered a suitable reward by the Government to one whos services had been long and faithful. Such an incumbent filled th office. It was decided that in order to secure to the position its pre rogatives its occupant should be a physician of high professional and

ent the ...hose insubordinate conduct merited such action. Another reduc-
m and ...as effected in November, when it was decided that 16 should
approp... maximum age for male inmates. The question of diminishing
't be exc... ...mber of female inmates was difficult to solve. They could not
be dimi... ...own on their own resources, for their own were practically nil.
...ustoms of the country were responsible for this. But the fact
derati... ...ed that those who had no families could not be discharged with-
iese r... ...e provision being made for their future. The Woman's Aid
uarter... ...y was communicated with, but with very little expectation that
ed the... ...rangements could be made. The education of the girls along
e cess... ...lines as to instill into their minds many ideas inimical to their
...e usefulness precluded any chance of their legitimate em-
...ent.

...c wor... ...history of the schools for the orphans runs most unevenly dur-
o be ... ...is period. The above report of the committee states that there
...rphs... ...five teachers for the girls—sisters, by the way—and only two for
...uela... ...oys. These two were also monitors or care takers, and were
...ged doubtless as much for their monitorial qualities as for their
harit... ...tional attainments.

ne of ... the matter of placing the schools on a satisfactory basis the diffi-
...rulati... ...es encountered were many. There were no class rooms, there
but p... ...no teachers, there were no books, and, above all, the lack of dis-
or wi... ...e resultant from a year's disorganization was most difficult to
its de... ...nd with. The new superintendent reported as follows soon after
...g his office:

were ...ited the schools to-day and desire to report to the board that they are not
ounti... ...atisfactory condition. The greater proportion of the children are unoccupied
subj... ...t in conversation with one another. The teachers assert that they are not
...ult and claim that the condition is due to the lack of books.

for... ...t may be said in passing that experience has demonstrated that
flue... ...maintenance of order in a schoolroom is not to be expected under
...ative teacher.

d ... At the meeting of the board on October 2 it was decided to retain
wh... ...head of the school the teacher then in charge. It was agreed to
d ... ...crease the force by three additional ayos (subordinate teachers and
p... ...are takers), one English teacher (male), and an English female teacher
a... ...r the kindergarten. Applications for these positions were referred
...o Father Nin and to Señor Degetau as a committee. At this meeting
...full authority was given to the committee of the beneficencia to take
h... any steps that it should deem necessary to accomplish the organiza-
...tions of the schools.

On October 23 the English teacher took charge of his classes, only to resign a few days later. He was reappointed. A week later one ayo and the kindergarten teacher took over their respective duties.

The need of satisfactory school space was most keenly felt. One large class room was all that was available. It was thought advisable to divide this, but again the expense became an insurmountable obstacle, and other means for accomplishing the end were sought. It was finally decided to arrange class rooms in the ends of the several dormitories; and though anything but satisfactory, it seemed the only alternative.

There was an absolute dearth of school material, including books; but in this particular these schools were but suffering as all others throughout the island. The board was dependent upon the board of education for furnishing the very basis of its school organization, and,

neither knowing the nature of the material to be provided nor the d
when such could be expected, essential arrangements were necessa
held in abeyance.

In order, if possible, to expedite this important matter the follow
letter was addressed to the military governor:

SAN JUAN, P. R., *October 13, 189*

The MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO, *San Juan.*

GENERAL: Referring to the letter of the chairman of the committee on the b
ficencia of the board of charities of Porto Rico, recently forwarded, approve
order of the board, I have the honor to ask if the schoolbooks therein requ
can be issued at once, so that the school at the orphan asylum may be instit
immediately. It goes without saying that school facilities are very necessar
this institution, and schoolbooks are an essential thereto.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
President Board of Charities of Porto Ric

This was referred to the board of education and returned indor
that "this paper was received October 26, and books had already b
distributed to the asylum schools."

It was not until early in November that regular and systema
instruction became possible. At this time instruction was being give
in two sections. Nevertheless the committee reported unsatisfacto
progress.

There had been under the former régime a department of trade
where the older boys were taught to be machinists, tailors, carpente
shoemakers, or lithographers. This had been in disuse since th
American occupation. Efforts were at once made to secure competen
citizens to assume charge of these branches and recommence th
instructions along these lines. The positions were advertised an
many applications received. These were referred to a committee con
sisting of Father Nin and Señor Degetau, and upon their recommen
dation three mechanics were appointed October 17. The absence o
school organization and the insufficiency of workshop material delaye
this section, and there had been little or nothing done in this directio
up to the time of the removal of the schools to Santurce.

It of course had always been held as one of the necessary moves of
the future to separate the children from the insane and to provide a
separate building for each sex, and it was at this meeting of the board

insular property and the military governor ordered their transto this board, to take effect not later than January 1 of this year. Although excellently located, the buildings themselves naturally ired many alterations to meet their new use. The board dele- the supervision of this work to the committee of the beneficen- and the superintendent of the insane asylum. The improvements ressed until, by the last week in January, the buildings were iently adapted to meet the requirements and the removal of the iren took place.

njamin Del Valle was appointed acting superintendent of the school and Sister Martinez of the girls'.

eps were now taken to effect an entirely new organization of the inistrative force and a radical change in the method of internal agement.

The board decided that the time was appropriate for promulgating ideas as to the basis of organization for the future. It was first rmined that the institutions should thereafter be known as charity ools, as the term orphan asylum was clearly a misnomer, a large cent of the inmates having parents.

The need of regulations for the government of the now separated ools was of course apparent, and those now in operation were opted by the board on March 8, 1900. These in many respects were olutionary in character, and it was well understood that their com- te enforcement would not be attained for many months, and such forcement was not begun at the girls' school under this board except far as the rendering of reports was concerned. Sister Martinez lined to accept the superintendency of this school and, on the rec- mendation of Father Vallanueve (the head of the order), Sister sta Urra was appointed. Sister Justa has managed the school in a anner satisfactory to the church and her order (!) with few restric- ons, and the running has been comparatively smooth.

On the removal of the schools the personnel consisted of the super- ntendents, an insufficient number of sisters, and servants, and it was not until nuns arrived from Spain on March 13 that it was possible to complete the personnel. This unavoidable lack of a sufficient number of employees, in addition to the absence of definite regulations, made the absolute satisfactory running of the school impossible. This was of course expected. On March 12 it was decided to ask Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Lugo Viña, and Señora Quinones to serve as a visiting committee to inspect the schools. They very kindly accepted, and on April 3 visited both schools. Their report on that of the girls was as follows. It indicates that evidence of the results of the above condition were apparent:

SAN JUAN, P. R., *April 18, 1900.*

To Col. JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
President of the Board of Charities.

DEAR SIR: The committee of ladies appointed by the board of charities to visit the charity schools at Santurce begs to present the following report of their visit to said institutions on April 3, 1900:

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Our visit was unexpected by the sisters in çharge. We found all the older pupils busily engaged in lace making, fine sewing, or in making clothing for themselves under the supervision of the sisters. We would suggest that the mending from the Boys' Charity School now done in this institution be given to capable women. who would do it in a proper manner, and at the same time teach these girls how it should be done, as at present the work is more than they can do, unaided, and the sisters say they have no time to devote to it.

The girls personally are in an uncleanly condition. There are no means furnished for warm baths, and cold baths are required only once a week, or not so often. We strongly advise warm baths once or twice a month for cleanliness, as well as cold baths two or three times a week, and sea baths now and then as a means of improving their general health.

Each girl should have two towels. At present two girls are allowed one towel per week. Their teeth are neglected. Each girl should have her own brush and comb, and be required to use them, and not allowed to use oil on her hair. We advise that the hair of the younger girls be kept short.

Their clothing is not sufficient for cleanliness. They have no night clothes and are obliged to wear at night the same clothing they have worn through the day.

There is only one sheet on each bed, which is changed once in three weeks. They use one of their blankets as an undersheet.

The house is fairly clean, with the exception of the toilet rooms, which are in a very unsanitary condition, and the infirmary, which needs a thorough cleaning. We would suggest that the children with tuberculous affections be isolated or removed from the institution.

The dinner which was served while we were there was quite good and abundant.

We would also suggest that a woman be employed to teach these girls plain American cookery, such as bread making, baking, etc. In this way they will learn the use of the oven, of which they know nothing, and at the same time improve and vary their own cooking, and find themselves with some means of support on leaving the institution.

The general appearance of the girls is not good. They show lack of exercise in the open air, and certain moral and mental depression not natural to children. We think outdoor work and play would be most beneficial to them.

Very respectfully,

CARMEN A. DAVIS.
MODESTA G. DE QUININES.
GRACE DE W. LUGO VIÑA.

The conditions to which attention is called therein had been recognized as requiring remedy, and progress in that direction had been made. But the necessity of economy was made apparent here as at the insane asylum, as evidenced by the following letter from the president of the board, and the accompanying indorsement:

FEBRUARY 19, 1900.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO, *San Juan, P. R.*

GENERAL: In order to increase the efficiency, accommodation, and healthfulness of the building occupied by the Girls' Charity School at Santurce, I am directed by the board of charities of Porto Rico to ask that the following-named repairs be authorized and executed:

First. Convert the present chapel into an upper and lower dormitory, thus affording space for sixty additional inmates.

Second. Complete the work on the rear extension, including upper gallery, and improve approaches to messroom from main floor. This in addition to conveniences will increase the accommodation by an additional forty.

Third. Install shower baths.

Fourth. Introduce modern plumbing, water-closets, and wash basins.

If it is impracticable to introduce modern water-closets, it seems advisable to construct a latrine on the lines of that at the boys' school, and remove the hopper closets or most of them now in use. A proper lavatory on each floor is very desirable. The proposition to place the infirmary in the second story of the extension can not fail of approval, as by this plan the sick will be effectually separated from the well. It is suggested that the entire second floor be devoted to this purpose, dividing it by suitable partitions into ward, lavatory, nurse room, dispensary, operating room, linen closet, and isolation ward.

If all of the above can not be done, it is asked that as much as possible be undertaken, and in the order named.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major, Surgeon, U. S. A., President of Board.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, February 20, 1900.

Respectfully returned to the president of the board of charities, with the information that the military governor directed that an estimate be prepared of the

GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL, SANTURCE.

t of the work of converting the chapel into dormitories and the completion of rear wing; but he is unable to consider now the proposal to reconstruct and range the plumbing in the seminary, on account of the lack of means for this pose. Such minor repairs of the plumbing and water fixtures as may be necess- y in order to preserve the status quo will be attended to. The sanitary arrange- ts in this building are not satisfactory, but they have sufficed without reported iment to the health of the occupants, and must so continue to be used until ns are available for extensive improvements.
By direction of the military governor:

J. S. BATTLE, *Aid-de-Camp.*

On January 20 Mr. Benjamin Del Valle received his appointment acting superintendent of the boys' school and at once assumed his ties, and a few days later 20 boys were transferred. On February the remainder were taken to their new home. On February 17 the ard decided that until its regulations were published no more ad- ssions would be made to either school, and that under no circum- nces would children thereafter be admitted from the municipality San Juan until all other cities had either their proportionate repre- ntation or all their applications for admissions granted. At that me three-fourths of the inmates were residents of the capital.

On March 8 the final approval of the regulations as published was ade and a much-needed basis provided for the guidance of the offi- ls of the institution. An important factor in the new scheme of anagement was the introduction of a military organization into this hool. For this a commandant was required, and on January 26 the djutant-general was requested to detail an infantry sergeant to fill is important position.

Apparently none was available, and a private of the Hospital Corps as detailed to assume this charge. The results of the innovation ve been all that could have been expected. A certain amount of sprit de corps has been instilled, which is absolutely invaluable. The oys have been taught the entire "setting-up" exercise and many of he simpler evolutions. The routine of the day's work and recreation is governed by bugle calls.

On February 20 the staff of officials was increased by the accept- ance by Dr. Arnau of the position of visiting physician for both schools. As required by the regulations, Dr. Arnau submitted such incidental reports on his inspection as he considered necessary, and one comprehensive monthly report covering the sanitary state of the whole institution. Practically the chief objectionable sanitary fea- ture was that caused by the lack of modern closets, lavatories, etc.

The dry-earth method, with daily removal, is in use, and for the pur- pose a building is provided at some distance from the school. But means must needs be provided inside the building for the use of the patients, and of the boys at night, and these caused most reasonable objection.

Dr. Arnau's report thereon was as follows:

APRIL 10, 1900.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES, *Porto Rico.*

SIRS: I respectfully beg to inform you that the closets used by the boys on the second floor of this building are in a deplorable state. The floor is of wood, and is so soaked by the incessant emptying of the different vessels of the establish- ment that the boys are unable to approach the closets because of their sanitary condition, and to do away with the bad odors so near the infirmary; for this reason I beg to propose that new ones be installed, with proper floors, abundance of water, and receivers that can be easily cleaned.

Respectfully,

DR. R. ARNAU.

Endeavors have been made to secure installation of these cl without result. On March 22 a letter asking for these improvem was forwarded to the military governor, approved by the board. following reply thereto was received:

APRIL 10, 19

The PRESIDENT BOARD OF CHARITIES.

SIR: Referring to the request for repairs and improvements at Boys' Ch School, I am directed by the military governor to say that there are no m available to make the repairs, alterations, and additions to the boys' school, turce, as recommended by the board of charities, per indorsement dated the ultimo.

Very respectfully, J. S. BATTLE, *Aide-de-Cam*

The monthly inspection reports by the attending physician March was as follows:

ORPHAN ASYLUM OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO.

SIRS: In accordance with regulations for orphan asylum, I have the hono remit my first sanitary report:

BOYS DEPARTMENT.

My letters addressed to the board at different dates during the month of Ma express my views with regard to the following details: Quantity and quality the food, especially of the meat.

The need of a supply of socks for the boys, without which they are unable use the shoes provided for them. The desirability of appointing a dentist to exa ine the boys' teeth, as these are in a deplorable state. And above all the very po sanitary condition of the closets on the upper floors of the buildings.

I now beg to draw the board's attention to the following remarks:

The supply of water, although sufficient to meet the ordinary demands of t establishment, and the fact of there only being two dripping stones for filtering t drinking water, is a great defect in the sanitary arrangements, so I respectfull advise that a filter similar to that in use in the lunatic asylum be provided, as th filtered water is not sufficient.

The system of cleaning out the closets situated on the ground floor on the wes side is already well known to the board, and though not of the best, it at least ful fills its requirements; but the same can not be said of the closets on the upper floors, those being in a very uncleanly state.

This I mentioned in my letters to the board, stating at the same time the only method that could be applied.

With regard to cleanliness and ventilation of the rooms, I can only say they are

APRIL 10, 1900.

BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO.

With regard to food and water and also a generel state of anæmia, I beg to the same remarks to the girls' department as I made with reference to the with the only addition that amongst the girls there are more cases of scrofula among the boys, and fewer cases of sore feet.

principal ailment in the infirmary during the month has been caused by intestinal troubles, but without any serious results.

beg to draw the attention of the board to the great benefit sea bathing is, and recommended for the above ailments at this time of the year. A place the Condado, at a short distance from the asylum, I would recommend as suitable for the girls to bathe in, as the water is purer and the air freer from in that neighborhood than near the buildings. The girls could be conin two boats by two attendants of the establishment, this mode of communion being quicker and better than going around by land.

closing this report I beg to also draw your immediate attention to the state of closets in this establisment, the greater number of which are closed as unservable.

Respectfully,

Dr. R. ARNAU.

instruction was begun at once in both schools under the direction the teacher who had been in charge at the Beneficencia.

In order to secure the benefit of instruction to both institutions the limited number of teachers, classes were held in the morning at the girls' school and in the afternoon at the boys'. The teaching force consisted of the head teacher, a Porto Rican teacher of writing, one of geography and grammar, a professor of English, an American teacher of arithmetic, and an American kindergarten teacher. At first there was almost an entire absence of material, which somewhat delayed the work. The scholastic instruction has been satisfactory.

There has been a continued state of disorganization and lack of discipline in this department, and no progress has been apparent.

It is difficult to state definitely the cause for this. In fact there were many such. There was a lack of power of organization and executive ability in those in immediate control of the schools, and in conjunction with a growing disregard on the part of the boys for all authority, made satisfactory work impossible.

This difficulty in controlling the boys became a serious problem. They had always been held under such strict rule in their former home, without any freedom either of thought or action, that upon being given practically unlimited bounds at Santurce, with an effort to secure discipline by moral means, the reaction came with force. A Porto Rican boy is much older than his age indicates. His natural reasoning power is disproportionate to his age, and his ingenuity is frequently that of an adult. When enlisted on the side of malicious mischief, their control becomes a matter for serious consideration. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that lack of discipline was a growing evil from the day of removal. This was forcibly brought to the attention of the board when, in the middle of March, complaint was made that cruelty was practiced in the exercise of punishment by the officials. An investigation was ordered which exonerated those in authority. The report of the committee resulted in the adoption of a definitely graded and rational method of punishment.

But the schooling remained entirely deficient. This was perhaps unavoidable in part, as the whole process was in an experimental stage. A difficult question to satisfactorily solve was that of grading. It seems that this had not been attempted under the previous régime, for boys of advanced age, who had been inmates for years, showed no results of instruction, while some of the younger inmates were much

Insane asylum statistics, from August, 1899, to April, 1900—Continued.

	December.								January.							
	Male.				Female.				Male.				Female.			
	Died.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Remaining.	Died.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Remaining.	Died.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Remaining.	Died.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Remaining.
Paresis	....	....	1	9	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	10	....	....	....	
Imbecility	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	
Monomania	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	8	1	....	....	
Homicidal mania	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	4	....	....	....	
Dementia	1	....	1	14	2	....	....	19	....	....	....	14	1	....	....	
Idiocy	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	
Sucidal mania	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
Mania	....	....	2	6	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	8	1	....	....	
Kleptomania	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
Melancholia	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	
Dipsomania	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
Epilepsia	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	
Erotomania	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Nymphomania	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Lypemania	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	
Undiagnosed	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	5	....	....	....	2	1	1	16	

	February.								March.							
	Male.				Female.				Male.				Female.			
	Died.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Remaining.	Died.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Remaining.	Died.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Remaining.	Died.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Remaining.
Paresis	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	
Imbecility	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	
Monomania	....	....	....	8	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	
Homicidal mania	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	
Dementia	1	1	....	15	2	....	....	20	....	....	....	13	....	....	2	18
Idiocy	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	
Suicidal mania	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	
Mania	....	1	1	15	....	1	....	23	....	....	2	17	1	....	....	2
Kleptomania	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	
Melancholia	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	
Dipsomania	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Epilepsia	....	....	1	5	1	....	....	3	....	....	1	6	....	....	....	
Erotomania	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Nymphomania	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	

[redacted]

Admissions and discharges, charity schools, August, 1899, to April, 1900.

	1899.						1900.			
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Boys:										
Admissions	.....	3	1	5	0	2	23	6	0	1
Discharges	.....	3	10	9	11	7	3	5	17	34
Deaths	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Remaining	227	227	218	214	203	198	218	219	202	168
Girls:										
Admissions	.....	2	3	3	4	6	8	3	0	0
Discharges	.....	1	7	8	1	2	1	0	1	5
Deaths	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Remaining	154	155	151	146	149	153	160	163	162	156

A few words on the relation of the sisterhood to these public institutions may not be inappropriate.

As above noted, six sisters were originally brought from Spain in 1863, under contract, for the distinct purpose of giving their services to the beneficencia. As may be observed, their contract specifically stated that the rules of their order would continue to be their governing force in all matters, and that no civil decisions contrary thereto would in any way affect them individually or as a body. This was perfectly feasible under the then existing form of government, a government in which the religion of the sisters, as of all citizens, was the state religion. This system itself was not compatible with the spirit of those who now had control of the asylum. Nevertheless the existing conditions were such as to demand its continuance. But certain modifications were deemed advisable. These, however, were not on religious grounds, but for the purpose of placing the management on a more rational and businesslike basis.

It was early discovered that the order was simply in the institutions, without being of them. It was apparently an example of individuals endeavoring to serve two masters, although as a matter of fact the nuns paid no attention to the civil authority, being governed in all matters by decisions from an entirely exterior source—the delegate of their order in Porto Rico. This naturally caused more or less conflict, for the board of charities proposed to control the institution, both as regards the inmates and the employees. To exemplify the result of the external control it is sufficient to state that the individual nuns were being constantly transferred from one department to another and from one institution to another without the knowledge of either the superintendent or the board. That the board's employees should be thus disposed of was incongruous. The fact that the sisters had been in the ascendency for many years, although with undoubted advantage to the asylums, called for reform.

The board of charities of Porto Rico, being largely composed of military officers, realized that its existence was but a matter of a few months, when, on the inauguration of a civil government, it would turn over its functions to a permanent organization. Under these circumstances its actions were always tempered with the idea of merely roughly shaping the conduct of its asylums and schools and placing them in a fair way to receive the innovations which would eventually be instituted by its successors. With this end in view it endeavored to conduct the institutions to a higher level or organization and to

a highroad smoothly paved with modern ideas, upon wh travel successfully and unfalteringly.

It feels that in its various steps in relation to the sc steadily gone forward in the accomplishment of this ob provided new nomes, modern books, and a basis for an ex tary organization; it has inaugurated a satisfactory syste and external economical management, and by its regulatio a firm foundation upon which structural improvement m make its base. It would have done even better if compet could have been obtained.

LEPER HOSPITAL.

It is unknown when leprosy first gained an entrance int It has probably existed here from the early times of the trade. It was always looked upon with indifference, thirty years ago, when the subject seems to have been c enough importance to attract the attention of the aut 1870 the provincial diputacion recommended the establi leper hospital. The government failed to approve, on the funds were not available. The importance of segregatio understood by the medical profession, and as a temporar endeavored to secure the passage of an order requiring e pality to isolate and care for its own cases. But, be absence of official support, this also was unsuccessful. later a second attempt in this direction was made, and favorable results. In 1880 the municipality of San Juan pital for lepers on the site of the present one in the rear It was a municipal institution, and harbored, on com unfortunates collected within the city. It was directly control of the city council, which provided each inmate monthly for his support. This was a step in the right d an extremely short one. The patients were simply prov home. No restrictions were apparently placed upon t

PORTO RICAN LEPERS.

of the government, the matter was pursued no further. In passing it may be said that the diputacion was but an advisory body, whose duties ended with investigations and recommendations, or carrying out specific instructions of the government. The initiative was consequently not frequently taken, as actual execution depended upon other authority.

The status of the San Juan asylum was maintained until February, 1899. No efforts were made to increase the efficiency of the institution. On the contrary, from inattention the building became dilapidated, and the number of inmates was reduced to 2. In February, 1899, General Henry instituted a board of health for San Juan, constituted as follows: Captain Davison, United States Army, president; Surgeon Glennan, United States Marine-Hospital Service (advisory member); Dr. Del Valle; Dr. Nater, health officer and secretary.

To this board was transferred what remained of the leper asylum. One hundred dollars was secured from the military government and the building placed in repair. It was made an insular institution. A circular letter was sent to each municipality announcing the change, and informing it that the board was ready to take care of the island's lepers. This elicited reports of several cases, but no patients were sent at that time.

In May a general search for cases of leprosy was conducted in San Juan. This resulted in the segregation of 11 lepers. During the same month 1 leper was forwarded from Ponce. With the 2 remaining a total of 14 cases was being cared for on the 1st of June, 1899. A physician was appointed; a guard and a cook were engaged; necessary supply of medicines and subsistence stores was purchased, and the inmates were thereafter strictly isolated. No admittances or deaths occurred during June. On July 1 the asylum was transferred to the superior board of health. During this month 1 case was admitted. This board at once realized the necessity for providing something more than a small frame building for the accommodation of these people. A committee was appointed to submit recommendations as to a suitable locality for the establishment of a colony. The report of the committee of the board of health was as follows:

JULY 17, 1899.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the resolution of the superior board of health, adopted July 9, 1899, "that a committee of one be appointed to make report on the present condition of the leper asylum, what improvements are necessary," etc., by the appointment of the chairman I have the honor to submit the following report:

During the early part of the past winter, when a house-to-house inspection of San Juan was made by the local military board of health, of which I am an advisory member, a number of cases of leprosy was discovered concealed in different parts of the city in crowded tenements and, in some instances which I personally observed, where laundering and other work was taken in from American residents.

It was also ascertained that before the war a number of these unfortunates were collected in a rough frame building located immediately in rear of the jail, within the city limits, near a number of inhabited cottages, and adjoining low marsh lands.

As a pressing temporary measure these cases were collected and returned to this crude asylum until better isolation and quarters could be obtained. These proletaires were necessarily a public charge; rations were issued to them, and a keeper appointed to reside at and oversee the place. There are now 14 cases collected in this building—8 males and 6 females.

A few cases have been transferred here from Ponce, and the estimate is that there are about 50 cases upon the island.

It may be stated briefly that leprosy occurs at all ages, that it is a bacterial disease, and that it is contagious by inoculation, and that bad food, constant fish diet, and bad surroundings predispose to the disease.

The geographical distribution of leprosy is extensive. It is found in the W Indies, the islands of the Pacific Ocean, in Madeira, South America, Mexi Louisiana, California, British Columbia, Minnesota, and New Brunswick, wh a large colony exists.

Without discussing whether leprosy is a contagious or infectious disease, or method of propagation, it is declared a quarantinable disease by the quarant laws and regulations of the United States; also careful observation shows spread in communities where the leper is not isolated.

In the Sandwich Islands it was noticed among the natives in 1859 and trac back to 1848. It spread rapidly, and in 1865 there were 230 known lepers in a po ulation of 67,000. By 1891 the native population diminished to 44,232. Of the 1,500 were lepers, or 1 to every 30 of the population.

In New Caledonia it was unknown until 1865. It is supposed to have been int duced by a Chinaman who was well known. Its rapid diffusion throughout t island has been traced step by step, and in 1888 the lepers numbered 4,0 (Mason, Tropical Diseases, 1898.)

Leprosy never makes its appearance unless introduced by a leper, and the le must be regarded as a source of danger to the community in which he liv Facts are stubborn things, and the only way to suppress the disease is by thoro isolation.

The present location of the leper hospital, in a single rough building in the re of the jail and within the city limits, is totally unfit for the purpose and a menac to this community.

In looking over the field for a site for the proper isolation of these afflicted ou casts, the essentials were considered to be:

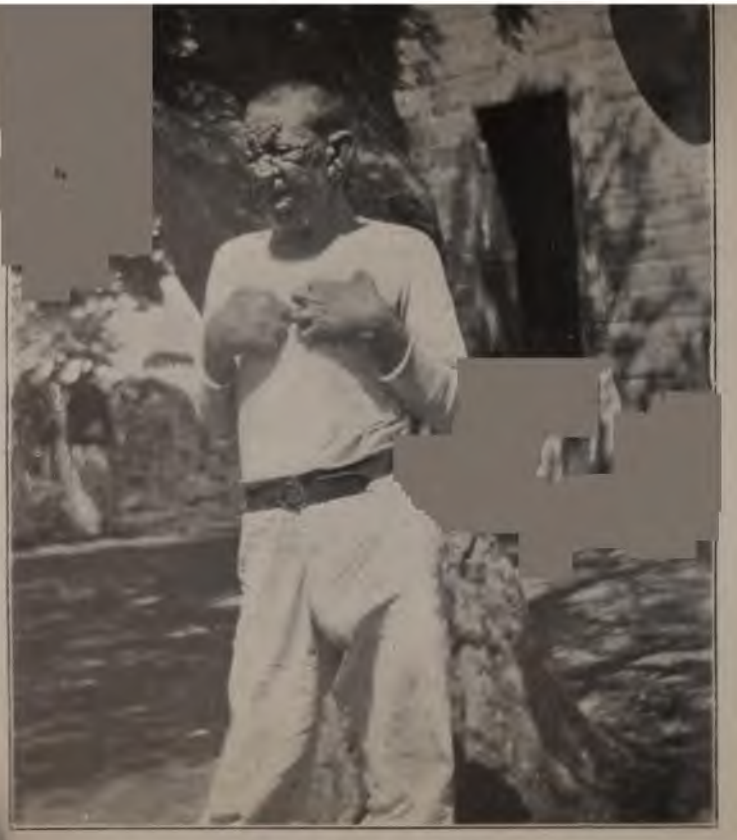
1. Their complete separation from inhabited districts.
2. A location where pure air, water, and exercise could be obtained.
3. Where a quantity of arable ground could be found suitable for fruits, tru gardening, support of goats, fowls, etc., and thus conduce to their self-suppor contentment, and happiness.

One of the small islands lying off the coast of Porto Rico naturally suggest itself, and after a preliminary inquiry and inspection the small uninhabited islan or cay, of San Luis was considered a good location for the purpose.

This island is situated 18° 18 north and 59° 8' west of Greenwich, just off th east coast of the island of Porto Rico; it is 80 miles from San Juan, by wate about 150 miles from Ponce, and near by to the island of Culebra. I spent day, and accidentally, a night, upon this island, making an investigation of its fit ness for the purpose intended, sleeping on the ground under a tarpaulin becaus the transport *Slocum* failed to return in the afternoon and pick us up.

It contains a total area of about 400 acres, and between two steep rises of ove 200 feet there is a bottom level of over 45 acres of arable land covered with thick undergrowth, and some fair-sized trees.

A fresh-water run makes down one of the rises of this level, which could be impounded and a supply of fresh water secured. There are beach landings on the north and east sides; on the former an inexpensive rough dock could be con-



LEPROSY—MAN AGED 35 YEARS.

A LEPER, AGED 16 YEARS.

Finally, it is estimated that with the services of convict labor the clearing of grounds, erection of temporary buildings, etc., the cost of housing the leper ony upon San Luis Island would be about $5,000.

A. H. GLENNAN.

This report was adopted. On July 20 the board endeavored to pect Punta Salinas with a view to ascertaining its desirability for is purpose. A landing was prevented by an approaching storm, d a second opportunity was not afforded. Upon the formation the board of charities of Porto Rico, August 9, 1899, the leper ony was placed under its control. The paramount issue before board was the relief of hurricane sufferers, and this remained of great importance throughout its existence that it was not possible devote such time to the leper asylum as would otherwise have en considered necessary. At the first meeting, August 10, 1899, the pervision of the hospital was delegated to a committee composed of ptain Reynolds and the secretary. The hurricane had rendered e building uninhabitable, and the committee on its first visit of spection found the patients housed in the basement of the jail as e only available shelter. They were isolated completely. Asso- tion or communication with the prisoners was made impossible. mediately after the hurricane an estimate of the cost of repairs s secured from the board of public works. The expenditure of the 00 required was not approved by the military governor, and the ard awaited further action by higher authority, the proposition to nvert Cabras Island into a leper colony being then under serious nsideration. The board was forced to abandon this project when was decided to use that location for military purposes.

Of course the continuance of the lepers in the jail was far from an eal disposition, and could not be tolerated. When the proposition use Cabras Island was no longer to be considered, the following tter was addressed to the governor by the board:

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

GENERAL: I have the honor to recommend that the old leper hospital be at once repaired for temporary occupancy by the lepers now in the basement of the jail. It is believed important that no delay should be permitted in getting the lepers out of their present quarters.

Very respectfully, JOHN VAN R. HOFF, *President.*

The governor's indorsement on this communication was:

Orders have been given for the repair of this building. It is supposed that the repairs should be completed in three days.

It was reported ready for occupancy November 11, and the patients were removed from the jail during this month. This was considered purely a temporary arrangement, and steps were at once taken to establish a colony. Early in October the chairman of the committee on leper asylum made a visit to Battery Island, Punta Salinas, for the purpose of ascertaining its adaptability to the needs of such an institution. He reported that the location met all requirements and recommended the erection of the necessary buildings and the inauguration of the colony at the earliest practicable moment. After several conferences with the board upon this report the following letter was forwarded to the military governor:

OCTOBER 23, 1899.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL, *San Juan, P. R.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that Battery Island, off Punta Salinas, has been inspected by a member of this board and found suitable for a leper colony, and to

recommend that buildings, etc., for that purpose be erected thereon at the earliest practicable moment, as follows: Four dormitories (each for 30 inmates), 100 by 24 by 12; 1 hospital, 100 by 24 by 12; 1 kitchen, 20 by 20 by 12; 1 administration and storage building, 50 by 24 by 12; 1 quarters superintendents and attendants, 50 by 24 by 12; 1 laundry, lavatory, and bath, 30 by 24 by 12; 2 privies; 1 wharf, 20 by 1 boathouse; 1 cistern, 100,000 gallons; 1 stairs, 25 by 6; 1 windmill.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of the Board.

This letter was referred to the board of public works, which surveyed the island and submitted plans, specifications, and cost for buildings. The drawings and estimates were completed December 27. The cost was estimated as $71,160.75. Endeavors were made to reduce this estimate, but without success. The papers were referred to the board of charities, who returned them with the following indorsement:

JANUARY 29, 1900.

Respectfully returned to the adjutant-general Department of Porto Rico, recommending that the work of construction be undertaken at the earliest practicable moment. Lepers are scattered all over the island.

By direction of the board of charities of Porto Rico:

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of Board.

On January 25 the following letter was addressed to the adjutant-general:

JANUARY 25, 1900.

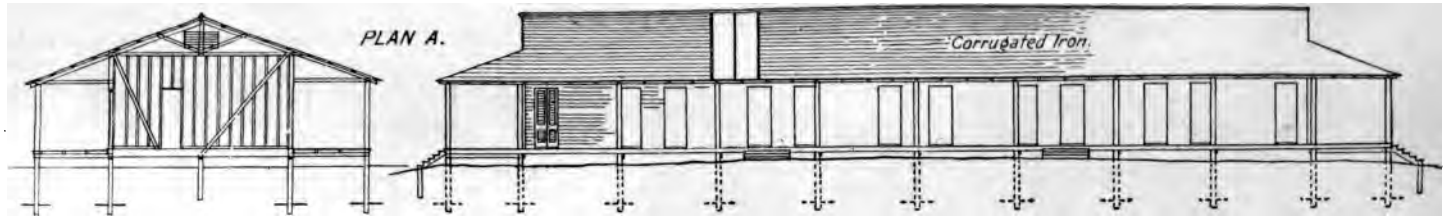
ADJUTANT-GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO.

SIR: I have the honor to again urge the necessity for the immediate organization and housing of a leper colony on Battery Island (Punta Salinas). The reports received by this board from the various alcaldes indicate that there are 403 lepers on the island of Porto Rico.

While this number is believed to be in excess of the actual facts, nevertheless, if there were only a single hundred, they should be isolated and the community protected from this awful infection.

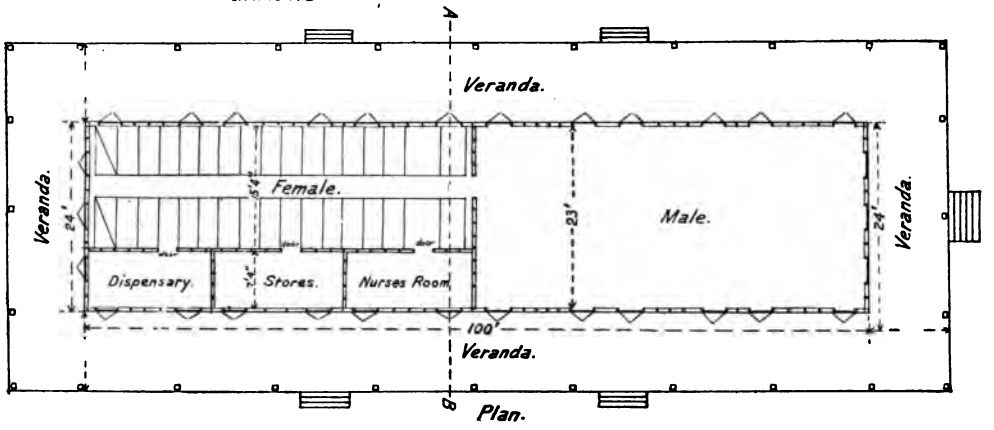
Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., President of Board.

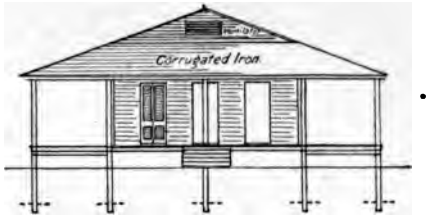


Cross Section. on line A.B.

Elevation.



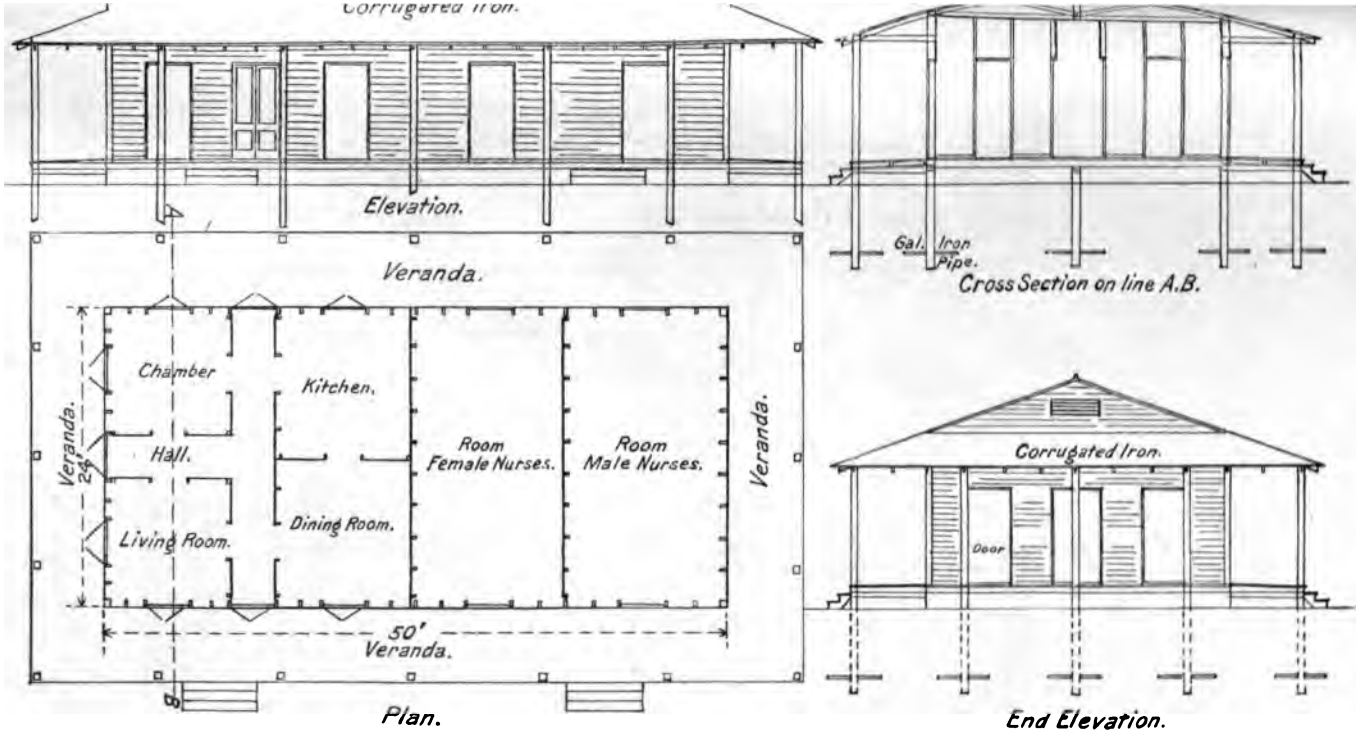
Plan.



End Elevation.

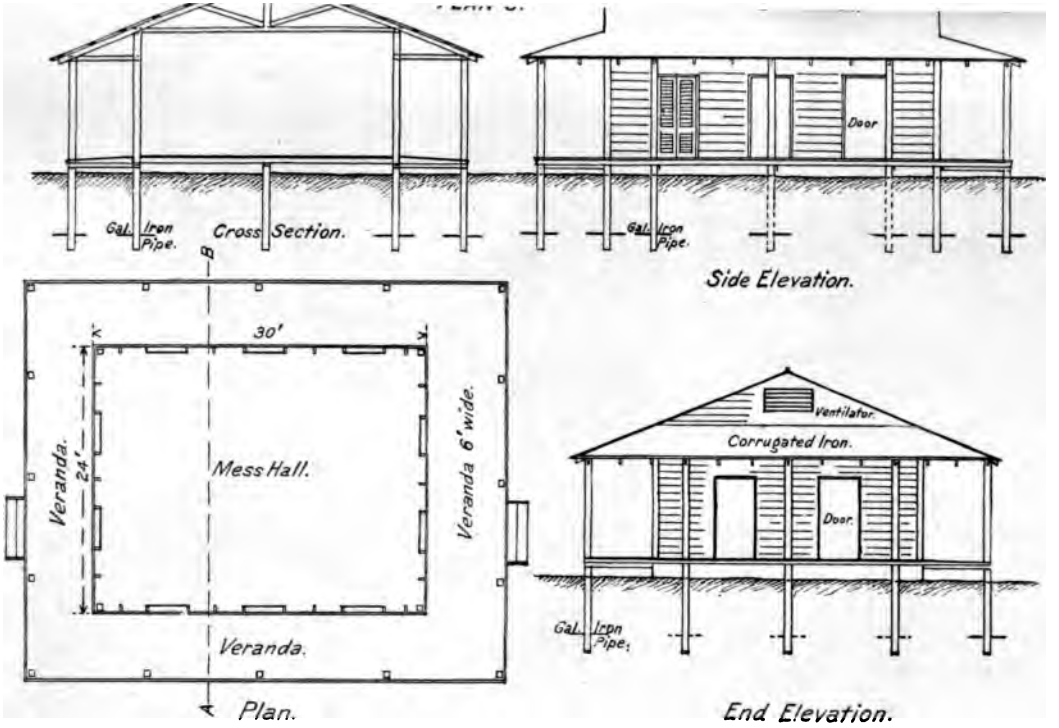
HOSPITAL.

PLANS OF BUILDING FOR PROPOSED LEPER COLONY AT PUNTA SALINAS, APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.



SUPERINTENDENT'S AND NURSES' QUARTERS.

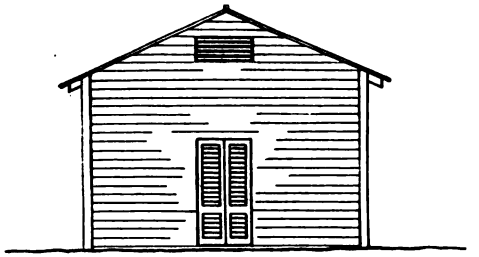
PLANS OF BUILDINGS FOR PROPOSED LEPER COLONY AT PUNTA SALINAS, APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.



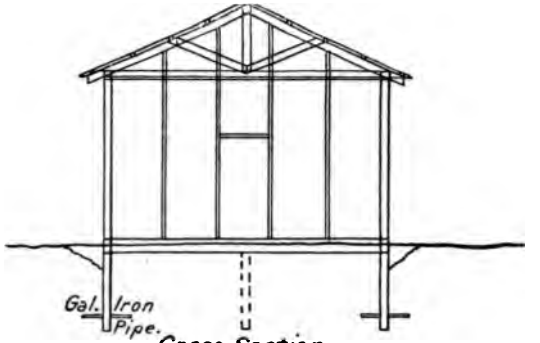
MESS HALL.

PLANS OF BUILDINGS FOR PROPOSED LEPER COLONY AT PUNTA SALINAS, APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

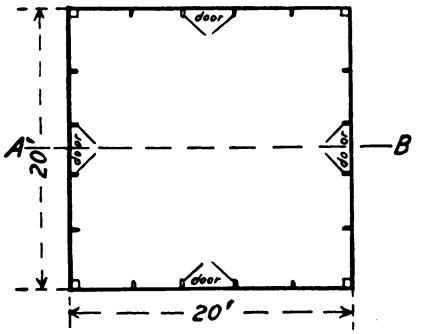
PLAN E.



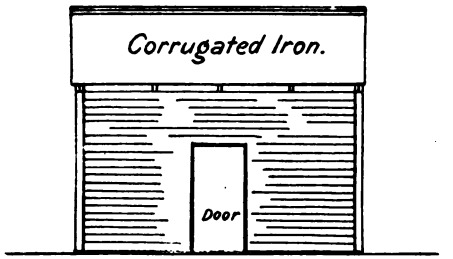
Front Elevation.



Cross Section.



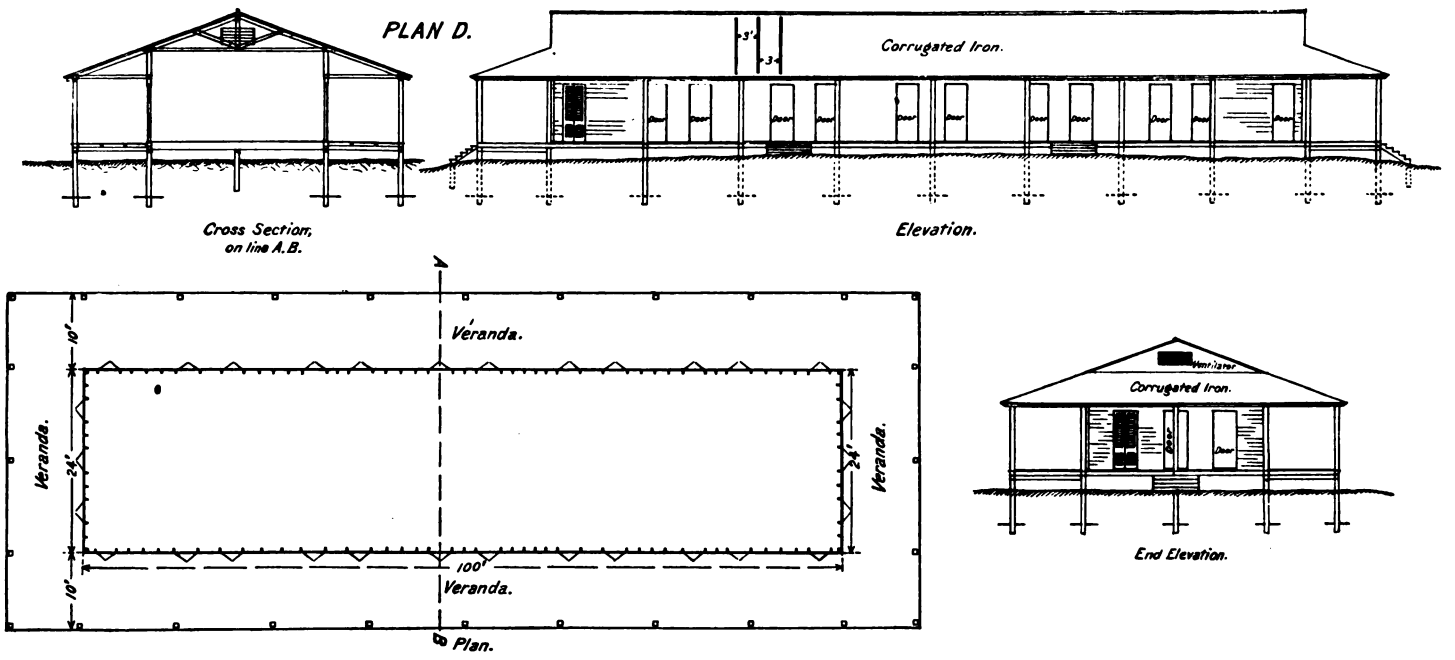
Plan.



Side Elevation.

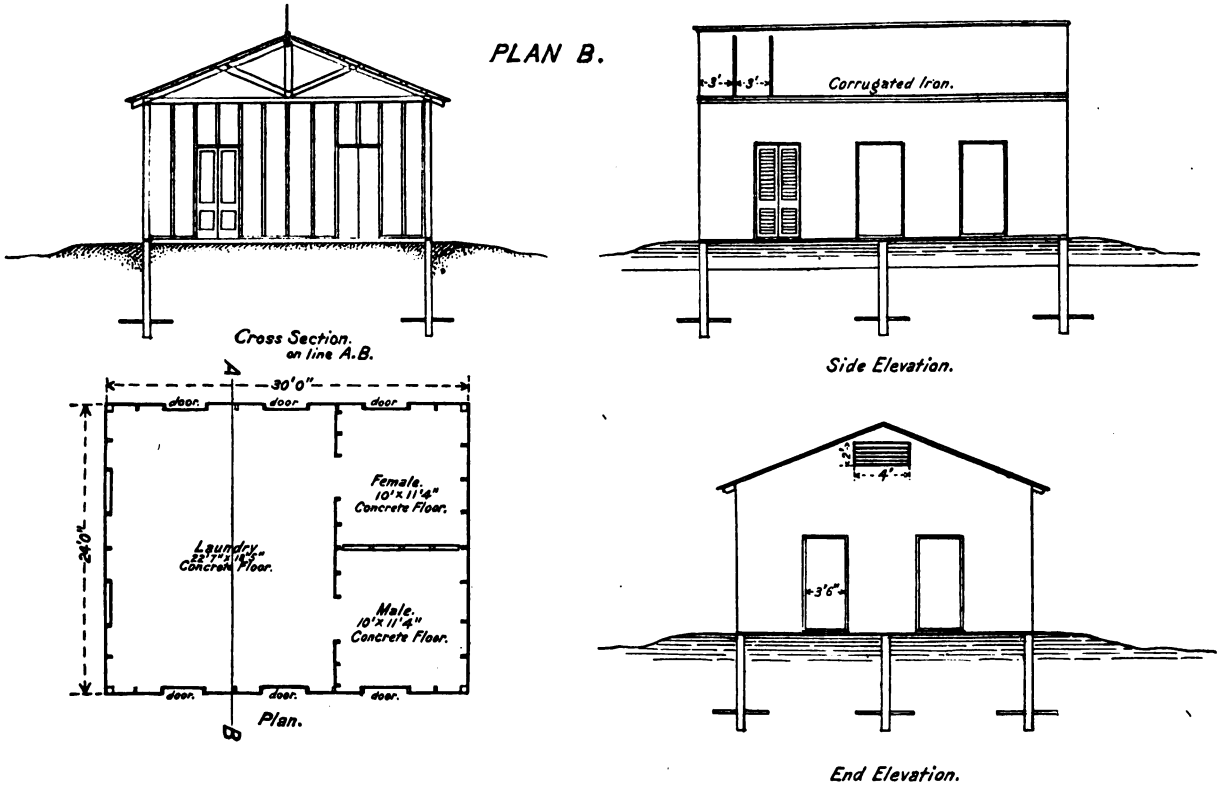
KITCHENS.

PLANS OF BUILDING FOR PROPOSED LEPER COLONY AT PUNTA SALINAS, APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.



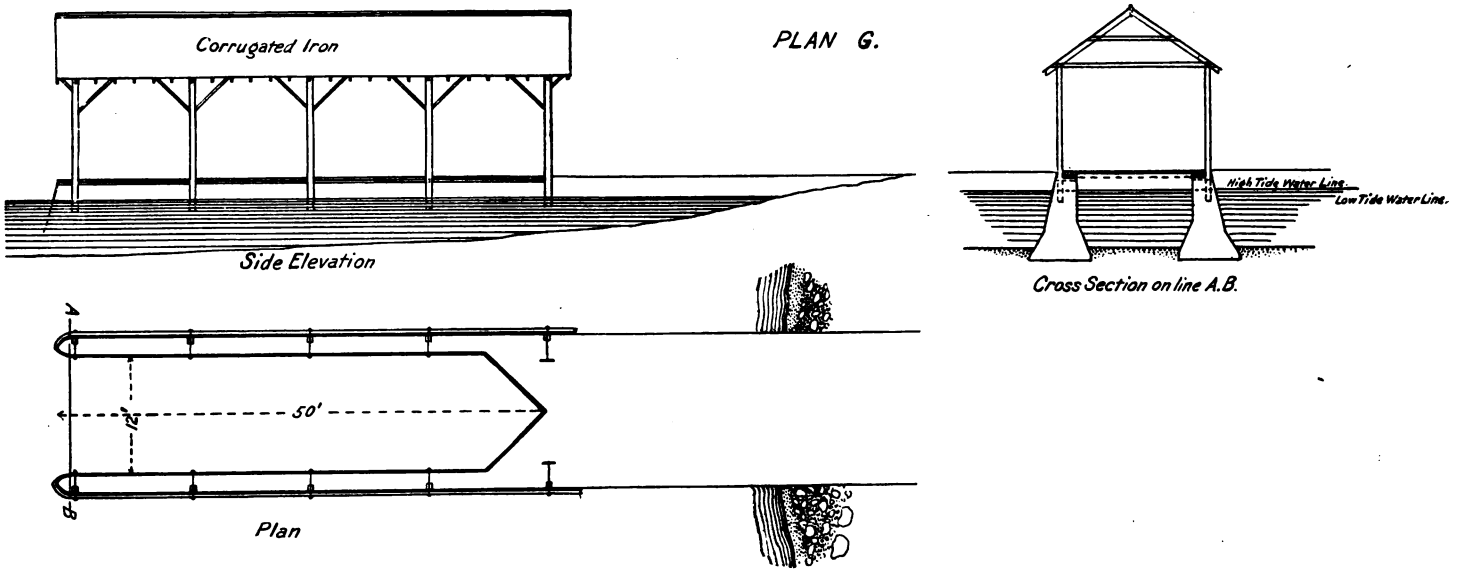
DORMITORY (4 PROPOSED).

PLANS OF BUILDING FOR PROPOSED LEPER COLONY AT PUNTA SALINAS, APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.



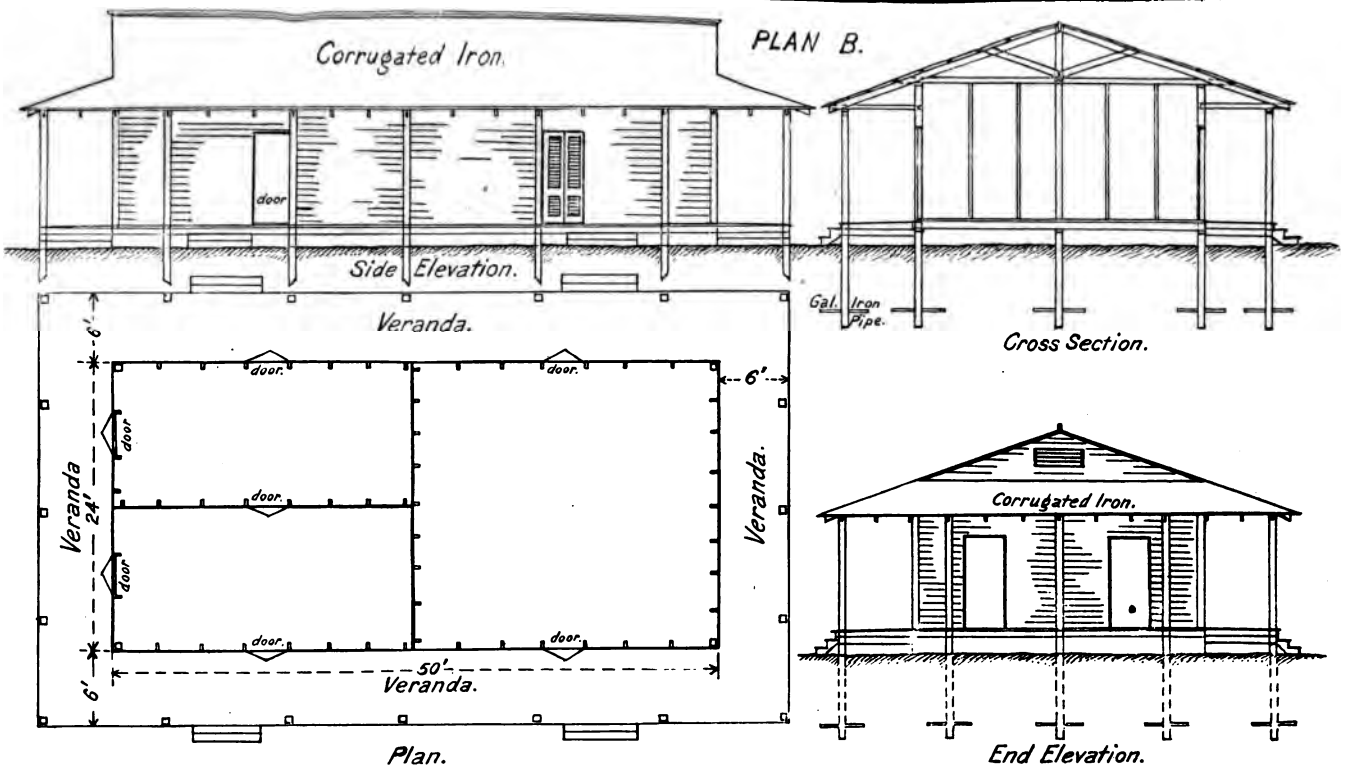
LAVATORY AND BATH HOUSE.

PLANS OF BUILDINGS FOR PROPOSED LEPER COLONY AT PUNTA SALINAS, APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.



WHARF.

PLAN OF WHARF AT PUNTA SALINAS, APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

PLANS OF BUILDINGS FOR PROPOSED LEPER COLONY AT PUNTA SALINAS, APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The following gives the monthly status of inmates:

	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Remaining.
May			12	[1]14
June	0	0	0	14
July	0	0	0	14
August			3	17
September	[2]3	1	2	15
October	0	0	0	15
November	0	0	1	16
December	0	0	0	16
January	0	0	0	16
February	0	0	2	18
March	0	0	0	18
April	[3]1	0	1	18

[1] Two cases remained from April.
[2] These three cases were, after a careful examination, declared not to be lepers.
[3] Under observation. Probably not leprosy.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BENEFICENCIA OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES UP TO MAY 1, 1900.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *July 20, 1900.*

PRESIDENT BOARD OF CHARITIES OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the beneficencia for the time that the institution was under the charge of the first board of charities under American administration, from August, 1899, until May, 1900, at which time, in consequence of the change from military to civil government, a new board of charities was created.

The beneficencia, which comprised the "orphan asylum," now called "charity schools" and the insane asylum of Porto Rico, was placed under the control of the board of charities by the general order of the military governor which established that board. The orphan asylum was transferred from the control of the insular board of education, and the insane asylum from that of the superior board of health.

These two institutions, having been under the same roof since 1844, were found divided into four departments, viz, that of the male insane, that of the female insane, that of the orphan boys, and that of the orphan girls. All these departments were separate from each other; each had its own courtyard for the use of its inmates.

The term "orphan asylum" used in this connection is misleading. The children admitted into this institution are not alone full orphans and half orphans, but also children of poor parents who are unable to look out for them.

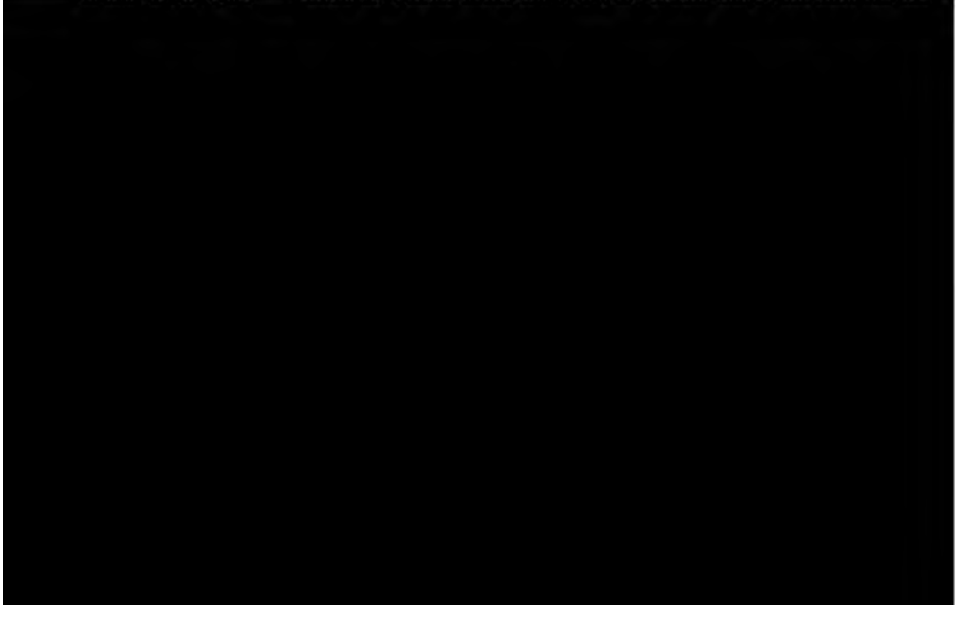
The management of the entire beneficencia was under the charge of one resident director. The internal administration was carried on by Sisters of Charity, under contract with the Spanish Government of 1863, and the following other personnel: One nonresident physician, 1 clerk, 1 practicante or head nurse, 5 male attendants for the insane men, 1 porter, 1 steward, laundresses, and servants. In the school there were, on the boys' side, 2 teachers and 1 monitor; on the girls' side the teaching was done by Sisters of Charity; the storerooms, mess rooms, dormitories, kitchen, laundry, dispensary, and the care of the sick and of the insane women were in the hands of the Sisters of Charity.

The building, "The Beneficencia," a heavily built brick structure, was at the time of transfer to this board without any modern sanitary arrangements; the woodwork in many places, especially floors and stairs, was rotten; there was no connection with the city water or sewer; the latrines everywhere were foul; the dormitories overcrowded; one wing in the insane asylum was in ruins from the bombardment of the previous year; at night large tubs and urinals were placed in the dormitories to receive the excreta of the inmates, etc.

It was evident from the first that the location of the institutions in the city of San Juan was most unsuitable. In their present form they represented nothing more than houses of detention. The object of changes in the building therefore limited itself to improvements in its sanitary condition and in keeping it up to its full capacity, in the hope of being able later to transfer the inmates to more suitable modern buildings to be erected somewhere on the island, preferably in the country, near a large town.

In the insane asylum the following work was accordingly done: Two annexes were erected, one in each department, to hold automatic self-flushing water-closets of the Mott system; wash basins, bath tubs, and shower baths; all drains from this annex were connected with the military sewer. The rotten floors in the cells on the women's side were relaid, and the drains of these cells likewise connected with the sewer; the destroyed wing was rebuilt; the city water introduced; the cesspools cleaned, emptied, and closed up; the court drains were led into the sewers; hose connections, with a sufficient length of rubber hose for the cleaning and flushing of cells, courts, and verandas, were provided; new stairways have taken the place of the old and rickety ones; one dormitory of the men's side has received new flooring. The result has been that the insane asylum is without its former glaring defects; the inmates are cleaner and less crowded than they were formerly.

In consequence of the additional space gained by the rebuilding of the destroyed wing and by the utilization of the former latrines for other purposes, it was made possible in the course of time to admit all the insane of the island for whose admission applications had been received. During the period comprised in this report about 74 people were admitted. Some of these applicants had been waiting for many



responsibility of the entire control of the institution into the hands of the superintendent, its official head. It is still one of the questions to be considered and to be settled in the future.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The same unsanitary conditions that were described in connection with the insane asylum prevailed here. Reforms along sanitary lines were urged in August, 1899; however, the financial distress of the island, which was experienced last year, prevented action in that direction, as desired. Under the personal supervision of the newly appointed and most efficient superintendent, Dr. Goenaga, many changes were made in the boys' department, which was in a worse condition than the girls' department, so that a better state prevailed subsequently. The city water was introduced; pan closets, on account of their cheapness, were put into the renovated former latrines; a urinal, having flushing arrangement, was added; a very primitive but effective system of shower baths was instituted; a water-filtering system was put into use; unnecessary bulkheads in the dormitories were removed, improving the air ventilation; the old practice of putting tubs and urinals into the dormitories over night for the reception of the excreta of the children was stopped, etc.

In the girls' department no changes of any consequence were made.

Early in this year both these institutions were removed to Santurce, o separate buildings, which, although in very unsatisfactory sanitary condition, offer excellent possibilities for the future. Both have very extensive grounds, allowing of enlargement of buildings.

The schools of the Beneficencia were in a very disorganized condition after the war. For over 230 boys there were only 2 teachers; the trade and art schools had been discontinued; the building which had contained the shops had burned down; a great part of the machinery, tools, and appliances which it contained were either burned up or had been ruined by the flames. Machinery and tools which were left were gathered, cleaned, and put into a storeroom under the charge of a special employee. As soon as possible the following three departments of the trade school were reopened, namely: The carpenter shop, the tailor shop, and the shoemaker shop. To each mechanic in charge of a shop a number of boys were given for assistance and instruction.

It had been the intention of the committee to divide the pupils on the boys' side into four classes of about 50 pupils each, to place each class in charge of one teacher, and, according to the attainments of the pupil, to give each class its special curriculum. Heretofore all the pupils had been taught together in the same class room by one teacher and an assistant. In order to get the necessary qualified additional teachers, applicants for positions were solicited through the official gazette. Of the number of applicants only one was found qualified and appointed. At about this time the assistant teacher resigned, leaving again only two instructors for the school. The division into four sections was, nevertheless, accomplished, the teachers being obliged to go from section to section to give their lessons. Later, by the appointment of an English-speaking teacher, lessons in English were added to the course of instruction in each class. For the younger children, below the age of eight, a kindergarten teacher was engaged, who taught that class in the forenoon; the same teacher

gave instruction in English to the other girls in the afternoon. Necessary books were supplied by the insular board of instruction.

On account of the difficulty of properly taking care of the older inmates of the orphan asylum under the above-mentioned conditions, and especially as serious immoral practices among them had come to the attention of the superintendent, it was decided to discharge all beneficiaries who had passed the age of sixteen. The guardians of these children were communicated with and requested to take charge of their wards. For a few of these children positions were secured.

In consequence of this change it was possible to somewhat relieve the overcrowded state of the asylum. Subsequent vacancies were primarily filled by admitting all the full orphans who had applied for admission. Some applications of this kind had been unattended to for four or five years. At the time of the transfer of the children to Santurce all the new and old applications of this class had been attended to.

Since the transfer to Santurce early this year, the direction of affairs of the orphans has been more in the hands of the president of the board than in those of the committee.

This transfer to Santurce has put us in position to use that part of the building which the girls had formerly occupied and is adjacent to the insane asylum for the insane women, and to fit up the entire old insane asylum building for the accommodation of the men. This change had to be commenced by day labor, under the personal direction of the superintendent, and will not be as perfect as had been planned by the committee. However, it will be an advance, as regards former conditions. A number of the less violent cases of the insane women have been transferred to the new quarters already, but in the absence of the necessary cells for the control of the violent insane, the old quarters can not yet be given up entirely.

The necessity of an assistant physician for the insane asylum had been recognized by the board for some time. An attempt was made some time ago to fill this position. A committee was appointed by the board of charities to examine applicants for that position, as is done in the United States when hospital positions are to be filled. The conditions of appointment were published, but no applicants appeared. The inducements offered to a young graduate in medicine, with the experience to be gained in this specialty, certainly seemed sufficient, and the failure to accomplish our object seemed incomprehensible.

The present director of the insane asylum had been connected with the old Beneficencia for a number of years as its medical attendant. Last year, when a change of director appeared advisable, he was considered the man best adapted to fill that position. Subsequent events have justified that belief. After the complete separation of the insane from the orphan asylum he was given the position of director of the insane asylum.

No medical records were formerly kept at the insane asylum. A full set of report and record forms have been provided, so that now registers of patients, case papers, and reports to the board can be made and kept.

The regulations of the insane asylum and also those of the charity schools have been revised, and if enforced by able directors the administration of these institutions will be more systematic and efficient than it was formerly.

It is to be hoped that in the near future a modernly equipped insular insane asylum, having extensive grounds that can be used for cul-

ıtion, may be erected somewhere on the island, where the insane be employed according to their condition, and where more can be e for their cure than is possible under existing conditions.

Very respectfully,

F. W. F. WIEBER,
Surgeon, U. S. Navy, Chairman.

Statistics of inmates of Beneficencia for years from 1844 to 1889.

	1844–45.					1845–46.					1846–47.				
	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
ıe:															
[ale	----	42	8	7	27	27	10	5	1	31	31	1	----	----	32
emale	----	16	1	3	12	12	7	----	----	19	19	2	1	----	20
ıers:															
[ale	----	----	----	----	----	----	39	34	----	5	5	----	1	----	4
emale	----	22	3	----	19	19	2	17	1	3	3	6	4	1	4
Total	----	80	12	10	58	58	58	56	2	58	58	9	6	1	60

	1847–48.					1848–49.					1849–50.				
	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
ıe:															
[ale	32	6	----	----	38	38	3	1	----	40	40	2	1	----	41
emale	20	6	2	----	24	24	1	----	----	25	25	6	----	----	31
ıers:															
[ale	4	13	5	1	11	11	7	5	----	13	13	1	1	----	13
emale	4	----	1	----	3	3	4	3	----	4	4	----	2	----	2
Total	60	25	8	1	76	76	15	9	----	82	82	9	4	----	87

	1850–51.					1851–52.					1852–53.				
	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
ıe:															
[ale	41	5	----	----	46	46	10	1	----	55	55	12	2	2	63
emale	31	5	----	----	36	36	2	----	----	38	38	7	----	----	45
ıers:															
[ale	13	3	1	----	15	15	2	----	----	17	17	3	----	----	20
emale	2	3	2	----	3	3	----	----	----	3	3	----	1	----	2
Total	87	16	3	----	100	100	14	1	----	113	113	22	3	2	130

Statistics of inmates of Beneficencia for years from 1844 to 1899—Continued.

	1853–54.					1854–55.					1855–56.				
	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Insane:															
Male	63	27	10	5	75	75	23	3	3	92	92	23	12	6	97
Female	45	9	4	5	45	45	8	2	3	48	48	8	1	4	51
Prisoners:															
Male	20	7	3	----	24	24	11	7	----	28	28	3	7	----	24
Female	2	4	----	----	6	6	----	----	----	6	6	----	----	----	6
Total	130	47	17	10	150	150	42	12	6	174	174	34	20	10	178

	1856–57.					1857–58.					1858–59.				
	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Insane:															
Male	97	18	9	6	100	100	18	11	4	103	103	17	7	9	104
Female	51	16	2	2	63	63	10	5	3	65	65	17	8	6	66
Prisoners:															
Male	24	3	7	----	20	20	1	----	----	21	21	4	3	----	22
Female	6	----	----	----	6	6	----	----	----	6	6	----	----	----	6
Total	178	37	18	8	189	189	29	16	7	195	195	38	18	15	198

	1859–60.					1860–61.					1861–62.				
	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Insane:															
Male	104	24	3	9	116	116	11	2	5	120	120	3	1	----	122
Female	66	7	5	2	66	66	4	1	2	67	67	----	[illegible]	----	65
[illegible]												[illegible]			

Statistics of inmates of Beneficencia for years from 1844 to 1889—Continued.

	1865–66.					1866–67.					1867–68.				
	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Insane:															
Male	138	6	2	1	141	141	7	....	....	148	148	10	36	34	88
Female	77	1	1	....	77	77	3	....	....	80	80	10	12	16	62
Boys	43	19	20	1	41	41	12	18	....	35	35	18	11	....	42
Girls	12	7	3	....	16	16	7	2	1	20	20	11	9	2	20
Prisoners:															
Male	27	.....	....	....	27	27	.....	....	....	27	27	1	....	....	28
Female	6	.....	....	....	6	6	.....	....	....	6	6	.....	....	....	6
Paupers:															
Male	1	.....	....	....	1	1	.....	....	....	1	1	.....	....	....	1
Female	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1	....	....	1
Total	304	33	26	2	309	309	29	20	1	317	317	51	68	52	248

	1868–69.					1869–70.					1870–71.				
	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Insane:															
Male	88	30	12	10	96	96	23	17	10	92	92	38	66	43	21
Female	62	32	16	15	63	63	10	2	10	61	61	12	8	13	52
Boys	42	14	10	....	46	46	12	7	2	49	49	18	13	2	52
Girls	20	15	3	....	32	32	8	10	....	30	30	7	5	2	30
Prisoners:															
Male	28	1	2	1	26	26	.....	....	....	26	26	.....	3	1	22
Female	6	.....	....	....	6	6	.....	....	....	6	6	1	....	....	7
Paupers:															
Male	1	1	....	....	2	2	.....	....	....	2	2	.....	....	....	2
Female	1	3	....	....	4	4	.....	....	....	4	4	1	....	....	5
Total	248	96	43	26	275	275	53	36	22	270	270	77	95	61	191

	1871–72.					1872–73.					1873–74.				
	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Insane:															
Male	21	23	26	10	8	8	14	12	1	9	9	31	1	4	35
Female	52	22	19	8	47	47	21	17	....	51	51	20	13	2	56
Boys	52	51	13	....	90	90	11	13	....	88	88	77	46	1	118
Girls	30	41	10	1	60	60	12	8	....	64	64	64	33	3	92
Prisoners:															
Male	22	.....	12	2	8	8	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	7	.....	2	1	4	4	.....	1	....	3	3	.....	2	....	1
Paupers:															
Male	2	5	3	....	4	4	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	....	4
Female	5	19	14	....	10	10	4	3	2	9	9	5	3	3	8
Total	191	161	99	22	231	231	64	61	7	227	227	199	99	13	314

Statistics of inmates of Beneficencia for years from 1844 to 1889—Continued.

	1874–75.					1875–76.					1876–77.				
	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Insane:															
Male	35	29	4	10	50	50	28	19	15	44	44	43	21	15	51
Female	56	16	7	2	63	63	15	8	18	52	52	23	6	11	58
Boys	118	25	31	....	112	112	28	16	6	118	118	29	16	1	130
Girls	92	18	8	2	100	100	20	21	6	93	93	33	14	3	109
Prisoners, female	1	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paupers:															
Male	4	2	1	....	5	5	1	2	....	4	4	3	1	1	5
Female	8	5	....	3	10	10	5	2	5	8	8	6	1	4	9
Total	314	95	52	17	340	340	97	68	50	319	319	137	59	35	362

	1877–78.					1878–79.					1879–80.				
	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Insane:															
Male	51	29	20	26	34	34	33	10	11	46	46	54	27	17	59
Female	58	17	7	13	55	55	17	7	6	59	59	37	11	32	53
Boys	130	17	7	3	137	137	25	15	1	146	146	19	11	2	152
Girls	109	20	12	1	116	116	15	10	4	117	117	6	4	2	117
Paupers:															
Male	5	1	....	1	5	5	2	1	1	5	5	.....	1	....	4
Female	9	2	2	2	7	7	3	1	....	9	9	1	....	4	6
Total	362	86	48	46	354	354	95	44	23	382	382	107	54	47	388

	1880–81.					1881–82.					1882–83.				
	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Insane:															
Male	56	38	20	12	62	62	52	29	27	58	58	46	24	21	59
Female	53	22	13	10	52	52	26	19	4	55	55	28	18	12	53
Boys	152	29	20	1	160	160	30	38	1	151	151	20	12	....	159
Girls	117	33	20	3	117	117	26	16	2	125	125	14	10	2	127
Paupers:															
Male	4	.....	....	....	4	4	.....	....	....	4	4	3	1	....	6
Female	6	.....	....	3	3	3	.....	....	....	3	3	1	1	....	3
Total	388	112	73	29	398	398	134	102	34	396	396	112	66	35	407

Statistics of inmates of Beneficencia for years from 1845 to 1889—Continued.

	1883–84.					1884–85.					1885–86.				
	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Insane:															
Male	59	39	20	15	63	63	42	27	13	65	65	33	21	11	66
Female	53	34	9	21	57	57	42	19	28	52	52	36	12	16	80
Boys	159	18	21	3	153	153	15	11	1	156	156	24	20	2	158
Girls	127	16	19	2	122	122	29	19	1	131	131	13	15	....	129
Paupers:															
Male	6	.....	....	....	6	6	.....	1	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Female	3	.....	1	....	2	2	.....	....	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	407	107	70	41	403	403	128	77	44	410	410	106	68	29	419

	1886–87.					1887–88.					1888–89.				
	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Insane:															
Male	66	35	14	20	67	67	39	19	20	67	67	38	20	17	68
Female	60	23	7	16	60	60	17	8	9	60	60	21	9	13	59
Boys	158	26	27	1	156	156	33	32	1	156	156	17	18	....	155
Girls	129	11	9	2	129	129	23	17	3	132	132	16	10	6	132
Paupers:															
Male	4	1	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Female	2	1	....	....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Total	419	97	58	40	418	418	112	76	33	421	421	92	57	36	420

Recapitulation for Beneficencia from 1844 to 1900.

Class.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Insane, male	1,336	676	582	78
Insane, female	866	377	431	58
Boys	1,164	1,115	49	.....
Girls	779	694	85	.....
Prisoners, male	124	117	7	.....
Prisoners, female	43	40	3	.....
Paupers, male	30	23	7	.....
Paupers, female	71	41	29	1
Total	4,413	3,083	1,193	137

CONCLUSION.

INSTITUTIONS.

From the foregoing it will be seen that for the short time the insular charitable institutions were under the direction of this board, during the military government, the following was accomplished:

First. The boys and girls, orphaned and destitute children, were transferred from the building known as the Beneficencia, which was in effect a prison, and indeed was originally built for this purpose, to separate and commodious buildings, located in Santurce and surrounded by ample grounds.

a The boys and girls having been transferred to the schools in Santurce and not here included.

Second. The board prepared a code of regulations based upon the changed conditions of the government, reorganized the administration in the boys' school on business principles, introduced military instruction, and was about to effect a complete reorganization in the educational departments of both schools when the functions of military government ceased by limitation of law.

Third. It repaired the insane asylum and largely increased its accommodations, so that now there is no waiting list.

Fourth. It prepared new regulations for the asylum and instituted a new system of interior economy, placing the institution upon a scientific and business foundation.

Fifth. It submitted plans and specifications for the organization of a leper colony at Punta Salinas, and urged the necessity for the assembling there, and complete isolation, of all lepers in Porto Rico. In the meantime it has cared for the 18 lepers now inadequately housed and isolated at Puerta de Tierra.

Sixth. It proposed the organization of a house of correction for incorrigible children, for which a part of the Beneficencia building was to be used, and finally,

Seventh. It met the many situations constantly arising in the management of public charities and charitable institutions.

The membership of the first board of charities of Porto Rico was in large part made up from medical officers of the public services, who devoted themselves to the accomplishment of the unfamiliar tasks which fell to their lot. The military government is especially indebted to—

Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, United States Navy, who, as chairman of the committee on the Beneficencia and lunatic asylum, gave a large part of his time to this work, and was very successful in his supervision of these important institutions. He was also a member of the executive committee of the board.

Capt. George M. Wells, Medical Department, United States Army, who was chairman of the committee on the leper hospital, and member of the committee on the Beneficencia and insane asylum.

Dr. H. W. Cowper, acting assistant surgeon, who acted as inspector for the board during the period of the removal of the children from the Beneficencia, and their settlement in the charity schools at Santurce.

I desire to express my personal indebtedness to Mr. B. H. Osterhoudt, the present able secretary of the board of charities of Porto Rico, for his work under the old board in reorganizing the supply department, and for present assistance in the preparation of statistics; also to Dr. Harold W. Cowper for absolutely essential help in the arduous work of preparing this report.

In submitting the foregoing report of the efforts and accomplishments of the board of charities of Porto Rico under the military government, I venture to invite attention to the fact that much of it has been written under the stress of orders calling me to other lands and duties. At best it is a plain, unvarnished tale, neither worthy of the subject nor of the noble men and women whose work it relates.

Very respectfully,

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Major, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Chief Surgeon,
Department of Porto Rico, and former
President of the Board of Charities of Porto Rico.

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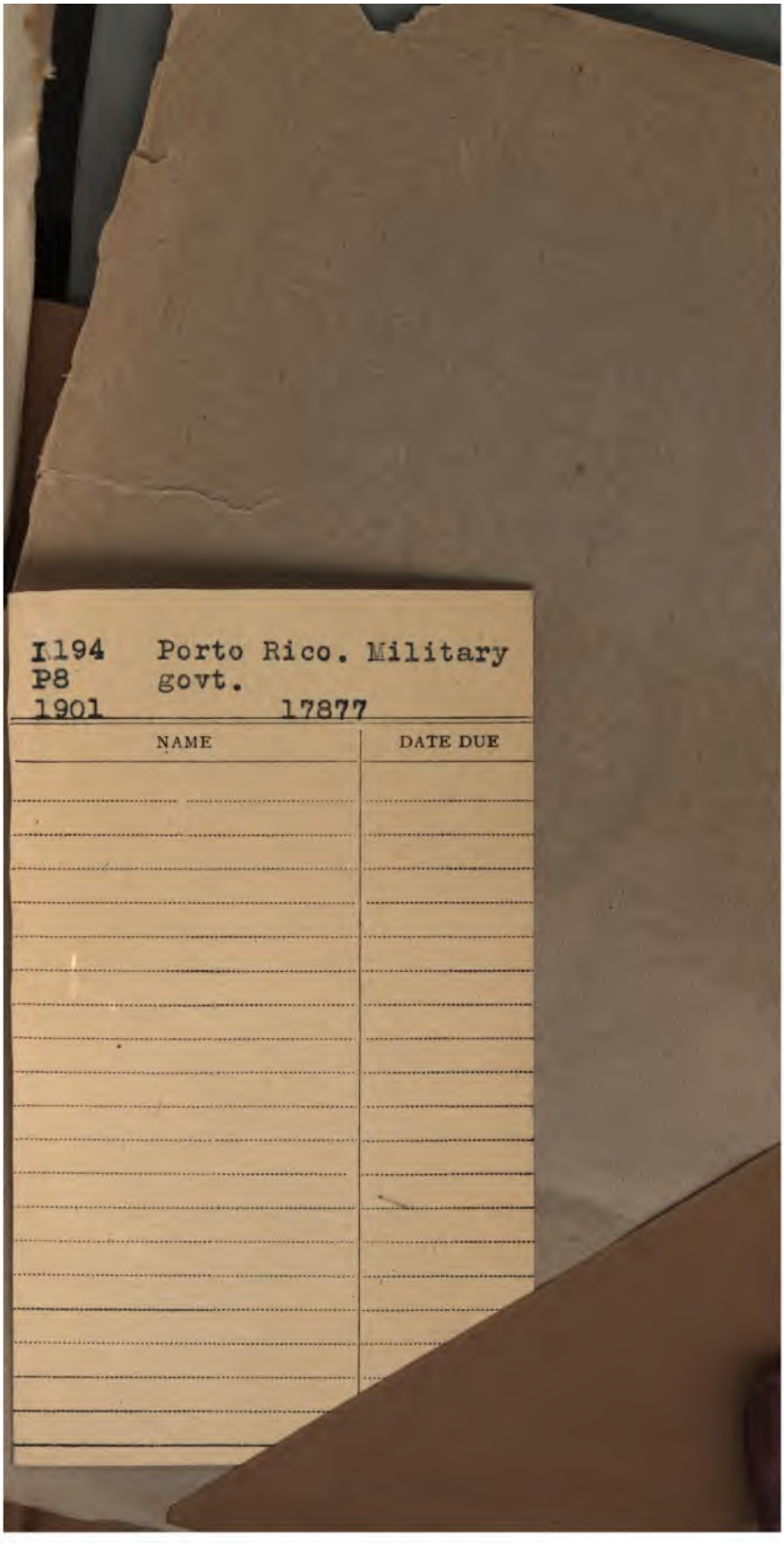

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